"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; Thursday fair; moderate to fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,969. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GOV. SLATON SEES MOB'S ANGER DIE

But Troops Still Mark a Dead-Line About Georgia Executive's Home.

ATLANTA NOW IS CALM

And Fear of Outbreaks Has Disappeared—Governor Keeps His Poise.

FRANK NEAR A BREAKDOWN

Suffers from Reaction at the Prison Farm—Press Praises Action of the Executive.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 22.—Martial law is still in force at Governor John M. Slaton's country estate five miles from this city. Two battalions of infantry, with machine guns, have formed a cordon about the estate, and the Governor's Horse Guard is doing patrol duty. The Governor's proclamation fixed the radius at a half mile in every direction from his home, and the troops stop any one who attempts to cross the deadline.

After 2 o'clock this morning the soldiers had little to do except sentry duty. By that time the last of the crowd which marched out from the city and besieged the Governor's home had disappeared. There is no indication that there will be a renewal of the attempt to molest the Governor because of his action in commuting the death sentence of Leo M. Frank, but the troops are kept on duty as a precautionary measure.

Governor Slaton left his house this morning for the first time since Saturday. Guarded by twenty soldiers he rode for about an hour for exercise in the neighborhood of his home. The Governor's appearance shows that he has been under a great strain. He seems to have aged, and is wan and haggard. Much of this, of course, is due to loss of sleep. Despite the ordeal which he has undergone, the Governor maintains a courageous attitude.

"I am sure I have done right," he said, "and time will vindicate me. When the people of Georgia become calmer and study my decision they will realize that I would have been unworthy of the position I hold if, believing as I do, I had allowed Leo Frank to go to his death."

Later in the day Governor Slaton went to his office in the Capitol, but remained only a few minutes. The Governor was carefully guarded.

Atlanta Outwardly Calm.

Atlanta was quiet today after the turbulent scenes of Monday and last night, and the authorities express the hope that there will be no further outbreaks. The feeling, however, is still tense and there are rumors that those who object to Governor Slaton's action are planning to show their disapproval by a great demonstration next Saturday when the Governor retires from office and Judge Nat E. Harris is inaugurated.

Plans have been laid, it is said, to have anti-Slaton delegations in Atlanta on Saturday from all parts of Georgia. These delegations will come ostensibly to take part in the inauguration of the new Governor, but really, it is asserted, for the purpose of joining in a demonstration against Governor Slaton at the Capitol. His enemies say that Governor Slaton will be forced to visit the Capitol to turn over the Executive Office to Judge Harris, and they hope to take advantage of his presence to make a spectacular demonstration of their disapproval. So far the demonstrations have been directed entirely against Governor Slaton.

The chief criticism that is directed against the Governor by his enemies is that he has broken down trial by jury in Georgia, and taken a step toward destroying respect for the courts, and in consequence really has encouraged the rule of the mob. Many persons doubt whether the crowd that besieged the Governor's home last night intended to do him personal harm. The general opinion apparently is that the intention was merely to show disapproval of the Governor's action. The crowds, however, appeared menacing, and so the troops were called out.

It was the first time in the history of the United States, it was said, that a Governor had been forced to declare martial law in order to protect himself. Governor Slaton called attention to this while the crowd was besieging his home last night.

Considering the size of the throng there were few persons injured when the troops deployed, and, with the bayonet, drove the dissatisfied ones away from the Governor's home. The crowd threw bricks at the troops, and several soldiers were injured, among them Major I. T. Catron, commanding; Lieutenant Arnold Parker, and Private W. W. Foote.

Several persons in the crowd were injured slightly by prods from the bayonets of the soldiers. After repulsing the crowd in front of the house, Major Catron was informed of the approach of 200 men from Marietta at the rear of the premises. He at once assigned soldiers to that point, but the Marietta rioters did not appear. In several Georgia towns there was more or less animated discussion of the Frank case on Monday. At Marietta, Newnan, Ringold and West Point there were demonstrations, manifesting disapproval of Governor Slaton's action.

Reports received today from all parts of the State indicated that the excitement had subsided and that the people were settling down to business. Those who approved the Governor's action and those who disapproved apparently tired of the discussion and began devoting their minds and energies to other things.

While those who disapprove of Governor Slaton's action have been making their opinions known by demonstrations, those who feel that the Governor acted in the interest of justice have not failed to manifest their approval of his course by messages of congratulation. Since the announcement of Frank's commutation on Monday morning an avalanche of telegrams of congratulation from peo-

Continued on Page 4.

REPORT SCORE DEAD IN COAST EARTHQUAKE

Thirteen Killed in Mexicali, and Others in El Centro, Cal.—Heavy Property Damage.

LOS ANGELES, June 22. — Thirteen persons are known to have been killed in Mexicali at 8:05 tonight, when that little Mexican town was thrown into a panic by an earthquake that visited nearly the entire Imperial Valley. The buildings, all of shaky construction, were rocked, and most of them were tumbled to the ground. The military authorities at once declared the city under martial law, and no Americans were allowed to cross the line from Calexico. In Calexico three of the larger buildings were destroyed by fire, but no one was killed.

The damage done by the earthquake will run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

From reports received here, El Centro was hardest hit. On either side of Main Street are ruins of small brick buildings. Practically every display mindow in town is shattered. The new Barbara Worth Hotel and Masonic Temple, the largest structures, are seriously damaged. The wholesale house of the Delata Mercanntile Company was burned to the ground. The annex to the El Centro Hotel is a heap of brick and tangled girders. At Calexico the cornice stones of the Daum Building fell, windows were shattered and goods fell from the shelves. At the Masonic Temple the city trustees were in session, when the building began to rock. Plaster fell and the trustees and spectators rushed to the street.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—Advices received from El Centro, Cal., by long distance telephone late tonight, stated that between ten and fifteen persons were killed by falling walls caused by the earthquake, which occurred about 9 o'clock.

At 10 o'clock, the report said, two large fires, which had threatened the town, were under control, but small fires still were burning.

O'LEARY AT PALACE, DECORATED BY KING

Comes Straight From Trenches and Goes to Spend His Furlough in Bed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 23.—At Buckingham Palace yesterday Sergeant Michael O'Leary of the Irish Guards received his Victoria Cross from the King for his famous exploit on Feb. 1, when he killed eight and captured two Germans single-handed. His Majesty shook hands very cordially with O'Leary, said a few words of congratulation on the heroism he had displayed, concluding by wishing him a long life to wear the cross and a happy future. The Queen and Princess Mary also shook hands with the newly decorated V. C., and Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria followed suit.

The story of O'Leary's home-coming earlier in the day as narrated by his comrades at Wellington Barracks is eminently characteristic. With the dust of the trenches still upon him and carrying his pack and rifle he presented himself at the gate of the barracks and was not at first recognized. It was only after some time that the little red ribbon of the V. C. on his breast gave a hint as to the hero's identity. O'Leary, his comrades related, had letters from all sorts of people begging him to let them know when he was coming home and they would have bands to greet him.

"Bands," he said, "I don't want any bands."

Wealthy people wrote wanting him to be their guest. He could have been driving about London in luxurious motor cars, but instead his comrades were entertaining him at tea when at 4:45 o'clock came the summons to present himself at the palace in order to receive the Victoria Cross.

He was still wearing rough and grimy boots of the trenches, and there was no time for any nice adjustments of uniform or equipment, so the Sergeant walked over to the palace practically as he stood.

O'Leary has now gone to his home county in Cork on a seven days' leave. Asked how he would spend the time, he replied: "Between the sheets."

MRS. DUKE REGAINS $30,000 BRACELET

Found by Shrewd Boy Where Bride Hooked Her Drive on Great Neck Golf Links.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT NECK, L. I., June 22.—Mrs. Cordelia Biddle Duke, bride of Angier Buchanan Duke, whom she married in New York last April 27, lost a diamond bracelet on the golf links here last Sunday and notified the club officers, saying that the bracelet was worth thousands of dollars. Estimates put its value at from $15,000 to $30,000.

Young Mrs. Duke said she had searched until she was discouraged and wanted to offer a reward for the return of the jewel, but the officials discouraged this, suggesting that such a course would result in covering the links with crowds, all anxious to gain the prize. Instead, they suggested that a quiet search be conducted by club members and employes, and this was done.

The search was continued, but no trace of the bracelet was found. Then Arthur Sileen, a fifteen-year-old apprentice club maker, who works in the shop of James Fraser, the club professional, and who supports his widowed mother, asked for a day off.

He went to Mrs. Duke at Sunshine, on Little Neck Bay, the estate of Major Dugmore of the English Army, which Mrs. Dugmore leased to the Dukes for the Summer, the Major having departed for the front. The youngster wanted to know just where Mrs. Duke had been in trouble on her round of the links, and learned that she had played a good game everywhere except on the fifth hole, where she had hooked her drive into the rough.

Sileen hurried back to the course, and while others searched here and there he stood on the fifth tee, sighted a spot in the rough where he estimated a Woman's drive would probably land if it were hooked, and then headed for that point.

He had estimated correctly, for presently he saw the sparkle of the jewel in the long grass under an apple tree. He hurried to the clubhouse with it, and it was returned to Mrs. Duke. Young Sileen obeyed a summons to come and be rewarded, and he returned to the club grinning happily. He wouldn't tell what he got for his lucky find, but declared:

"It's as much as I could earn working here for a year. Gee, ma will be glad to get it."

MEXICANS WARN AGAINST LANDING

Commander at Guaymas Tells Admiral Howard Action Would Be Misunderstood.

WOULD CAUSE UPRISINGS

And "Trouble for Americans All Along the Coast"—Wants Colonists to Depart.

MORE EQUIPMENT ORDERED

Materials for Land Warfare Sent to Squadron—Maya Indians Also Take the Warpath.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A new and admittedly dangerous element was injected into the already serious situation involving the protection of American colonists against marauding Yaqui Indians in the Yaqui Valley of Sonora, Mexico, today, when the United States Government was warned that if Admiral Thomas B. Howard, commanding the Pacific Fleet, should land an expeditionary force of American marines and bluejackets on Mexican soil, it might be misinterpreted by the Mexican masses.

This warning was conveyed to the Navy Department in a long radiogram received late this afternoon from Admiral Howard, whose squadron, consisting of the armored cruisers Colorado and the cruisers Raleigh, New Orleans, and Chattanooga, is lying off Guaymas and Tabari Bay. Admiral Howard reported that the warning was conveyed to him yesterday during a conference aboard the Colorado between himself and General Leyva. Military Commandant at Guaymas. General Leyva handed a written statement to Admiral Howard, which explained that while the Villista authorities would understand the landing of the American expeditionary force, the masses and many of his soldiers might not only "misinterpret the action," but "resent it," and that "undoubtedly" some Indians would join their "Indian brothers." Furthermore, he said, "such action might cause Americans trouble all along the coast."

The following wireless message was received by the Navy Department late tonight from Admiral Howard at Guaymas:

"Have called upon General Leyva this morning. He stated that 200 troops have been sent to the assistance of construction train and that he has telephonic communication with the valley and all is quiet."

There are a number of Yaqui soldiers in the army of Governor Maytorena which has been sent into the Yaqui Valley. Some weeks ago the first Villista force, containing some Yaqui soldiers, refused to move against the marauding Indians. The Villista authorities are afraid that these Yaqui soldiers and others in the Villista force in Sonora might combine with the Yaquis to resent the American marines and bluejackets if they should land.

In his statement to Admiral Howard conveying this warning, General Leyva explained that while 1,500 Mexican troopers were now available for the protection of the Americans in the Yaqui Valley it appeared "logical" for these Americans to depart from the valley instead of remaining and placing their lives in jeopardy, as this would be apt to "plunge two friendly nations into disagreement." The American colonists have refused, though a number of opportunities have been afforded them to leave their ranches. Their crops are nearing the harvesting period, and it is feared by the colonists that if they should abandon their ranches the crops will be taken by the Maytorena forces or the Yaquis. The colonists insist upon their right to remain upon their ranches and that the United States Government should protect them.

Warning of General Leyva.

The warning statement presented by General Leyva to Admiral Howard yesterday was received by the Navy Department this evening. It follows:

Whereas, Americans were invited to exploit Yaqui Valley, and there then existed no revolution, and adequate garrisons were established along Yaqui Valley and the Indians were held in subjection; but now, taking all phases into consideration which require unusual demands upon the military, it would appear logical for the few Americans who have remained in Yaqui Valley to depart and not place their lives in jeopardy rather than plunge two friendly nations into disagreement.

However, every guarantee will be given in an endeavor to afford Americans in question ample protection, and if emergency should require them to depart an adequate escort will be furnished them. Fifteen hundred Mexican troops are now available for this protection, and General Sosa is now in the valley to command these troops.

And, whereas that military commandant and his officers would understand that a landing would be made only under the most urgent necessity, and only for the protection of American lives, yet the masses might misinterpret the action and resent it, and undoubtedly some Indians would join their Indian brothers; and, furthermore, such action might cause Americans trouble all along the coast.

There is fear here and at Guaymas that soldiers of Governor Maytorena might refuse to attack the Yaquis in any attempt to protect the American colonists and that this might force a situation where Admiral Howard would be compelled to land marines and bluejackets to enter the valley to be attacked by soldiers and Yaquis combined. In spite of the admittedly grave elements of the situation, the Administration is hoping that there will be no crisis and that General Sosa will be able to control his men.

The Navy Department is awaiting a further detailed report from Admiral Howard based on conferences he is having with Consul Hostetter and with the Villista military authorities at Guaymas. News dispatches from San Diego reported that the naval supply ship Glacier had been ordered to follow Admiral Howard's squadron to Guaymas with supplies and with army automobile trucks and trench digging tools belonging to the army. At the War Department today inquiries as to the significance of such action brought the response that nothing about it was known at the War Department, and that if Admiral Howard wanted such tools for a landing force he could obtain them from the military department of the West without a request to Washington.

A dispatch received at the State Department today from Consul Simpich at Nogales gave a report by an unnamed American, who escaped from the Yaqui Valley and had arrived at Nogales, according to this American refugee, half of the valley had been devastated by the Yaquis without protest from forty

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German Author's Experiences as a War Prisoner in Siberia.

Kurt Aram, caught in Russia at outbreak of hostilities, tells interestingly of his life as a captive. Read about it IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.
Order The Sunday Times now. It is always sold out early.

THAW SANITY JURY HAS 11 MARRIED MEN

Selected in Less Than Five Hours in Seventh Fight for Prisoner's Freedom.

ALIENISTS SIT IN COURT

Stanford White's Slayer Disregards Them and Is Confident of Favorable Verdict.

Only One Single Man On the Thaw Jury

1—DAVID ROBINSON, 570 West 113th St.; married, broker; secretary Broadway Association.
2—JESSE L. STRAUSS, 3,657 Broadway; married; sales manager Cambridge University Press.
3—ADOLPH W. FRISCH, 484 St. Nicholas Av.; married; manager.
4—MAYNARD N. MILLER, 46 West 96th St.; married; manufacturer of fur goods.
5—PAUL J. MARKS, 1 East 94th St.; married; clothing manufacturer at 100 5th Av.; brother of Borough President Marcus M. Marks.
6—CHESTER A. BENTLEY, 420 Riverside Drive; married; manufacturer of art supplies.
7—LOUIS COHN, 225 East 86th St.; married; salesman for paper novelty house.
8—IGNATZ SPITZER, 2,512 7th Av.; married; real estate operator.
9—JOHN E. ELLIOTT, 304 East 90th St.; married; salesman.
10—CHARLES KAUFMAN, 511 East 88th St.; single; bookkeeper.
11—CHARLES BASIL, 202 West 148th St.; married; salesman for shoe house.
12—WILLIAM NEWMAN, 512 West 179th St.; married; agent for photograph supply house.

It took four hours and thirty minutes to select the jury which is to pass on the sanity of Harry K. Thaw yesterday. Of the twelve men, eleven are married.

The issue they are to decide is whether Thaw should be set free or returned to Matteawan as an incurable paranoiac. The hearing is before Supreme Court Justice Peter A. Hendrick in Trial Term, Part III. The taking of testimony will start this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and it is expected that Thaw will know his fate within ten days or two weeks. It is Thaw's seventh fight for liberty.

The spectacular features which marked Thaw's two trials for the murder of Stanford White were missing yesterday. Thaw was buoyant and optimistic and expressed great satisfaction over the jury when it was selected. He looked as if he had put on ten pounds in weight and showed not the least sign of nervousness. As he entered the court room in the morning with his mother, Mrs. Mary C. Thaw, his half brother, Josiah, and his sister, Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, he slipped into a seat to talk with some reporters he knew.

Has Been Playing Tennis.

He held up his right hand and displayed a badly sprained finger and thumb.

"They are the only things I've got to worry about now," he said. "I backed through an open door playing court tennis at the jail and gave my hand an awful wrench. But the game is great fun and good exercise."

Even the presence in court of Dr. Austin Flint, the alienist, who has fought bitterly against the release of Thaw, asserting that he would take means of protecting himself if Thaw was set free, did not disturb him. Dr. Flint sat throughout the morning session at the counsel table, and, instead of avoiding him, Thaw, after talking for a few minutes with his mother, brushed past the alienist and took a seat within eighteen inches of him. Dr. Flint kept his eyes continually on Thaw, studying every move he made, but Thaw, although on several occasions he almost rubbed against the alienist in bending over the table, paid not the slightest heed to his scrutiny.

At the afternoon session Dr. Flint was joined by Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, another alienist who has supplied damaging evidence in testifying against Thaw in former court proceedings. They sat across the counsel table from Thaw and watched him keenly. Thaw paid no attention to them, but John B. Stanchfield, his counsel, in examining talesmen, called attention to the presence of the alienists by asking if the talesmen knew them or had read of their persistent activity in the fight to keep Thaw in confinement. Both Dr. Flint and Dr. MacDonald will be called as witnesses in the present trial.

The proceedings yesterday attracted much more public interest than did the recent conspiracy trial, and it was evident that Thaw was not a little pleased by the crowds which turned out to see him as he stalked through the Court House after the walk from Ludlow Street Jail. The corridors and stairways were crowded with men and women who had been refused admission to the courtroom, which does not seat comfortably more than 150 persons. To them Thaw bowed and in return received many assurances of good will.

Crowds Followed Thaw.

The first reception, which took the form of a demonstration, however, came just after the close of the morning session, when Thaw left the courtroom with his guards and his brother to go to luncheon. A crowd of 500 followed him from the Court House to Broadway and up Broadway to the restaurant in the Dun Building, where he met his mother and sister. A few cheered him.

All but one of the jurors selected by Mr. Stanchfield for Thaw are married men, most of them of middle age or elderly, and having families. The counsel seemed easily satisfied if the juror admitted no friendship for William T. Jerome and the alienists he named—Drs. Flint, MacDonald, Kieb, the Superintendent of Matteawan; Russell, former Superintendent, who it was alleged once received an offer of a bribe to free Thaw, and Mabon, who has testified against him. He seldom hesitated in accepting the talesman after brief examination, once he was satisfied the

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MAY IMPORT GOODS IN CHARTERED SHIPS

American Merchants Plan to Get Their German-Made Products Now in Holland.

BOUGHT BEFORE MARCH 1

Meeting at Biltmore Sends Wilson Protest Against Damage to United States Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—It became known in Washington tonight that a group of American importers is considering the charter of steamers to bring to America a large quantity of goods bought or contracted for in Germany before March 1, 1915, but which cannot be brought to this country, even from the neutral port of Rotterdam, without the consent of the British Government, under the present operation of the British Order in Council of March 15, establishing the so-called blockade against German trade.

More than $50,000,000 is involved. Some of the goods are in Rotterdam awaiting shipment. Other consignments are en route from Germany to Rotterdam, and the balance is in German warehouses and factories. Between March 15 and June 15 the British Government permitted a quantity of such goods to be shipped from Germany via Rotterdam to the United States by issuing special permits allowing the goods to pass through the British naval blockade squadron. But since June 15 the British Government has been refusing to grant any more of these special permits, and without such permits regular steamship lines will not consent to freight the goods from Rotterdam to this country.

Effect of English Rule.

Since June 15 these shipments, when made through Rotterdam, have been governed by Article IV. of the British Order in Council of March 15, which reads as follows:

Article IV. Every merchant vessel which sailed from a port other than a German port after the 1st of March, 1915, having on board goods which are of enemy origin or are enemy property, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or Allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and if not requisitioned for the use of his Majesty shall be detained or sold under the direction of the Prize Court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into court and dealt with in such manner as the court may in the circumstances deem to be just.

Provided, that no proceeds of sale of such goods shall be paid out of court until the conclusion of peace, except on the application of the proper officer of the Crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this order.

Provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property of enemy origin on the application of the proper officer of the Crown.

Literally interpreted, the British Order in Council would have permitted no such German-made, American-bought goods to run the gauntlet of the blockading ships without the diversion of the merchant ships by British cruisers into British ports, where the goods would have to be discharged and taken before the Prize Court for consideration. The United States has never admitted the validity of such action by the British Government, nor recognized the British Order in Council, which is the basis of diplomatic correspondence between the two Governments, the last American note on the subject having been sent on March 30, and remaining to be answered by the London Government. Nor has the American Government admitted that the British Government has any right to attempt to establish a blockade around the Holland coast for the purpose of trying to prevent shipment of German goods out of that country through Holland and the port of Rotterdam.

Shipments Wait on Diplomacy.

But while the matter is being handled by diplomacy with slow headway, American shipments have been held up, though it is insisted that they have had an undoubted right under the law of nations to be shipped to this country via Rotterdam. However, representations having been made to Sir Richard Crawford, the trade adviser attached to the British Embassy at Washington, that many American importers had before March 1, paid for goods produced in Germany, an informal and unofficial arrangement was made, by which the British Government granted special permits for ships to come from Rotterdam with goods bought in Germany by American exporters and paid for before March 1.

But with this arrangment, ending on June 15, it is now impossible, without some decided change in the situation or special and exceptional arrangements by the British Government, for other goods bought by American importers before March 1 in Germany or contracted for before that date to be shipped without the steamers being halted and taken before British prize courts. This would mean indefinite delay.

A conservative estimate is that about $50,000,000 worth of goods have this status. Many big American importers are involved. Among them are Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago, Carson Pirie Scott & Co. of Chicago, Kayser & Co. of New York, and Lord & Taylor of New York. Some of the affected importers paid for these goods before March 1 and went through the informal process of obtaining special permits from the British Government.

Red Tape Foils Merchants.

But the goods could not be shipped from Rotterdam before March 15, the date of the expiration of the recognition of such special permits. Some importers could not show that they had actually paid for the goods before March 1, but could prove that the contracts had been signed before that date, the goods to be paid for later. Goods in this latter status could not be passed upon by Sir Richard Crawford, but he informed importers that if such goods were shipped from Rotterdam and detained in a British port the British Government would provide "every facility" for bringing the shipments to the attention of the proper officer of the Crown, who could, under the Order in Council, apply for the release of the shipments prior to adjudication of the cases before the prize court.

This "facilitation" before "adjudication" could be done, it is claimed, un-

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LEMBERG SHELLED AS RUSSIANS GO; BERLIN STOPS ANTI-AMERICAN PAPER; FRENCH CAPTURE THE LABYRINTH

German Submarine Spares a Norwegian Ship After Jettisoning Her Food Cargo for England

NEWCASTLE, June 22.—The Norwegian mail steamer Venus arrived here today minus the larger part of her cargo, which was thrown overboard, the Captain asserted, under a threat of a German submarine commander that otherwise the Venus would be sunk.

The Captain says that the Venus was hailed by the submarine and told to jettison all foodstuffs on board or be sent to the bottom, and that in order to save his boat several hundred casks of butter and many cases of salmon and other tinned fish were consigned to the sea. The remainder of the freight on the Venus, consisting of wood, was permitted to remain on board.

This is the first time that a German submarine boat is reported to have permitted a vessel to escape.

HALTS FIREBRAND TALK IN THE PRESS

Berlin Suspends the Tages-Zeitung, Which Published Reventlow's Anti-American Articles.

ACT CALLED SIGNIFICANT

Apparently Due to Official Desire Not to Have Relations with Us Imperiled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Berlin Tages-Zeitung announced last night that the further issue of the paper was forbidden for the present.

This prohibition is due to the fact that the Tages-Zeitung has been publishing leading articles, which had an anti-American tone, and called upon the Government to continue the submarine warfare resolutely, urging that the lives of American citizens were not worth those of German soldiers.

The Tages-Zeitung published yesterday a satirical article criticising the attitude of the German Government toward the United States.

"It is supposed that the Government considered that its efforts to come to a pacific agreement with the United States were being prejudiced by the paper.

BERLIN, June 22.—The German authorities informed the administration of the Tages-Zeitung that the suspension was due to a recent article by Count von Reventlow, published by the newspaper.

Their action is regarded as an indication that the Government is weary of seeing its relations with America made more acute by journalistic outgivings, such as those of Count von Reventlow and that responsible statesmen are desirous of finding a common ground for an understanding with America.

The objectionable article followed the well-known lines of that writer, who asserted that international laws must be disregarded in the conduct of submarine warfare. He asserted that these laws were made before submarines were invented, and continued:

"And one can as little employ these rules in an objective common-sense way as, for instance, one could bring the sticking to his office of an incompetent statesman into healthful relation to the well-being of the whole people."

Says Propaganda Must Cease.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes the following today:

"In the Deutsche Tages Zeitung almost daily for some time an impassioned campaign has been carried on in which, more or less frankly, the eyes of readers were to be opened to certain dangers confronting the empire because of the feeble stand of the Government in the matter of the differences with the United States over submarine warfare.

"On one side it is made to appear as if official circles for the sake of peace with America were considering giving up superiority in the submarine weapon. On the other side one does not shrink from the folly of the assertion that increasing the number of our enemies by the United States would be a matter of utter unimportance.

"In Monday's issue the Deutsche Tages Zeitung rises to scarcely concealed ridicule of the legal standpoint set forth in the German notes to America and to a personal attack on leading statesmen concerned.

"The men who bear the responsibility and whose duty it is to weigh dangers and advantages against each other are not affected by public criticism. A campaign of this kind against our statesmen is calculated to render difficult for the Imperial Government its task not only of preserving the effectiveness of our weapons, but also of preventing injurious reactions on the general political situation. We trust that this propaganda will come to an end."

THREATENED OFFICIALS.

Tages-Zeitung Waxed Wroth Over Tale of Peace Propaganda.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 23.—The Daily News says this morning:

"The announcement that the Tages-Zeitung has been suppressed or suspended by the Berlin military authorities must be read in conjunction with a story of an interesting mare's nest discovered last week by the German press.

"It began with a sensational article in the National Zeitung telling in carefully couched words and with many dark hints of the existence of a small group of irresponsible persons who are carrying on an undermining work with

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TAKE LABYRINTH AT HEAVY COST

French Win Vast Network of German Forts Near Arras After Three Weeks' Combat.

NO RESTING DAY OR NIGHT

Fight in Shirt Sleeves Hand to Hand and with Grenades as Shells Rain Unceasingly.

PARIS, June 22.—A terrific combat from May 30 to June 19 has resulted in the conquest by the French of the formidable system of works and trenches called the "Labyrinth." The operations are described today in a dispatch from an official observer at the front.

The Labyrinth, lying between Neuville St. Vaast and Ecurie, formed a salient of the German line, and its position, a strong one, had been greatly reinforced from time to time.

"French attacks on May 9 and days thereafter failed to modify the situation," the observer writes. "At the end of May the French decided to finish things, and the order was given to take the Labyrinth inch by inch.

"This meant an operation of two principal phases of different nature. It was necessary, first, by well prepared and vigorous assaults, to get a footing in the enemy organization, and then to progress to the interior of the communicating trenches, repulsing the enemy step by step. These two operations lasted more than three weeks and resulted in complete success.

Target of German Batteries.

"The debouch must have been difficult, as numerous German batteries, composed of 77-millimeter guns, the 150, 210, 280, and even 305 millimeter guns, concentrated their fire on us. They were stationed at Givenchy, La Folie, Thelus, Farbus, and Beaurains, south of Arras. Nevertheless, our men understood, and prepared to do their duty.

"It was on May 30 that the assaults began, our regiments marching out from different points. Their ardor was admirable.

"Everywhere, except on the right, we captured the first line. Behind this were a great number of barricades and fortlets. We took some of these, while others stopped us. One hundred and fifty prisoners, surprised in their holes by the furious charge of the French infantry, fell into our hands.

"From this moment the war of the communicating trenches began. There were the trenches of von Kluck, Eulenburg, and the Salle des Fêtes, without counting innumerable numbered works, giving a feeling of unheard-of difficulties which our troops had to overcome.

Fight in Shirt Sleeves.

"Without a stop from May 30 to June 17 they fought on this ground, full of big holes and filled with dead. The combat never ceased, either day or night. The attacking elements, constantly renewed, crushed the Germans with hand grenades and demolished their earth barricades. There was not an hour of truce nor an instant of repose. The men were under a sun so hot in the trenches that they fought bareheaded and in their shirtsleeves.

"On each of these bloody days there were acts of incomparable heroism. From three sides at a time we made way where the Germans had dug formidable shelters, ten meters under ground. The enemy artillery continued firing on our line without interruption.

"Our reserves suffered, for in this upturned earth, where every blow from the pickaxe would disinter a body, one can prepare but slowly the deep shelters which the situation demands.

"We lost many men, but the morale of the others was unshaken. The men asked only one thing—to go forward to fight with grenades, instead of waiting, gun in hand, the unceasing fall of shells.

"They were hard days, and it was necessary constantly to carry to the fighting men munitions and food, and especially water. Everybody did his best, and we continued our success. Little by little our progress, indicated by a cloud of dust, resulting from the combat of the grenades, brought us to an extremity north of the Labyrinth. The fighting continued in the Eulenburg and other trenches daily, and ultimately the Labyrinth belonged to us.

"The Germans lost an entire regiment. We took a thousand prisoners. The rest were killed. A Bavarian regiment also was cut to pieces.

"Our losses were 2,000 men, among whom many were slightly wounded.

"The resistance was as fierce as the attack. Despite the nature of the ground and the organized defenses, which had been in preparation for seven months, and despite the artillery, the bomb-throwers and the quick-firers, we remained the victors."

The so-called Labyrinth, which has figured conspicuously for days in the French War Office bulletin and has apparently been won by General Joffre's men after a tremendous struggle, is a

Continued on Page 2.

Unexcelled Through Pullman Service to Maine Resorts. THE SAMOSET, Rockland Breakwater, open for season June 17th. NEW MOUNT KINEO HOUSE, Moosehead Lake, June 24th. Booklets on request. RICKER HOTEL CO.—Adv.

TEUTON ARMIES CLOSE IN

Sweep Through the Advanced Positions Defending Galician Capital.

CZAR'S ARMIES SEPARATED

Vienna Admits They Are Retreating in Good Order and Saving Their Artillery.

FIGHTING TO GAIN TIME

Grand Duke Nicholas's Policy Also to Inflict Heaviest Possible Loss on Pursuers.

CHECK FOE ON DNIESTER

Austro-German Forces Operating in Galicia Estimated in Petrograd at 2,450,000 Men.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, June 22, (via London, June 23.)—Despite the Russian resistance, the general Austrian advance in Galicia continues at the normal daily pace. The Austro-German troops have swept through the advanced Russian positions before Lemberg and are now within artillery range of the city.

The Russians along the whole line are abandoning as much Galician territory each day before the energetic offensive as their infantry can cover in twenty-four hours' marching. The normal rate of this advance has been checked only on the lower San River.

The Russians here defended the Sieniawa positions against the assaults of Archduke Francis Joseph's army until the last possible moment, and retired only when the front further to the south had been broken. Their tenacity enabled the disrupted troops to the southward to make a fairly creditable retreat to the fortified lines some distance in the rear.

As a consequence, however, a big hole has been opened between the two Russian armies, which are now fighting separately and are unable to effect a junction on this side of the Russian frontier. Russian prisoners explain that the comparatively small booty in artillery was due to the orders from Russian headquarters to the battery commanders to save the guns at all hazards. Battery commanders were informed that they would be held personally responsible for the loss of every gun.

Five Armies Attacking Russians.

BERLIN, June 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—An announcement made today by the Overseas News Agency says that the Russians before Lemberg have been defeated along their whole line and are fighting only to gain time in order to save their artillery and other war material.

"The Germans and Austrians are within ten miles of Lemberg," the announcement adds. "The main positions of the Russians are shelled by the armies of Generals Mackensen, Linsingen, Boehm-Ermolli, Pflanzer, and Woyrice."

The following bulletin was issued by the War Office today:

The battle to the north and to the west of Lemberg continues. To the east of Zolkiew the Russians were forced during last night to retreat from their positions.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 23.—Many unconfirmed reports have reached London that Lemberg has already fallen to the Austro-Germans, and dispatches from Petrograd indicate that the evacuation of the Galician capital by the Russians may be looked for at any time.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says it is estimated that there are 2,000,000 Austrians and Germans on the 100-mile front from the lower Tanew to Mikolajow, and 450,000 along the Dniester front. The number of Germans and Austrians from the Baltic to Bukowina is placed at 4,000,000.

A dispatch to the Central News from Petrograd gives the following Russian official communication, made public Tuesday:

In the Dniester district a complete success has been attained after six days of fighting near Snowidow. The Russians captured over 3,000 prisoners.

On the Zaleschol (Zale Saczky?) front during the night of the 20th and after fierce fighting the Russian troops captured 2,000 prisoners.

Russians Leaving Lemberg.

PETROGRAD, June 22.—With the Russians opposing their Austro-German antagonists on a line six miles from Lemberg, according to the most recent information reaching Petrograd, it is unofficially considered here that the evacuation of the Galician capital cannot now be avoided without a sacrifice of men out of proportion to the strategic importance of the place.

The evacuation of Lemberg as a base already has been accomplished in good order. The hospitals and the Government institutions have been removed.

The Russian positions before the city, consisting of a comprehensive system of trenches and entanglements are well calculated to make the victory of the Germanic allies costly. The positions, however, are not regarded by Russian military observers as impregnable, on

account of the absence of any elevations commanding the district from which it would be possible to employ artillery effectively.

To the north the Austro-Germans are reaching positions evacuated by them in September on the roads to Rawa Ruska and Tomaszow, seemingly intent upon capturing Tomaszow, the railroad junction which controls communication between Lemberg and Russia.

The Russians, according to reports reaching Petrograd, are successfully holding the Austro-Germans along the Dniester River.

RUSSIA'S STRATEGY AVOIDS BIG BATTLE

Plans of German General Staff Frustrated by Rapid Retreat Through Galicia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russians continue to give ground and have now retired upon Lemberg. The public thoroughly appreciates the strategy involved in this succession of retirements, none of which has been directly forced, but all executed in good order betimes in pursuance of the strategic principle known as frustrating the will of the enemy. Numbers and time and space are familiar factors in every strategic problem, but the light in which all these must be viewed for a satisfactory solution is the will of the enemy.

It is precisely in this last indefinite but all-important factor that the genius of great Captains of armies mainly has been revealed. It requires a high order of imagination and a sort of power of divination. The Grand Duke has plainly analyzed the will of the German supreme command as seeking the double aim to secure the line of the Vistula and destroy Russia's main forces by compelling a pitched battle. The Russian task was, therefore, to avoid accommodating either of these aims. The latter has been evaded by steady retirement, not at the bayonet's point, but quietly by night after due warning and thorough preparations.

The Germans count confidently now on forcing a stand at Lemberg. There is no reason for believing the Grand Duke will accommodate himself to this design here any more than at Przemysl. His pursuance of this course is entirely in the interests of allies in this coalition war. Russia, indeed, hoped that a general forward movement upon the vitals of the enemy's country could have been made this summer, and she was prepared for her share. The declaration in favor of the continuance of a war of position necessitated the abandonment of Russian hopes for the present.

Germany promptly availed herself of the opportunity, heavily reinforced her machinery of war on the western front and withdrew her trained men for use on the eastern front. Against Russia Germany massed over 1,000,000 men. Austria's contribution against Russia was numerically larger, in fact over 2,000,000 men. The Russian task was therefore to gain time, which can only be done in war by the sacrifice either of space or men's lives. Space, especially when it is an enemy territory, is cheaper, and as Germany's object is to smash Russia's live forces, a double purpose was served by electing to sacrifice space in order to gain the time needed by the Allies to prepare for the final stage of this unprecedented war.

Germany has advanced a couple of hundred miles into Galicia at a cost of two months' time already and half a million men placed hors de combat. She is no nearer the attainment of either of the aims sought by her in this costly campaign. Russia's losses, after the first little mishap in retirement from the River Dunajec, have been disproportionately small in comparison with the Germans' losses, though Russia could afford to lose men in inverse proportion, if necessary.

Galicia has not yet returned to the enemy's possession, and further heavy losses must be incurred before it does. As for the sentimental objection to the sacrifice of even enemy territory once captured, it naturally is strong, but thinking men readily reflect that in this war gains and losses must be reckoned not in territory, but in fighting strength of every kind until victory is won.

FIRST DEFEAT RUSSIA, THEN INVADE ENGLAND

That Is German Officer's Idea—Talk of a Huge Indemnity From the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 23.—A "Neutral Observer" writes in The Times this morning:

"An officer of the German General Staff, animadverting upon the advantages derived by the Allies from supplies of munitions, furnished by neutrals, said to me:

"The matter is simple. We must defeat the Russians, not merely drive them back, so that they can recover and come on again, but defeat them a fond. We must drive them back into the heart of little Russia in the south, free Bessarabia, and offer it to Rumania for immediate occupation in order to keep peace with the Balkans, and push on, if possible, even as far as Odessa.

"'In the north the Baltic provinces will be easily cleared. The pro-German sympathies of Sweden will save us from danger in that quarter, then we shall be free to turn our attention to the west and to undertake an invasion of England.'

"Calais in the hands of Germany is the key to world power," is the main article of the German creed. Imperialists believe that Calais must be secured if lasting peace is to be attained. It is part of their program to include in the territory to be annexed not only Belgium, Calais, and Boulogne, but to extend ethe western boundary of their empire as far west as Berckplage, some fifteen miles southwest of Boulogne.

With the frotiers of the new Germany extended to this point, they believe that Germany will no longer be bottled up in the North Sea, and compelled to dip her colors to England. She will have fulfilled her mission and secured for herself a place in the sun.

"The Germans believe it is England alone who will be in a position to pay the expenses of the war and every German holds that England must pay them. France and Russia, Italy, Turkey, nay Germany herself, will be rendered almost bankrupt by the war. England alone will be able to stand the strain.

"The Germans are already busy calculating the probable indemnity. Germany received from France two and one-half times the total cost of the campaign of 1870-71. Reckoning on this basis, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey should receive £3,750,000,000 ($18,750,000,000), but it is probable that this total will be doubled before the end of the war.

"Every German believes that a huge war indemnity will be paid by England. As it would not be possible to pay off so large a sum ina year or two, it is evident that invasion and occupation of England are essential to secure payment."

GERMANY DENIES RUSSIA SEEKS PEACE

Inspired Article in Frankfort Paper Says Berlin Rumors Are Baseless.

FRANKFORT, Germany, June 22, (via London.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes an inspired article from Berlin denying positively rumors which are being circulated in certain quarters of Berlin that negotiations are under way looking to the conclusion of peace with Russia.

According to these rumors, Russian emissaries of high birth visited Berlin and the headquarters at the front. These reports even mentioned the conditions under which it was said Russia wished to make peace.

The Berlin correspondent of the Zeitung saws he is in a position to state there is not a word of truth in these reports; that no Russian emissaries of any sort have visited Berlin, and that no attempts have been made to get in touch with German official circles for the initiation of such negotiations.

The same positive denial is given to rumors of peace proceedings which were circulated following the recent peace conference of the International Congress of Women at The Hague.

SAYS RUSSIA FEARS REVOLT.

Oldest Reserves Not Called for This Reason, German Paper Says.

BERLIN, June 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency issues the following:

"The weekly newspaper Groessere Deutschland publishes an article saying that high officials of the Russian Government, including members of the Cabinet, decided at a secret meeting in December not to call to arms the oldest classes of reserves, fearing a general revolution.

"At the same meeting it was reported that not one student had volunteered for preparatory instruction as an army officer. The scheme to prepare students for appointment as Lieutenants by giving them four months of training in military schools was dropped, for fear of revolutionary activity among the whole body of officers.

"In the middle of April all the high schools were closed. The reason advanced officially was the danger of epidemics during the Summer. The real reason was that the upper classes are revolutionary, and the only remedy was to close the schools."

URGES ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

Petrograd Paper Also Wants Greater Financial Aid for Russia.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) Wednesday, June 23.—The Russky Slovo, in an article today, argues that as Russia is bearing the principal burden of the war she is entitled to a larger measure of financial support from the Western powers.

The newspaper contends that it is especially indispensable that steps should be taken to regulate the rate of exchange, which is now more than one-fifth below par, and also that it is necessary to agree upon a common policy toward neutrals who complain of interference with their commercial intercourse and the freedom of navigation.

It is proposed by the newspaper that there be established a special high military council to be composed of representatives of the Allies to co-ordinate and direct operations on the various fronts.

SEES RUSSIA BEATEN.

Herman Ridder Says "Way to London Lies Through Lemberg."

Herman Ridder says in this morning's Staats-Zeitung:

"The story of the Russian invasion of Galicia is well nigh written. It took the Grand Duke over half a year to progress as far as he did. Within the short space of a month and a half an Austro-German force has hurled his armies back from their goal and recovered 150 miles of territory. The fall of Rawa Ruska means the fall of Lemberg. A greater feat has not been accomplished in this war.

"We are not so much interested, however, in the fall of Lemberg as we are in the after effects of it. The Russians claim that they are being compelled to operate against nearly 4,000,000 Teutons. If this is true, broken and unmoraled as the Russians will be when the Austro-Germans are through with them, at least 2,000,000 men will be released from the eastern front for service elsewhere.

"I place but little confidence in the story that Russia is already receiving large stores of ammunition. I can see in her only a nation beaten so badly that her wise course can only be that of retreat from the war. A few more Austro-German successes and this must be borne in upon the minds of the Russian people. War has ever been their bane; peace their only hope.

"The destruction of the Russian invasion of Galicia should bring with it fruits untold toward peace. It means the downfall of the great defender of Pan-Slavism. It means, consequently, the discouragement of the Pan-Slavist movement which precipitated the war. It will deter all other Slavic countries from entering the struggle. With this accomplished, and with millions of men released to be hurled against the British in Flanders, those who have given up their lives on the plains of Galicia or in the passes of the Carpathians will not have died in vain.

"The way to London lies through Lemberg."

TURKS GAIN TRENCH, SCOTS EXPEL THEM

Awkward Salient Seized by the Moslems Is Cleared by a Strong Attack.

LONDON, June 22.—"Between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening of June 19," says an official communication from the headquarters of the Mediterranean expeditionary force, "the Turks expended some 450 high-explosive shells on our left and centre trenches, and were seen massing for an attack. The enemy's heart failed them, and the attack degenerated into a fire action.

"At 7:30 o'clock one of our brigades attacked a Turkish trench, but were unsuccessful, and the Turks in counter attacks effected a lodgment in their lines at an awkward salient captured by us on the 4th. As the brigade was unable to recover the lost trench, the Fifth Royal Scots, assisted by a company of the Worcester regiment, came to their help. This attack was ably organized and brilliantly carried out to a successful issue.

"Prisoners state that the Turks expected their bombardment with high explosives would have cleared us out altogether, and were much disappointed at so little impression being made, though the trenches were much damaged.

"The Turkish dead are estimated at 300 in front of one brigade alone, and 1,000 in all parts is a low estimate."

Another disatch gives some details of the batle of June 4 and 5, and goes on:

"At 4:30 o'clock yesterday (date not given) Gouraud (Commander of the French troops) began an attack upon the line of the formidable works along Kereves Dere. By noon the second French division had captured all the Turkish first and second line trenches opposite their front, including the famous Harecourt Cotredoubt.

"The first French division, after fierce fighting, also took the Turkish trenches opposite their front, but were counter-attacked, so that they were forced to fall back. Again this division attacked and stormed the position, and again were driven out.

"The bombardment of the Turkish left was resumed, the British guns and howitzers lending their aid to the French artilery.

"About 6 o'clock in the evening a fine attack was launched. Six hundred yards of the Turkish first line trenches here taken, and, despite heavy counter-attacks during the night, all the captured positions are stil in our hands.

"The clan and contempt of danger shown by the young Turkish drafts of the last contingent, averaging perhaps 20 years of age, was much admired by all."

PARIS, June 22.—Although operations on the Gallipoli peninsula have assumed of late the aspect of siege warfare, local attacks and counter-attacks continue, says a Havas dispatch from Athens. Fighting was particularly intense Wednesday, when the Allies repulsed a Turkish attack and took 700 prisoners.

The allied trenches at the southern extremity of the peninsula, the dispatch states, are four miles from Sedd-el-Bahr and form a square near Avi Burnu.

Great activity has been noted in the allied fleet for the past few days, leading to the belief that a general attack on the strait is imminent.

BRITISH WAR LOAN WINS ALL CLASSES

Large Crowds at the Big Banks and a Record Demand Is Indicated.

FLOOD OF MONEY TODAY

Other Stocks Fall Sharply in a Readjustment of Values to the New Issue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 22.—If today's scenes at the Bank of England, at the head offices of other banks, and the big London Post Offices are any criterion, the success of the new war loan is beyond doubt. There was nothing sensational to record, no crowds assembled in long queues eager to hand their savings over to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. A few dozen only were waiting upon "the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" when she opened the doors at 9 o'clock. But in a quiet methodical way would-be investors streamed into the bank during the whole day and as quietly received prospectuses or were relieved of money they brought to invest. There was no excitement and no bustle. The arrangements for coping with the demand worked smoothly and well, and by the end of the day the number of inquirers and investors dealt with at the Bank of England alone must have totaled very many thousands. Considerably over 10,000, it was stated, had come and gone before noon.

In the Secretary's department of the bank it was stated that the loan appeared to be proving considerably more popular than any of its predecessors, and it was anticipated that by the end of the day a record would have been created in the number of applications.

The same story was told at the other big banks. In most cases special rooms or counters had been set aside for war loan work, and the clerks in charge were kept hard at work until the doors closed. At the Post Offices in larger centres the same conditions applied, but here arrangements were neither so complete nor so smoothly working and complaints were not infrequent.

At the Bank of England arrangements to cope with the huge demand expected were admirable. In the vicinity of all four entrances special accommodation was provided, and neither in the case of investors nor inquiries for prospectuses or other information was any delay experienced. At the main entrance to the bank a stall for the provision of prospectuses was provided in an alcove to the left of the gateway, and here clerks were disposing of papers as quickly as they could handle them. The manner in which the huge piles behind them melted away was very striking, and fresh supplies, which from time to time arrived in motor cars from the printers, were seldom far ahead of the demand.

A noticeable feature, even at the bank where comparatively large investments only were dealt with, was the comprehensive nature of the crowd. Every rank of society seemed to be represented, from silk-hatted, prosperous-looking merchant princes and well-dressed women down to men and women who were obviously of the working classes. The democratic basis of the new loan, with its declared intention of bringing all classes together in the provision of the all-important "silver bullets," seems to have appealed to the popular imagination, and everywhere one found indications that the whole nation was responding whole-heartedly to the Chancellor's appeal.

As was to be expected, the amount of actual investment which took place was not large. Most of the callers wanted prospectuses and general information. Tomorrow it is generally thought will be the great day, and it is anticipated that money will then, in the words of one bank manager, "come absolutely pouring in."

As soon as the Stock Exchange opened yesterday morning a large crowd of members assembled to discuss the terms of the new war loan and its probable effect on other securities.

Attention was chiefly directed to the old war loan, as the 1914 issue is already being called. The first bargain in the old loan was marked at just over a point higher than the previous night's closing level. This reflected the importance of the conversion rights which now attach to the 1914 issue, and the price steadily rose during the morning to 95¾, or one-half of 1 per cent. above the figure at which the loan came out. The sellers saw their chance and came in, with the result that the price was knocked down to 94⅞, but this left the old loan more than a point higher on the balance, no fewer than seventy-two bargains having been transacted during the four hours of business. Consols did not respond so rapidly, though here again the conversion rights were recognized as extremely valuable to the holder, involving, as they do, an extra one-half of 1 per cent. in interest.

In most other departments of the Stock Exchange there was a sharp fall in prices. This was not due in any way to hostility to the new loan—far from it—nor was it a result of any abnormal selling pressure. Prices merely had to be adjusted to the new yield basis, which has resulted from the issue by the British Government of a four-and-one-half-per-cent. stock.

Colonials suffered severely, especially loans which Canada, South Africa, and Australian States issued during the past few months. Home railway securities fell in a drastic fashion, and so did foreign railways and foreign bonds, but there seemed to be no disposition on the part of investors to get rid of their holdings. Actual selling was really quite insignificant.

TO ENROLL WORKERS IN MUNITIONS PLAN

Lloyd George to Make a Statement Today—High Explosives Going Out Better, Kitchener Says.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 23.—The preparations for the supply of munitions are making good progress. The National Advisory Committee, representing over fifty trades unions interested in the making of munitions, has submitted a plan, which has been accepted by the Ministry of Munitions, under which all skilled labor not already engaged in this business will be enrolled for six months for employment wherever they are required in the making of munitions.

David Lloyd George, in his new capacity of Minister of Munitions, is expected to make an interesting statement on the situation in Parliament today. Earl Kitchener, the Minister of War, in a letter to Benjamin Tillett, Secretary of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, who has been visiting the front, says: "I am glad to say that the high explosive eighteen-pounder shells are now going out better."

Lloyd George has just returned from Boulogne, where he consulted the French Under Secretary of War.

The Times yesterday morning prints a dispatch from its correspondent in Eastern France who asserts that if the French troops are to drive home their offensive in overwhelming force they must use a tremendously increased bulk of ammunition. The same lesson comes for England from the Woevre front, he points out, while the retreat of the Russian armies in Galicia hammers it home again.

The correspondent says the daily output of shells certainly is much larger than it was four months ago and that it is possible that a reserve of ammunition is being built up much more rapidly than is apparent at the front, but he adds: "What we have come to is the redemption of the world by shells."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 23.—The following letter has been received by Ben Tillett from Lord Kitchener:

"I am much obliged for your letter giving such an interesting description of the feelings of the men in the trenches. There is no doubt they have fought splendidly against a foe who used the most dastardly means in the conduct of the campaign. You may be quite sure we are doing all in our power to give them the munitions they require, and I am glad to say the high explosive eighteen-pounder shells are now going out better."

TAKE LABYRINTH AT HEAVY COST

Continued from Page 1.

very strong series of German defenses southeast of Neuville St. Vaast and north of Arras. It comprised a bewildering network of trenches, concrete works, cannon under cupolas, machine guns in great numbers, and so on. In fact, it was one vast fortress.

In a cable dispatch from Paris on 2 THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent described in vivid language his visit to the region near the Labyrinth and what he saw in the early stages of the campaign there. The name was, he said, applied generally "to the vast system of intrenchments all through that region north of Arras, and from which the Germans are being literally blasted almost foot by foot by an extravagant use of French melinite."

Of his own experience there he said in part:

"I have always had a fairly accurate sense of direction, but it was impossible for me to say where were the Germans and where the French, so completely was I turned around on account of the constant zigzag of the trench lines. Sometimes, when I was positive that a furious cannonade coming from a certain position was German, it turned out to be French. At other times, when I thought I was safely going in the direction of the French, I was hauled back by officers, who told me I was heading directly into the German line of fire."

GERMANS RETIRE IN VOSGES.

Lose Also in Lorraine—Begin New Bombardment of Dunkirk.

LONDON, June 22.—Fighting around Arras continues to be desperate and sanguinary, and at the same time at other points of the western front the French offensive seems to be increasing in vigor, while the Germans are making strong counter-attacks.

In the Vosges the Germans have retired to the east bank of the Fecht, according to their own admission, but they assert that all French attacks in that region have been repulsed.

New gains near Revillon Lintrey and Parroy in Lorraine are reported by Paris.

According to the German Headquarters announcement, advance has been made west of Perthes in Champagne, while hard fighting is proceeding on the Meuse Heights.

Another long-range bombardment of Dunkirk has been begun. Several civilians were killed by shells. On this point the day French bulletin says:

"The seaport of Dunkirk was bombarded last night by a piece of long-range artillery. Fourteen shells were thrown, and some persons belonging to the civil population were killed."

The night bulletin says of this attack:

"In the course of the fornoon about fifteen additional shells were fired on Dunkirk. Our heavy batteries engaged the enemy's gun which was responsible for that bombardment.

The remainder of this official communication is as follows:

In the region to the north of Arras the German counter-attak came to an end toward morning. During the day there had been only an artillery action of extreme violence between Souchez and Ecurie.

In Champagne, near Perthes, the enemy exploded several mines without result.

On the heights of Meuse, at the Calonne trench, the Germans toward the end of the night made a violent attack for the purpose of recovering the positions which they had lost. They succeeded only in occupying part of their former second line. A counter-attack on our part resulted in almost all of it again falling into our hands.

The number of prisoners taken in that region since June 20 has reached 220 men and 3 officers.

Near Marchéville½ in the Woevre, a feeble German attack by half a company, which had as its object the reoccupation of an abandoned trench between the two lines, was dispersed by our fire.

In Lorraine a German counter-attack debauching to the east of Leintrey, was stopped by our artillery.

In the Vosges, between the two branches of the Fecht River, we have continued our advance in the direction of Sondernach.

The day report reads:

Belgian troops, at a point to the southwest of St. George, took possession of a German trench, all the defenders of which were killed or taken prisoners.

In the sector to the north of Arras, during last night, the enemy, following a bombardment of great intensity, attacked at several different points. They were driven back everywhere except at a point southeast of Souchez, where they were successful in gaining a footing in a section of a trench. In the region of "The Labyrinth" the enemy suffered heavy losses.

A German counter-attack last evening directed against the positions which we had captured to the east of the Quennevières Farm was checked by our infantry and artillery fire. The enemy made use of bombs containing asphyxiating gases.

In the Argonne, near the roadway running from Binarville to Vienne-le-Château, the situation has undergone no change.

In Lorraine we have, as a result of a fresh attack, advanced for 300 yards to the north of our former positions on the eastern slope of Reillon; occupied the ridges to the south of Remabois; repulsed easily a counter-attack which began at Leintrey, and stopped another to the southeast of Parroy and taken a number of prisoners.

In the Valley of the Fecht all our gains have been retained, and we continue to make progress. We have passed to the north of Metzeral as well as to the south of this town, and we have furthermore gained ground beyond the River Anlaswassen.

In the region of Sondernach we took some prisoners and captured three machine guns.

The text of the German official statement is as follows:

An attack by the enemy on the western bank of the canal to the northwest of Dixmude against three hamlets occupied by our troops has been repulsed.

North of Arras there was nothing yesterday more than artillery fighting. An attack by French infantry at a point south of Neuville was repulsed at midnight.

In the Champagne district, to the west of Perthes, we pushed forward our positions after successful mining operations.

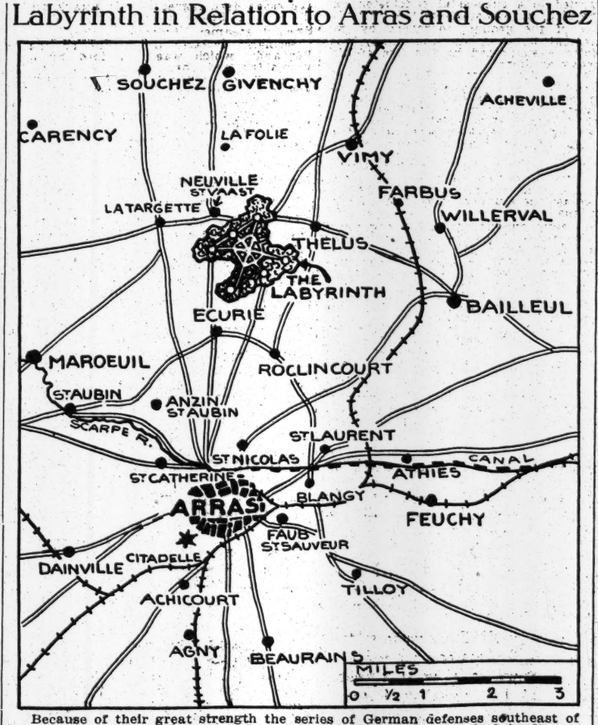
In the hills of the Meuse hand-to-hand fighting lasted throughout the day. It was accompanied by heavy artillery fire. At about 3 o'clock this morning we began a counter-attack, and cleared our trenches almost completely of all the French soldiers who had penetrated them. We took 180 prisoners.

An advance of the enemy at Marchéville in small numbers was easily repulsed. East of Lunéville there have been further engagements between advance posts near Leintrey.

Last night in the Vosges we systematically transferred our positions to the eastern bank of the Fecht River, at a point east of Sondernach, without being embarrassed by the enemy. On the Hilden ridge the enemy again suffered heavy losses during repeated attacks.

Our aviators dropped bombs on the airship station at Courcelles, to the west of Rheims. Bomb attacks by the enemy on Bruges and Ostend did no military damage.

Labyrinth in Relation to Arras and Souchez



Because of their great strength the series of German defenses southeast of Neuville formed a dangerous salient which the French troops had to dispose of before they could make very much progress eastward from north and south of that point.

HALTS FIREBRAND TALK IN THE PRESS

Continued from Page 1.

a view to inducing the nation and the Government to accept a cheap peace with England. It told further that these persons (moles it called them) were trying, with the help of neutral intermediaries, to get Berlin and London into touch with one another, and that though a well-known retired diplomat had transmitted the results of their efforts to the German Foreign Office, the latter had refused to consider the matter.

"The first to respond to this remarkable statement was the Socialist press with the Vorwärts at its head, which had also heard of certain interviews of German ex-diplomats with other non-German diplomats at The Hague, the results of which were communicated to the Foreign Office. The Socialist press protested against the attitude of Wilhelmstrasse, which would have nothing to do with peace conversations at the present moment.

"The story was thereupon taken up by the reactionary press, led by the Tages-Zeitung, which wrote a wild article denouncing the mischievous 'moles' and threatening the Government with the direst consequences if it should pay any attention to their machinations, and permit them to pursue their efforts.

"The Liberal and Radical press, led by the Tageblatt, then joined in the discussion, trying to minimize the importance of the information vouchsafed by the National Zeitung and the Vorwärts.

"A triangular polemic ensued, which was more remarkable for the heat than the light it generated.

"Finally the Frankfurter Zeitung came out with an explanation which brought down the whole structure like a house of cards. The mysterious 'moles' were none other than the Neus Vaterland, an association recently founded by pacifists anr other similar persons, with a view to working for early peace with England. One of their members, a professor, was recently at The Hague in connection with the Peace Congress, where he was asked by a neutral diplomat how Germany would view the question of mediation which could be arranged between her and England. The professor, having consulted his friends, decided to transmit the question to the proper quarters, which, it is stated, replied negatively.

"This was all. No one seems to know who that neutral diplomat was and what authority he had for interesting himself in Germany's attitude toward the question of mediation, but for the German press the incident, by itself so insignificant, was a veritable godsend during the dull week-end, though the Tage-Zeitung has had to pay a rather heavy price for its article.

The London Times a few days ago published a quotation from a German paper in Chemnitz which reported that a pamphlet was being circulated there and in Berlin with the title, "The Chief Enemy Is Our Own Country," which stated that "there might have been peace in March because England then held out the hand of peace, but it was then refused by "the greedy German Imperialists."

According to the Chemnitz newspaper, these publications are the work of "a group of persons working in the dark and trying to do harm to the Social Democratic Party by supporting the efforts directed by a few discontented people against the party leaders and against the majority of the party in the Reichtag."

The same paper asserts that the German Government published in the North-German Gazette a statement said to have been circulated in Switzerland to the effect "that Germany refused an English offer of peace."

The Government denied that such a proposal had ever been received by the German Government, but adds "that the distinguished American who visited Berlin in March was only able to say that neither in Paris nor in London was there any inclination for peace negotiations."

ENGLAND EXPLAINS TRADE RULES TO US

Sends Memorandum on Steps to Mitigate the Hardship of Neutrals.

LONDON, June 22.—The Foreign Office delivered today to Ambassador Page for transmission to Washington a memorandum explanatory of efforts being made by the British Government to mitigate the hardships suffered by neutral traders on account of the Orders in Council and other war measures affecting their interests.

The memorandum, although not a reply to the American contrabrand note, gives a summary of the measures adopted by Great Britain with the purpose of enforcing, with as little friction as possible, her policy of shutting off Germany from the rest of the world. The Foreign Office sets forth methods whereby neutrals may trade without coming into coflict with these regulations.

The text of the note will not be published here until it is given out in Washington.

It was also announced today that an Order in Council is about to be issued prohibiting exportation of all goods to Holland except those consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust. This is expected to stop the trade now believed to be passing through Holland into Germany.

Announcement to this effect was made in the House of Commons today by Captain E. G. Pretyman, Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Exportation of goods to the Netherlands Overseas Trust would be equivalent to a guarantee that no goods, either in the form received or in a subsequent form, would reach a country hostile to Great Britain.

Mr. Pretyman made the announcement in introducing the "Customs Exportation Restriction Bill." He explained that a partial arrangement with the Netherlands Trust had been in operation for some time and that the British Consul had made a favorable report thereon. He added that the sooner the trade now passing through Holland into Germany was stopped the better it would be for the interests of England. The bill would enable the extension of similar control over the exports to other neutral countries.

Provision is made in the bill for a fine of $2,500 or imprisonment for two years for violation of its terms. Consignors and shippers will be equally responsible.

Mr. Pretyman said it was proposed not only to regulate the number of consignments exported but to keep a careful record of the amount of each article going to certain countries, and to prohibit further exportation immediately it appeared that more of any article was going to any country than could normally be consumed there.

A special committee will be appointed to deal with questions of exporting cotton. Mr. Pretyman said all cotton products would be on the prohibited lists.

The bill passed all stages.

It was said at the office of the Holland-America Line here yesterday that almost since the beginning of the war in Europe practically all the contraband cargo carried from the United States to Holland in Dutch bottoms had been consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust, which is under the direct supervision of the Government. It was also said that a formal order making obligatory the consignment of all cargoes, whether contraband or not, in a similar manner, had been expected for some time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The memorandum from the British Government making preliminary response to the American note of March 30, complaining of interferences with American neutral shipping, is eagerly awaited in Washington. It had not been received up to 11 o'clock tonight.

There are two points in the attitude of the British Government toward American neutral shipping upon which this country's shippers are seeking early enlightenment. The first of these is the attitude of the British Government toward the American contention that a belligerent nation has no right to establish a blockade, quasi or actual, between two neutral coasts. The second is the attitude of the British Government toward cotton shipments.

Several months after the outbreak of war the British Government announced that cotton would be accorded the freedom of the seas and not treated as contraband. Then arrangements were made for large shipments of American cotton into Germany and Austria.

Next came German submarine activity, and the British response in the shape of the Order in Council cutting off trade with Germany. Since March 1 the only cotton shipments from this country to Germany have been those actually contracted for before that date, and these shipments were permitted to go through until March 31. Since then the American cotton shipper has been cut off from his German and Austrian market.

The cotton crop of 1915 will soon be harvested, and it was stated here tonight that cotton men are planning to organize all cotton growers, shippers, and others interested in the cotton trade, with a view to urging members of Congress to demand an early special session of Congress if the present situation is not remedied. The purpose of that session would be to vest the President with authority to lay an embargo against the shipment of war munitions to the Allies unless they grant freedom of the seas to American cotton shipments.

SAYS FRENCH LOSE HEAVILY.

Berlin Quotes Dutch Reports of Huge Casualties Near Arras.

BERLIN, June 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"Reports from Dutch sources state that the French losses are fearful. The hospitals at Amiens and Abbéville are overcrowded. The constant arrival of trains with wounded adds to the confusion, and it is impossible to give the usual care to the wounded.

"Soldiers write that from Arras to Souchez the field is covered with corpses, and that the odor is unbearable.

"Reports from neutral sources state that the battle raging near Arras may decide the fate of France. Both sides fight with unheard of courage and heroism.

"The French are very strong. The Germans continuously receive reinforcements. The losses on both sides are fearful."

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OVER
July Fourth
The Road of Anthracite

MAY IMPORT GOODS IN CHARTERED SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

der the proviso of Article VI. of the British Order in Council, which provides that nothing in the order "shall prevent the release of neutral property of enemy origin on the application of the proper officer of the Crown."

The merchants' plan involves sending the papers showing payment and contracts to England in advance of the loading of the goods on the chartered steamers. Then the chartered steamers would leave Rotterdam loaded with nothing but goods of this character. The steamers would not try to run the so-called blockade, but would head direct for specified British ports, where the "proper officer of the Crown," to whom application for immediate release of the steamer, will have been made, will be asked to "facilitate" the release of the steamers. It is the understanding here that such shipments will be so "facilitated."

WHAT IMPORTERS WANT.

No Interference with Noncontraband Goods by Any Power.

At a final meeting of importers held yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore, a petition to President Wilson was approved asking the Executive's aid in getting noncontraband merchandise out of Germany and Austria-Hungary. It was also decided to appoint a committee of five to present the petition to the President, or to Acting Secretary of State Lansing, in the event Mr. Wilson is absent from the capital.

Yesterday's meeting was under the direction of the group of importers who have been holding meetings for several months at the Hotel Vanderbilt. Many of these merchants are directly affiliated with the American Chamber of Trade and Commerce in Berlin. In addition, representatives were present yesterday from the meeting held Monday at the Hotel McAlpin, the National Association of Importers, and the American Importers' Association, Inc. P. J. Cunningham of Dezell & Helwig, linen importers, presided. The opening of the meeting by stating that a committee representing the Hotel Vanderbilt group of importers had prepared a petition to the President outlining the serious situation developed in American importing circles by the interference of belligerents with neutral or enemy cargoes in neutral ships, and calling upon the President to take action to safeguard American trade interests.

Favor Warning to All.

During the reading of the petition, and the debate following, newspaper men were excluded from the meeting. The Chairman explained that it was not deemed proper to make the contents of the petition known until it had been presented to the President. It is understood that the formal request to be made to the President, while not mentioning specifically Great Britain as the chief offender in upsetting American trade intercourse in noncontraband goods with Germany and Austria, makes the plea that all belligerents in the present war must be made to obey the broad principles of international law as they affect American importations from whatever country originating.

While the form of protest was adopted unanimously, a resolution was adopted upon motion of James S. Lehmaler that "be recast in such manner as to leave no doubt that it applied equally to both Great Britain and Germany.

"It is a rule of international law," said he, "that noncontraband goods are entitled to free passage from neutral ports under all circumstances. We must go further and demand the right for goods not only contracted for but for all future importations. No one can say when this war is to end, and it is imperative that our demands be broad enough to cover any situation that may arise. We are not dealing with this question for today, but for all time."

Lee Kohns of L. Straus & Sons, Vice President of the American Importers' Association, Inc., told of the efforts of his organization to get a protest before the President. The association expected to do so some weeks ago, he said, but the Lusitania incident had made the time inopportune in the opinion of the Washington officials. He added that the President informed the association a few days ago that the Acting Secretary of State will be ready to receive its protest within a few days.

Committee to See Wilson.

Ex-Judge Sharretts, counsel for the American Importers' Association, Inc., gave out the names of the merchants constituting that organization's committee to file its protest. They are Lee Kohns, Vice President of the association; M. B. Schmidt of B. Illfelder & Co.; Carl W. Stern of M. J. Corbett & Co.; Emil Strobel of Strobel & Wilkens, and J. F. Walter of Butler Bros. L. A. Repp, who sent out the call for Monday's meeting at the McAlpin, reported that he would name his committee probably today. Chairman Cunningham will also today appoint the committee provided for at yesterday's conference. These three committees will visit Washington jointly to lay their protests before the President. The date for the presentation will depend upon word from the capital.

Some of the speakers denounced the British Orders in Council as responsible for the hardships imposed on importers, but the majority pleaded for the observance of international law by all. Theodore Bach of Snow's U. S. Sample Express Company, denied that the Netherlands Government has prohibited the export from its ports of merchandise of German or Austrian origin. He said the warehouses at Rotterdam were so congested with goods that manufacturers in other countries had been advised not to ship any more goods into Holland until conditions were relieved.

Among the individuals and firms represented at yesterday's meeting were C. Meisel, Heller & Mertz Company, G. Klein & Son, Julius Strauss, J. J. Gavin, Albert Herzfeld & Co., Albert Hess, the Keuffel & Esser Company, Fownes Bros. Ltd., Abraham & Straus, Bendit, Irsy & Co., Brentano's, Fred Hollender & Co., Syndicate Trading Company, American Shipping Company, General Illuminating Company, Stassfeld, Lorsch & Co., Christmas, Wolfenstein & Shanahan, Goldschmidt Bros. & Co., Albert Bachert, A. Tepsl, G. Hirsch's Sons, William E. Jordan, A. P. Washburn, A. W. Wagner, C. Wildermann Company, J. C. Klein, National Importing Company, Eugene Guth, Charles G. Victorius, Emil Vidder, Walter F. Sykes Company, Edmond Wuensch of the Eugene, Dietzgen Company, and Bacher & Leon of Berlin.

ASK ENGLAND FOR PROOFS.

German Newspapers Call for More Facts About Ship That Sunk U-29.

BERLIN, June 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The British Government's statement of Saturday that the German submarine, U-29, commanded by Captain Otto Weddigen, which was destroyed three months ago, was sunk by "one of his Majesty's ships," and not by a British tank steamer flying the Swedish flag, as stated by the German Admiralty, is challenged by German newspapers.

A statement on this subject given out today by the Overseas News Agency says:

"German newspapers demand that the British Admiralty give details of the sinking of Weddigen's submarine by a warship, because the British statement contradicts the former one, made by the Admiralty in March. At that time the British Admiralty reported that it had reason to believe that the submarine had been sunk. If sunk by a warship, it must have been reported officially. The British Admiralty should explain whether the warship was disguised and flying the Swedish flag and whether, after hailing the submarine in a friendly way, it suddenly rammed it.

"The Tageszeitung recommends to the attention of the American Government the attitude of the British, in view of America's demand that German submarines must hail and investigate British and neutral merchant ships before sinking them."

SINK THREE TURKISH SHIPS.

Russian Submarines Get a Steamer and Two Sailing Vessels.

PETROGRAD, June 22.—It is officially announced that Russian submarines have sunk a large steamer and two sailing vessels belonging to the Turks in the Black Sea, between Eregli (a seaport 120 miles east of the Bosporus) and Kefken Island, (60 miles west of Eregli.)

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BETTER THAN BATTLESHIPS

"Daily Service of Destruction to Germany" Certain to Bring About Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 23.—The Daily Express prints an article from H. G. Wells declaring that the way to beat Germany is through the air.

"The way to end the war," he says, "is to go through the air to the German rear and smash up their munition factories and it is open to us to take when we choose for one perfectly simple reason, 'the German strain cannot produce aviators to compare for one moment with French and English aviators. On the ground and given his wonderfully orderly apparatus the German can cost us man for man, man for man,' we can beat him in the air.

"It is through the air our first blows should fall. We could clear him out of the air altogether if we had enough aeroplanes now. That done, his wonderful artillery has become blind, his communications can be destroyed, his arsenals can be smashed up, and an advance upon the ground would be robbed of half its difficulty. Every aviator we have in the air is worth a hundred men saved from death below. It is as easy to build an aeroplane as a motor car. It takes from a week to six weeks to make a right sort of man into an aviator, and after ten months of war we have not enough aeroplanes to do any attacks whatsoever upon a large scale.

"All we have we need for scouting, and, moreover, numbers of young men have been waiting for months for a chance to train as aviators, because the training work is kept in the hands of a limited number of instructors. Instead of taking up an aerial offensive against Germany we permit the Germans whose natural quality in air is inferior to ours to carry out offensive raids against us. We fight under a disadvantage that it needs only a month or so of energetic action to remove.

"An aeroplane costs scarcely more than a shot from a big gun. If it is lost, it means one or two lives. It would be cheaper to launch 2,000 aeroplanes at Essen than to risk one battleship.

"Two thousand aeroplanes could smash Essen to bits, and if we lost a thousand of them in the raid, it would still be cheaper in money and lives than the victory of Neuve Chapelle.

"We probably have some thousands of aeroplanes now. We want tens of thousands. We want aeroplanes going to and coming from Germany like ants about an anthill, like bees between the hive and the clover, but going each with its 200 or 300 pounds of high explosive and coming back empty, from now until the war ends—a daily service of destruction to Germany.

"It can be done more easily and cheaply than many things that we have attempted since the war began. This could be working before September. It is the easiest and cheapest way of bringing the war to an end."

SEIZE FIVE STEAMERS.

German Warships in Baltic Capture Swedish Lumber Vessels.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 23.—Five Swedeish steamers, lumber laden, bound for England, were captured by German warships in the Baltic Sea yesterday, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

SINKS SHIP WITH SHELLS.

Submarine Uses Guns Upon British Steamer—All the Crew Safe.

LONDON, June 22.—The British steamer Carlsbrook of Glasgow, from Montreal for Leith, Scotland, was sunk by gunfire from a German submarine yesterday at a point forty miles north of Kinnaird's Head.

Her crew of twenty-four were landed at Frasersburg today.

MONTREAL, June 22.—The Carlsbrook left here June 10, carrying a cargo of grain. She was commanded by Captain A. D. Hunter. The ship had a narrow escape from German cruisers in the South Atlantic in the early stage of the war.

The Carlsbrook was 300 feet long and of 2,352 gross tons. She was built at Sunderland in 1907, and was reported at Montreal the beginning of June.

RUSSIA'S CAMPAIGN SINCE WAR'S START

McCormick's Review of Fall and Winter Operations Approved by the General Staff.

TWICE SAVED HER ALLIES

Many Battles Waged Against Great Odds Won by Strategy of Grand Duke Nicholas.

By ROBERT J. McCORMICK.
Account Read and Approved by the Russian Staff.

GREAT RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, May 15.—On July 17, 1914, while the Emperor was reviewing the Guards' Corps at Tsarskoe Selo, the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia was received.

Since the acceptance of this ultimatum by Serbia was tantamount to the creation of an Austrian autonomy over the little Slavic kingdom and a continuation of the aggressions begun by the treaty of Berlin of 1878 and continued by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina thirty years later, the Emperor came to an instant decision to protect the little country if the Russian Army was found to be strong enough to face the inevitable consequence, as it was not in 1908.

He called in consultation the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, the Chief of Staff; Nicholas Nicholaievitch Yanouskevitch, and the Minister of War, Soukhoumlinoff, to whom the reorganization of the Russian Army had been confided after the war with Japan.

These high authorities said that the army was able to meet all tests. The Emperor then ordered the mobilization of his forces and at the same time made every endeavor to reach a peaceful solution of the international disagreement, even asking a personal interview with the Kaiser.

The following evening, while the Imperial party was at the opera in St. Petersburg, the German ultimatum, commanding Russia to cease mobilization, was received. Public opinion, already at fever heat, burst forth into monstrous parades of crowds crying out for war in defense of Serbia.

Czar Refused to Take Action.

Still the Emperor refused to act, and the next day called a meeting at the palace, consisting of his Ministers, the entire Duma, the Generals of the Guards' Corps, the Counselors of State, and all the leading men of St. Petersburg irrespective of official position. Before their deliberations a solemn mass was held in the Imperial chapel. An enormous and enthusiastic crowd gathered in the immense plaza before the palace, as large as the average ball park, to await the result of the deliberations.

At the end of the great conference the Czar appeared upon a balcony. He said he was strongly opposed to war with Germany, but that the German ultimatum was entirely unsupportable. War was forced upon him, and peace would never be declared while a single hostile soldier stood upon Russian soil.

Upon the same day he appointed the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch Commander in Chief and General Yanouszkevitch Chief of the Staff of all the Russian armies. At midnight the Imperial Guards, 40,000 strong, entrained for the fortress of Grodno, the key to the line of communication between St. Petersburg and Warsaw. On the following day the Germans crossed the frontier at Thorn, as did the Austrians near Lublin.

It was known in every staff headquarters the world over, it is part of the German Orange Book, that Germany could mobilize faster than France and many times faster than Russia. Hence, to avoid being caught in the process of mobilization—as the French were caught on the Alsace frontier—the Grand Duke mobilized his armies well to the rear on the Brest-Litovsk-Rowno Railroad.

The invasion of Belgium by the Germans and of South Poland by the Austrians convinced the enemy's plan, a Russian army advanced from Lublin to Krasnik, and to relieve the French allies caught in the process of mobilization by the German rush through Belgium, General Samsonoff was hurried into East Prussia from the line of the River Narew, and at the same time General Rennenkampff crossed the frontier at Eydkuhnen and won the first battle of the war at Gumbinnen.

The German General Staff, having severely defeated the French in Alsace-Lorraine and the English Army on the Marne, and, as they thought, outflanked the Allies at Paris on the full road to another Sedan, quickly withdrew six army corps — approximately 250,000 men—and, with the soldiers already in East Prussia, fell upon Samsonoff at Tannenberg.

Austrians Strike at Krasnik.

At the same instant the Austrians attempted to use Napoleonic strategy on the Galician frontier. Leaving a covering force on the Gnila-Lipa River to hold back the Russian army advancing from Tarnopol, the bulk of the Austrians struck the Russians at Krasnik and threw them back in confusion upon Lublin.

Samsonoff with four corps was far ahead of Rennenkampff with three and one-half corps more and was completely overwhelmed on the 28th day of August.

Samsonoff destroyed, and the army of Krasnik seriously repulsed, the Grand Duke took the heroic resolve which turned an impending catastrophe into substantial success. Abandoning Samsonoff to his inevitable fate, he turned all of his mobilizing reinforcements under General Pleve upon Lublin, and at the same time he ordered Generals Brusiloff and Rouski to drive the Austrians on the Gnila-Lipa River at all costs.

The battle which followed is one of the most severe of all time. Eleven times the corps under the Bulgarian General, Radko Dimitrieff, took the mountain which was the key to the Austrian position and eleven times the Hungarians took it back. The twelfth time Dimitrieff advanced and the other corps moving in eschelon drove the Austrians in complete rout. The position of Lemberg was turned and occupied on the 3d of September.

General Rouski then advanced from Lemberg—renamed by the Russians Lvov—to Rawa Ruska, in the rear of the main Austrian advance, which held a line before Lublin-Kholm while Brousiloff moved on Grodok.

The Austrians were now in serious difficulties. Reinforcements were hurried up to face Brousiloff and the army before Kholm turned to face Rouski at Rawa Ruska. Pleve promptly entered the hole left vacant and took the army of General Auffenberg in the rear, while Brousiloff attacked at Grodok. The Austrian army at Grodok retreated over the Carpathians, that at Lublin retired on Cracow. Auffenberg, with most of his army, caught between Brousiloff and Pleve, fell into the hands of the Russians. The fortress of Przemysl was invested for the first time.

In the meantime General Rennenkampff, oblivious of Samsonoff's defeat, had advanced beyond Königsberg. Upon him Hindenburg turned the victorious army of Tannenberg, and, passing four corps through the Masurian lakes region, endeavored to pin Rennenkampff against the Baltic Sea.

Rennenkampff was quick in retreat as in advance. Perhaps the German soldiers were exhausted after their forced marches through Belgium and their battle at Tannenberg. At all events Rennenkampff was able to establish a flank guard and retreat safely to Suwalki, leaving only a portion of the artillery of the territorial divisions in the hands of the enemy.

Thus came to an end the first invasion of East Prussia.

Judged by itself, it was a complete repulse and a considerable catastrophe; judged by the standards of other wars the defeat of Tannenberg is one of the most severe in history, but judged as a fragment of the strategy of this great war it assumes a different aspect.

How much von Kluck before Paris yearned for the six corps d'armée with which Hindenburg won his Marshal's baton before Allenstein, as he saw the French reserves debouch from Paris and take in flank the army with which he had planned to force the French back upon the mountain barrier of Switzerland! Well may it be said that the defeat of Tannenberg was the father of the victory of the Marne.

It will be remembered that the first phase of the war on the eastern front consisted in the repulse of the Austrian offensive and the division into East Prussia. The second phase concerned the moves growing out of the Russian offensive toward Cracow.

In September as again later the Russians did not attempt to attack Przemysl at an enormous cost of men and ammunition, but surrounding it with an army inferior to the garrison, moved on the offensive.

Rennenkampff still at Suwalki and the northern fortresses garrisoned, the field army advanced to a line from Dukla Pass to Tarnow, while Cossack cavalry raided Hungary.

Hindenburg left four corps in front of Rennenkampff, and by the use of the wonderful German strategic railways came with six corps to Silesia, on the Russian flank. The Russians immediately withdrew the three armies nearest Tarnow to the line from Lublin to Warsaw, Hindenburg arriving before the Austrians directed three army corps on Warsaw and three upon Ivangorod.

Then followed one of the most sanguinary conflicts of the war for the possession of the capital of Poland. It seemed to the inhabitants of the town that Warsaw must fall, but the Siberian corps arrived in the nick of time and after them the Imperial Guard. A member of the Guard's Corps, pride shining in his eyes, told me how two regiments of the guard, totaling 8,000 men, arrived as the Siberian corps were reeling back before the Germans' onslaught and with the flags flying and band playing marched into the thickest of the attack. After the battles only hundreds remained where thousands had been, but the tide was turned. Russian reinforcements continued to oppose the three corps of Hindenburg.

The Field Marshal now attempted a desperate manoeuvre. He retreated to the Rawka River, drawing the Russians after him. Then taking the three army corps before Ivangorod he hurled them on the pursuing Russians' flank. If the Austrians had come in time to occupy the trenches deserted by the Germans this manoeuvre might have succeeded, but the Austrians came late.

Meeting of Armies Surprise to Both.

Again the Russians poured through the opening of the line and unexpectedly found themselves face to face with the advancing Austrians. Both parties were taken by surprise, the Russians thinking that only the retreating Germans were before them, the Austrians believing that the Germans still occupied the trenches along the Vistula.

A confused hand-to-hand battle resulted in which the superior strength and activity of the Russian soldiers gave them an immense advantage. The Austrians were driven headlong at the same time the German flank movement was stopped and Hindenburg's left army corps was driven in. Hindenburg withdrew to a line between Cracow and Kalisch, and the Austrians went back over the mountains. Przemysl, which had been relieved in the advance, was now reinvested.

In the meantime on the western front had been fought the battle of the Aisne, the English army had been transferred to the extreme left flank in an unsuccessful attempt to turn the German right, Antwerp had fallen, and the Kaiser with his Imperial Guard was hammering harder and harder at the gates of Dunkirk and Calais. England found difficulty in keeping her expeditionary force up to its original number. Kitchener's army was only in the form of preliminary enlistment. Every equipped man in France was on the firing line.

Again in October, as early in August, the Russian army attacked, not for local advantage, but to rescue the Allies on the other front. With Generals Brusiloff and Dimitrieff in command of the eleventh army besieging Przemysl, the Russians debouched from Lodz upon Cracow and Silesia. General Renenkampf received three corps to protect the right flank and General Sievers with his army corps moved into East Prussia from Augustowo.

Leaving the Austrians to attack in front, Field Marshal von Hindenburg from Thorn dashed on the Russian flank, which was promptly repulsed from Warta to Lodz. Renenkampf's corps were badly cut up and driven into Warsaw, and the army at Lodz was outflanked on both flanks.

Pleve, by forced marches, reinforced each threatened flank, but the combined armies were nearly surrounded and facing destruction when the remainder of Renenkampf's corps marching forward from Warsaw struck the German left flank in reverse. The armies were turned, the trappers were trapped. On Oct. 22 Hindenburg telegraphed to stop instantly the attack on the Yser River and send him reinforcements.

The transfer of these divisions relieved the pressure on the Yser River, but arrived too late to prove of decisive effect at Lodz. General Mackensen had bravely cut his way back to the German army, leaving many dead and 10,000 prisoners. It was upon a reformed intrenched line that the army from France made the attack near Lowitz. However, General Rouski, commanding this front, considered his line from Lowitz to Cracow too long and weak and withdrew to the positions along the Bzura, Rawka, and Nida Rivers, south of Tarnow.

While Hindenburg was fighting so fiercely in the north the Austrians had again come over the Carpathian Mountains and attacked the armies under General Brousiloff and General Dimitrieff, who had been named an army commander when Rouski was promoted. They were driven back all along the line, leaving 50,000 prisoners.

During the fighting around Lodz four army corps had been withdrawn from General Sievers, who had invaded East Prussia to a fortified line between the Masurian Lakes and Kurisches Haff.

In these positions the opposing armies remained intrenching and reorganizing until the month of January.

Poland No Asset to Germans.

Without Warsaw the occupation of Poland is more of a liability than an asset to the Germans. It takes from their fighting front the advantages of strategic railways, places them among a hostile population, and adds nothing to the food supply of the combined empires, as this portion of Poland scarcely raises enough grain and vegetables to support the native people.

Warsaw is the principal railroad centre in this theatre of war. It is also a neutral military depot. Enormously rich, it would furnish as large a war indemnity as Antwerp. Its capture, furthermore, would increase enormously the German military prestige with the Balkan States.

In January, therefore, General Hindenburg made a desperate attack upon Warsaw.

Of necessity perhaps, perhaps compelled by higher authorities, Hindenburg gave up the former tactics of quick marches and flank attacks. Instead he massed 600 pieces of artillery of different calibres and kinds upon a six-mile front from Souhaczew to Bolimow, on the Rawka River, and for days tried to drive a hole through the Russian defensive.

Russian officers who were present tell me that the Germans advanced in close order, frequently with rifles slung over their shoulders and holding each other's hands; after an interval of 200 yards there came another line, and then another, then another, until they seemed like the waves of the ocean. I have heard no contradiction to the oft-repeated assertion that these soldiers were sent into action greatly stimulated by strong liquor.

For more than ten days and nights this attack continued, shrapnel burst overhead and high explosive shells fell in the trenches, the opposing machine guns squirted death, the Germans were as many as the waves of the sea—but the Russians came as thick as the sands of the ocean. Every day probably equaled the slaughter of Cold Harbor.

30,000 Russian Dead.

When Hindenburg gave up his desperate assault 30,000 Russians lay dead and wounded on the field of battle, and the losses of the Germans in their unsuccessful attack must have been much greater.

But while he failed in his main objective, Hindenburg would not be denied a victory. Advancing with eight corps against the army of General Sievers, now reduced to three and a half corps, General Hindenburg placed four corps in line and with his remaining four corps turned both flanks. The Germans then attacked Grodno with the Twenty-seventh Corps, but were repulsed by the Imperial Guards.

A counter-attack by the Russians advanced along the line Ossowetz to Pultusk. The Germans rallied at Malwa and resorted to their favorite manoeuvre, swinging around the Russian right flank at Prasnysch. This time the move had been planned for, and the Russian reserve, debouching from Pultusk, took the German flankers in flagrant delit.

The battle is called by the Russians the victory of Przasnysz and was fought during the week of Feb. 22-28, and, as a result, the Germans were compelled to withdraw one of the armies attacking Grodno. Their line, therefore, runs from Skiernlewece through Makow, Augustowo, Suwalki, to Kalwarija.

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ITALIANS ON ISONZO SUFFER HEAVY LOSS

Repeated Charges Up the Heights Beaten Back, According to Berlin Advices.

GAIN GROUND NEAR GORITZ

Austrian Counter-Attacks at Plava Repulsed—Tyrol Concealed Defenses Deemed Impregnable.

BERLIN, June 22, (via London.)—Dispatches from the Italian front report serious reverses experienced by the Italians during the last four days in their attempts to storm the Austro-Hungarian line along the Isonzo River, a few miles from the Italian frontier.

The attacks, the reports say, were preceded by three days of terrific artillery bombardment. The Italians then, in thick lines of skirmishers, one behind another, charged repeatedly up the heights, the summits of which were held by the Austrians, only to be mowed down by rifle and machine gun fire.

The attacks were repeated six times in two days, and each time are declared to have been repulsed with heavy losses. The attackers left large numbers of dead between the lines, and many wounded could be seen making their way painfully down the rocky and precipitous slopes.

Austrian women and girls are distinguishing themselves by carrying water and food to the army positions, which at some places are at an altitude of 3,600 feet, and also by attending the wounded.

Eugen Lenhoff, correspondent of the Zeitung am Mittag, telegraphs an account of the Austrian fortifications on the South Tyrol front, which he was permitted to visit. The Austrians, he says, not content with intrenching on the surface, have blasted galleries in the interior of the mountain summits which end in chambers for the artillery.

"The muzzles of the guns," the correspondent adds, "thus peep through concealed loopholes in the vertical cliffs from positions utterly inaccessible to the enemy. The country positions are similarly blasted into the face of the cliffs and are virtually impregnable. The Italians on this front are devoting their efforts to bringing up heavy artillery and the building of roads, and therefore have not yet launched a vigorous offensive."

BERLIN, June 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—(Overseas News Agency) issues the following:

"A dispatch from Lugano, Switzerland, says that General Cadorna, Italian Chief of Staff, has officially admitted for the first time heavy losses in the fighting on the Isonzo front near Plava."

ROME, June 22.—The following official statement was issued last night at the headquarters of the General Staff of the Italian Army:

There is nothing to report on the Tyrol-Trentino frontier except small engagements between reconnoitring parties. In the San Pellegrino Valley, where we occupied Ponte Tasca, and the upper Cordevole Valley, reconnoissance disclosed the existence at several points of strongly intrenched lines protected by steel plates, and sometimes concreted.

In Carnia we continued our fire against Malborgeth, notwithstanding the difficulties caused by cloudy weather. During the night of the 20th-21st the Austrians renewed as usual their vain attack on Freikofel.

In the eastern zone of Monte Nero operations started on the 19th were carried to a successful conclusion on the 20th, notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground, increased by inclement weather, and the enemy, resistance supported by the fire of his heavy artillery.

Along the Isonzo front we noticed frequent night alarms in the enemy's intrenchments, revealed by prolonged bursts of musketry and artillery fire, which our troops refrained from answering. By repeated and persistent night attacks against the positions conquered by us on the left bank of the Isonzo at Plava the enemy is trying to throw us back on the right bank. His efforts break, however, against the stubborn resistance of our troops.

A heavy snowstorm has brought the temperature down below zero on the summit of Monte Altissimo in Trentino, making necessary a suspension of military operations.

GENEVA, June 21, (via Paris, June 22.)—The Tribune prints the following dispatch from Laibach:

"The Italians on the night of the 19th gained ground twelve miles north of Goritz, while southeast of Plava they captured two forts and several trenches, in which were found two machine guns.

"Along the Isonzo the artillery duel seems to have turned to the advantage of the Italians, and the Austrians are beginning to bring up heavy guns from the eastern front.

"A council of war was held at Laibach on the evening of the 19th. Archduke Eugene, Commander in Chief of the Austrian forces operating against Italy, is expected to arrive on the Goritz-Trieste front on the 23d."

ITALIAN ADVANCE SLOW.

Becoming Increasingly Difficult as Fortifications Are Reached.

VERONA, (via Chiasso to Paris,) June 22.—The Italian advance on the Trentino Alps daily is growing more difficult owing to the formidable lines of fortifications constructed by the Austrians in valleys and on mountains, which are provided with excellent guns dominating all the passes.

Since the occupation of Cortina, May 30, the advance of the Italians on Austrian territory has been only a few miles in extent. On the front fighting is constantly going on, and among the highest mountains, having reached peaks at an altitude of about 10,000 feet on the Marmolada group, which dominate the famous Dolomite Road.

From their positions on Tasca Peak the Italians can see at Pardoi Pass the obelisk erected to mark the Dolozte Road built by Emperor Francis Joseph. The command of this road between Falsarego and Podestagno, it is considered by military observers, would be of great advantage to the Italians, as it would interrupt one of the biggest military arteries of the Austrians.

BOY PRINCE UNDER FIRE.

Duke d'Aosta's Son Shares Hardships of Campaign as a Private.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 22.—In a private letter an artillery officer describes the life led at the front by the Duke d'Aosta's eldest son, who is 17 years old. He is a simple soldier, following the regiments, sleeping on straw, as his comrades do, and eating their rations. In fact, he is treated without any preference.

He has made himself much beloved by his high spirits and his manner toward the soldiers. On various occasions he has shown great courage. He is always first to volunteer for dangerous work, is tireless, and ever ready to help a comrade in distress.

His younger brother, Prince Imone, 15 years old, is in the navy, but has not yet been under fire. He is said to have expressed himself as being jealous of his brother, who is seeing more active service.

Their mother, the Duchess Elena d'Orléans d'Aosta, is an Inspectress of Red Cross hospitals. She spends days and nights going from one to the other and carrying sympathy wherever she goes.

ITALY'S BIG WHEAT CROP.

29,396,000 Bushels More Than in 1914—Crops in Other Lands.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Italy will harvest 29,396,000 more bushels of wheat this year than in 1914, according to a forecast of crop conditions cabled the Department of Agriculture today by the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome. Italy's wheat yield is estimated at 202,093,000 bushels for 1915, as against 172,697,000 bushels in 1914.

No yearly comparisons are given for other grains, but it is estimated that Italy's rye crop this year will total 4,724,000 bushels, barley, 9,186,000, and oats, 31,003,000.

For Japan, the report indicates a wheat crop of 23,871,000 bushels and barley, 97,510,000.

The condition of wheat and oats in Scotland for 1915 is estimated at 100, for barley in Ireland, 105, and oats, 101. The figure "100" represents an average yield an acre.

Italians Leave Peru to Fight.

LIMA, Peru, June 22.—A group of 250 Italians are to leave here Thursday by way of the Panama Canal for Italy. They constitute the first contingent of Italians returning from Peru to take part in the war.

APOLOGIZES TO SWEDEN.

Germany Calls Sinking of Verdandi Mistake and Offers Indemnity.

STOCKHOLM, June 22, (via London.)—Official announcement was made here today that the German Government had expressed deep regret for the attack off Christiania Sound on June 15 on the Swedish steamer Verdandi.

Germany declares the attack on the Verdandi, which was torpedoed by a submarine and then shelled and sunk by a cruiser, which took off her crew, was a mistake, and expresses willingness to pay an indemnity.

The Verdandi was bound for England with a cargo of wood.

WANTS M. P.'s TO SERVE FREE.

Member Suggests They Relinquish Salaries of $2,000 a Year.

LONDON, June 22.—The voluntary relinquishment of their salaries by members of the House of Commons for the period of the war was suggested in the House today by Sir Arthur B. Markham, Liberal. Premier Asquith promised to consider the question, although he said he thought it was a matter for the House itself to decide.

Mr. Markham's plea was based on the "necessity of economy and retrenchment in all branches of the public service," but he said he was willing that in which were found two machine guns. members with private incomes less than £400 ($2,000) should continue to draw the emolument of £400 paid to members of the House.

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By the box of 50, $4.00.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

RUSSIA'S TASK IN BALKANS.

Pledges to Serbia Hamper Negotiations with Other States.

MUNICH, (via London, Wednesday, June 23.)—The Augsberger Zeitung publishes an interview with a "well informed Russian diplomat," who describes the great difficulties which Russian diplomacy is experiencing in the negotiations with the Balkan States. The difficulties, the diplomat says, have arisen from Russia's pledges, to Serbia, to which he declared Russia must adhere if she wishes to retain her prestige in the Balkans.

According to the diplomat, the negotiations with Rumania, the participation of which in the war would be of the greatest military importance, are held up by the almost insolvable question concerning Banat, territory in Southern Hungary bordering on Serbia and Rumania. This question cannot be settled with Rumania because part of the territory already has been promised to Serbia, and Russia cannot permit of the annexation by Rumania of the remainder of Banat or of Northern Bukowina on account of its effect upon Russia's "Little Russia" problem.

The co-operation of Bulgaria in the war, the interview quotes the diplomat as having said, can be purchased only at the expense of Serbia. Bulgaria, he adds, has been smart enough to refuse to accept mere promises, and insists that cessions of Rumanian and Serbian territory to Bulgaria be made immediately.

"If we must make war against the Turks, and eventually against Greece, we at least must have the Serbian and Rumanian districts immediately," is the way the Bulgarian statesmen put the matter, according to the Russian diplomat.

The increases in the Bulgarian demands, the diplomat continued, bring automatically an increase in the Rumanian pretensions, and if the negotiations with Greece are resumed probably will lead "to a similar increase of the already excessive Greek desires."

"If the return of M. Venizelos, the former Greek Premier, to power results in a general tightening up of the demands of the Balkan States all round," the interview says in conclusion, "it can scarcely be looked upon as an unmixed victory for Russian diplomacy."

CONFER ON BULGARIA.

German Minister to Sofia Summoned to Berlin Foreign Office.

BERLIN, June 22, (via London.)—The German Minister at Sofia, Bulgaria, Dr. G. Michahelles, arrived in Berlin today for a conference at the Foreign Office.

He will return soon to his post.

FRENCH PRAISES WOMEN.

Names 58 Who Have Rendered Aid to British Armies.

LONDON, June 22.—The valuable and heroic assistance which women are rendering the British armies in fighting the Germans is recognized in a dispatch from General French, just published here.

In this General French includes among the names of those "recommended for gallantry and distinguished service in the field" fifty-eight women connected with various branches of the military nursing service and the Red Cross.

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HEAR AMERICA'S HINT HALTED JAPAN'S ARMY

Kept Force From Europe, Says Dutch Paper—"Bosh," Says Washington.

THE HAGUE, June 22, (via London.)—The Handelsblad in its edition of today asserts that Japan was prevented from sending 300,000 troops to Europe because of an unofficial hint to Great Britain from Washington that such an expedition would be undesirable.

The newspaper aserts that a Japanese army of that strength was landed in Manchuria, where it was exercising preparatory to departure for the European battlefields, but that Great Britain, after receiving the intimation from the United States, informed Tokio that she was "sorry, but, under American pressure, must request that the Japanese Government do nothing further concerning the dispatch of an expeditionary corps to Europe."

"After this," the Handlesblad concludes, "the Japanese Army disappeared from Manchuria, probably much to the relief of Great Britain, which has never desired Japanese participation in the fighting in Europe."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—"It is all bunk and bosh," said an informed official of the Government tonight when he was told of the statement in a Dutch newspaper that Japan had been prevented from sending 300,000 troops to Europe by an unofficial hint to Great Britain from Washington that such an expedition would be undesirable. This official said that the United States Government had never even heard of the matter, and THE TIMES correspondent was told that he could deny the statement with all the emphasis possible.

KNEELS TO CURSE ENGLAND.

Street Prayer Sends a German to Psychopathic Ward.

A man knelt in Eighth Avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, at 5:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon and, raising his hands above his head, prayed loudly in German:

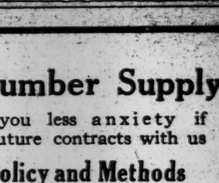
"God punish England. Forgive my enemies and let me live happily the rest of my life."

A crowd gathered and Policeman Schaumloeffel pushed his way through and took the man to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. He seemed to be crazed, and made no reply when he was asked to tell his name and address. Once he did mutter "One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street," but for the rest he only prayed in German.

In his pockets were checks from the Holland-America liner Ryndam, which left Rotterdam on May 8 last and arrived here on May 21, showing that the bearer had been a passenger. There was also an enlistment blank of the German Army, showing that John Andrew Gobels, son of a lumber dealer, 28 years old and single, had enlisted in the First Company, Seventeenth Infantry, at Frankenstein, Bayern, Germany, on May 8, 1914. There was a registration blank also showing that he had rejoined his regiment after leaving the hospital on January 30 last.

There was an incoherent letter, written in ungrammatical German, much weather-beaten and torn, as though it had been carried long in the man's pocket. It was addressed to no one, though apparently, from its context, intended for a relative, and it complained that four letters from the trenches had brought no reply. There was written at the top of the letter this phrase in German: "God punish England."

That was all that could be read. Dr. McMorris tried to question the man as had the police, and then took him to Bellevue Hospital.



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Col. Henry Watterson, the famous Editor, writes:

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Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

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have testified of the benefits derived from this natural curative agent. Some have taken the cure at the springs, but thousands and thousands have taken the course of drinking at home. If you are *not* at your best and suffer from any kidney, stomach or bladder trouble, try Buffalo Lithia Springs Water.

Drink it regularly and often—at least 6 to 8 glasses a day. You will soon find yourself feeling better than ever. It's more economical to order by the case. Your druggist has it or can get it.

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HOLD 9 ENGLISHMEN IN ENLISTMENT PLOT

Violation of Neutrality Charge Against Man Who Recruited in San Francisco.

HAD PLANNED TO SAIL TODAY

Britishers Say Man Named Blair Arranged for Them to Join King George's Army.

Nine men, supposed to have been on their way to enlist with the British forces, were taken into custody yesterday by agents of the Department of Justice on instructions received from Washington soon after they arrived here Monday from San Francisco, with fourteen others, who also are said to have planned to sail to enlist under the British flag. The nine men who were detained will be sent back to San Francisco, where they are wanted as witnesses by the Federal Grand Jury investigating a complaint of a breach of neutrality against R. K. Blair of that city. The Federal authorities are trying to find out whether the men entered into an agreement with Blair to go to England to enlist.

The nine witnesses were detained on an order procured from United States District Judge Gordon Russell by Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood under Section 10 of the Federal Criminal Code, which makes it unlawful for a person in the United States to cause another person to be enlisted here or induce him to go beyond the jurisdiction of this country for service. The maximum punishment for the violation of this section is a fine of $1,000 or three years' imprisonment, or both.

When the order was issued for the detention of the alleged recruits it contained the names of eleven men. The order was turned over to Special Agent Scully of the Department of Justice, who traced seven of them to the Abingdon Hotel, 7 Abingdon Square, yesterday afternoon, and took them into custody. They gave their names as James William Smith, William V. Granney, Frank G. Cook, Patrick Casey, Harry Albert, Fred Bond, and William Stables. They were taken to the Federal Building and arraigned before Judge Russell, who placed each under $500 bond for appearance before the Grand Jury in San Francisco. They were unable to furnish bail and were sent to the Tombs.

Meanwhile Special Agent Scully traced another band of alleged recruits to the Hotel Cornish Arms, 443 West Twenty-third Street, early in the evening, and took into custody John Jonstone and Patrick Devlin. They were taken to the Church Street Police Station and will be arraigned this morning. The nine will be turned over to the United States Marshal, who will send them back across the continent.

According to Assistant United States District Attorney Wood, the men intended to sail today on the White Star liner Arabic to enlist in the British Army as the result of an understanding they had with Blair in San Francisco. All of those detained said they were British subjects.

One of the men who arrived from San Francisco told a reporter for THE TIMES last night that there were twenty-five in the party from the California city, and that they were the same party detained several days ago in Chicago.

"We were going to sail tomorrow on the Arabic," said this man, who admitted he was going to be recruited. "All of us got envelopes with ticket numbers, and we all were instructed to take them to the steamship company's offices just before sailing time. There was an understanding that we were to be sworn in as soon as the Arabic got out to sea."

Dispatches from San Francisco said the detention of the recruits was effected by the Federal agents in New York as the result of information given to the Federal agents in San Francisco by Blair himself, who told the Federal District Attorney in the California city he had aided a number of British reservists to return "as a patriotic act." He said only men who had served in the British Army were induced to go back.

Twenty-six recruits for the British Army were intercepted by the Federal authorities in Chicago last Saturday en route from San Francisco to this city. They were permitted to continue their journey eastward when all denied they had enlisted.

At the Cornish Arms Hotel it was said a party of eight from San Francisco with a ninth from Chicago registered there on Monday. Arrangements for them to stop at the hotel were made by the British Consulate, it was said.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Agents of the Department of Justice's Bureau of Investigation had the men taken into custody in New York today under surveillance all the way across the continent. It was explained tonight that the men were wanted only as witnesses, but that forcible detention had been necessary to prevent their leaving the jurisdiction of the United tSates.

Some fifteen other men alleged to have been enlisted in California have been held by the bureau to testify before the Grand Jury at San Francisco.

MRS. LEE GETS TEMPLETON.

Sing Sing Chaplain Forced to Produce Child in Court.

In response to a writ of habeas corpus obtained by his wife, Katharine, the Rev. Dr. Burton Howard Lee appeared before Justice Shearn in the Supreme Court yesterday with his three-year-old son, Templeton. Several months ago Mrs. Lee brought an action against her husband for a separation. Dr. Lee is the assistant chaplain of Sing Sing Prison and rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church at Ossining. Many of the friends of the Lees sought to reconcile them, including Bishop Greer.

When the suit came to trial Supreme Court Justice Page invited Dr. and Mrs. Lee to meet in his chambers and see if something could not be done to avoid airing the scandal in open court. An agreement was made in which Mr. Lee was to give his wife $12 a week, Mrs. Lee to have the custody of Templeton and Mr. Lee of Burton, 4 years old. Friday Mrs. Lee applied to the court for a writ of habeas corpus compelling her husband to produce Templeton in court.

She said yesterday that shortly after the agreement was signed her husband took the boy to Ossining and had failed to bring him back to her. Justice Shearn directed Dr. Lee to return Templeton to Mrs. Lee, and said the children should live alternate weeks with each parent. He gave each permission to call upon him when his directions were not complied with.

During the argument little Templeton played about the courtroom until near the end of it, when he went to sleep snugly in his mother's arms.

LINER MET TWO SUBMARINES

Cameronia Passenger Confirms Peter Fletcher's Account.

LONDON, June 22.—The Anchor Line, owner of the steamship Cameronia, which is reported to have had a narrow escape from a submarine in the Irish Sea on her voyage from New York to Liverpool, denied today that the vessel had encountered any under-sea craft. Passengers on the Cameronia, however, corroborated the story told yesterday by Peter Fletcher of New York, who asserted the Cameronia attempted to ram a submarine.

Carrol Winslow of New York declared that two submarines were seen near the vessel. The Cameronia attempted to ram one of them, Mr. Winslow said, and went over the under-water craft, which came up broadside to the liner. Before it could get into position to fire a torpedo, he said, the liner left it far astern.

Mr. Winslow told his story at the American Consulate, and protested against what he considered the failure to give needed protection to the vessel so near the British coast.

MAY HAVE 'RIPPER' IN PHILADELPHIA

Prisoner Says He Killed a Boy Near Place Where Charlie Murray Was Slain.

HE IS QUIZZED BY FAUROT

New York Inspector Unable to Decide Whether He Is Insane or Is Telling the Truth.

Police Inspector Joseph Faurot and Captain Gildea went to Philadelphia last night immediately on receipt of a telegram from the police there that they had under arrest a man who confessed having murdered a child in Fifteenth Street, New York. So far as the police here know no child has been killed in Fifteenth Street, but the home of four-and-a-half-year-old Charlie Murray, who was slashed to death by a "Jack the Ripper" in his own hallway, was at 270 First Avenue, near Sixteenth Street.

The Inspector and Captain were hopeful that the prisoner in Philadelphia might prove to be the Murray child's slayer and possibly the murderer as well of little Lenora Cohn, who was killed in the same way in her home in Third Avenue, only a few blocks north of the Murray home, in last March.

Dozens of suspected men have been questioned at Police Headquarters about both these murders, but so far no clue has been found to the actual murderer, though the police had several letters, turned over to them by the distracted parents of the dead children, which purported to come from the murderer and which contained threats to kill other children in the families.

Over the long-distance telephone from Philadelphia early this morning Inspector Faurot said that he and Captain Gildea had questioned the prisoner there for more than two hours and had been unable to make up their minds whether he had murdered the Murray boy or whether he was merely a demented man who had read so much of the murder that his disordered brain had led him to accuse himself.

"He has been taken to the Philadelphia General Hospital," said the Inspector," and he is to be kept under observation in the psychopathic ward there for thirty days. Meantime we'll look up his record as well as we can. At present all we know is that he says he is George Blumlein, 30 years old and a paper hanger. He said he had no address.

"He wandered into Police Headquarters here today and exhibited a penknife with a broken blade, which he had wrapped in tissue paper. He accused himself of the murder and explained that he lived on the liver of children.

"He doesn't exactly fit the description of little Mamie Murray of the man she saw leaving the hallway of her home just before the body of her brother was found, but that is not sufficient to make us abandon the case."

The Inspector did not say so, but it is known that the police are now inclined to believe that the girl's description of the man is imaginary.

The Inspector said a point which made the man in Philadelphia worth investigating was the fact that he knew the neighborhood of the Murray home and described the house and the two stores on the ground floor accurately.

PUT AMERICAN IN JAIL.

Ship's Wireless Operator Violated Rule Against Using Cameras.

LONDON, June 22.—Stanley Russell, wireless operator on the American steamship Satsuma, is in jail at Newcastle because of his inability to pay a fine of $125, imposed for using a camera within a restricted area. The Captain of the Satsuma appealed today to the American Consul at Newcastle to endeavor to obtain the operator's release.

WALES REACHES MAJORITY.

King Vetoes Celebration and Prince Will Stay at Front.

LONDON, June 22.—The Prince of Wales will attain his majority tomorrow. At the request of the King, there will be no public celebration. The Prince will not return to London for the occasion, and the numerous addresses of congratulation prepared by various civic and patriotic bodies will be forwarded to him at the front.

MEXICANS WARN AGAINST LANDING

Continued from Page 1.

Villa soldiers, who were the only soldiers in the region at the time. He said that one ranch had been surrounded four days by 800 Indians, 500 of them mounted. The settlers were prepared to defend themselves against attack until American marines might arrive. The refugee added that the American settlers were trying hard to placate the Yaquis by peaceful means.

Conference on Flagship.

ON BOARD U. S. S. COLORADO, June 21, (by Wireless to San Diego.)—Under the awnings of the flagship were gathered today Admiral Howard, General Leyva, W. J. Phillips, the American Consul at Guaymas; Captain Ashley Robertson, commanding the Colorado, and Captain George Williams, commanding the third-class cruiser Cleveland.

To the Americans General Leyva promised the same protection for foreign settlers as that which would be afforded Mexicans and said further that in case of imminent danger an adequate guard would escort them to a place of safety.

Serious complications, he said, might follow the landing of an American force, because such an act might not be understood by the people at large in its true light. He charged that the Yaquis were buying their ammunition in the United States.

General Leyva discounted any possibility of a conference with Yaqui chiefs. They never permit foreign emissaries in their presence, he declared, and, besides, have "all the treachery and bloodthirstiness of the Apaches." The Mexicans thus far killed he described as having been horribly mutilated. He said that crops just harvested had been carried away by the Indians as provisions for future raids.

Land communication with the border, General Leyva said, soon would be lost, because the railroad was inoperative during the period of heavy rains.

Information thus far received indicates that about 75 men remain of the normal American settlement of 300 around Esperanza, ninety miles south east of Guaymas. About 5,000 acres are still under cultivation as against a normal cultivated acreage of 20,000. American holdings in the Yaqui Valley amount to 550,000 acres, mostly in the name of the Richardson Construction Company, a Mexican corporation, whose bonds are held by Americans. Harry Payne Whitney and John Hays Hammond, both of New York, are said to be the principal bondholders.

Mexicans in the valley now are concentrated in a few towns and are afraid to operate against the Yaquis.

A large band of Yaquis appeared twelve miles from the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico's shops at Empalme last night but were not in sight today.

The attack on a Southern Pacific work train near Jori reported yesterday was made from fortifications which the Indians built in a brickyard.

Mayas Also on Warpath.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 22.—Maya Indians, who have followed the example of the Yaquis in Sonora, Mexico, sacked Los Mochis, Sinaloa, yesterday, according to J. B. Taylor, manager of a sugar company, owning land in that section, who telegraphed to the Secretary of State at Washington today, asking for protection.

Governor José Maytorena, Villa commander, reinforced the censorship today in the entire territory dominated by him. Censors were placed in the telegraph offices. Newspaper men were denied admission to the Governor's offices.

300 WOUNDED DIE IN FIRE.

Villa Base Hospital at Chihuahua Burned—Ex-Huerta Men Accused.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, June 22.—Colorados, or former Huerta soldiers, are said to have entered Chihuahua City after dark last night and set fire to the Teatro del Heroes, the market house, and the Tivoli Hotel, which was being used by Villa as his base hospital. Americans who arrived at the border tonight reported that more than 300 wounded were burned to death in the hospital after 200 were rescued. They left there while the fire was raging, and declared that it was the most terrible sight they had ever witnessed. All of the surgical cases were on the second floor of the old adobe and frame hotel building. The fire started under the stairway and there was no way of rescuing the wounded and none of them was able to reach the windows because of their wounds.

One Captain, José Carrera, lost his life while trying to scale a wall and reach the second floor of the hospital to rescue a comrade. He fell headlong into the flames. All of the less seriously wounded were rescued. Theatre and hospital were fired at the same time, and a search is now being made for the Huerta soldiers who are believed to have fired the buildings.

Villa officials in Chihuahua tonight telegraphed a complete confirmation of the burning of the Tivoli Hotel, which was used by Villa as a base hospital, with the loss of 300 wounded.

TWO AMERICANS KILLED.

Mining Men Victims of Mexicans at Two Places.

EL PASO, June 22.—Steve Parmenter, an American, was killed at the El Favor Mine in Jalisco, according to travelers reaching the border today. The killing was attributed to bandits, but whether in the incidental fighting or while defending his property was not known. American arrivals declare that bandits later extracted some gold teeth from the corpse. Parmenter formerly lived in Los Angeles.

TULSA, Okla., June 22.—Robert Camp, an American mining engineer, has been killed by Mexicans at Monterey, according to a telegram received here today by his brother, Joseph L. Camp, from Monterey. No details were given.

ROSWELL, N. M., June 22.—Relatives here of Dr. John Jamiston, a British subject, reported yesterday to have been killed at Los Mochis, were apprehensive also for the safety of Mrs. Jamiston. No word from either had been received recently. H. B. Abercrombie, City Engineer of Roswell, father of Mrs. Jamiston, has appealed to Washington.

TATUM AND HIS WIFE ARE FINALLY AGREED

She Evacuates "Fort" She Held Since Their Disagreement in January.

PEACE MADE ON SATURDAY

Wife Deeds Half Interest in Great Neck and Each Goes Own Way.

GREAT NECK, L. I., June 22.—Household goods consigned to Mrs. John C. Tatum at a warehouse on upper Broadway in New York were moved out of the country estate of the Tatums here today, the telephone was disconnected, and there was a complete evacuation of "Fort Tatum," as the place has been called ever since Mrs. Tatum occupied and held it in spite of the efforts of her husband and his relatives, following his failure to get a divorce in the Supreme Court at Mineola in January.

A separation action brought by Mrs. Tatum and a divorce suit by her husband are pending.

Today's developments started the rumor that the Tatums had reached an understanding, and the belief was confirmed by the fact that Mrs. Tatum did not appear as complainant against the Superintendent of the estate in the Great Neck court today, and that he probably would continue to look after the property. It was said Mrs. Tatum had gone to New York to live.

Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel for Mr. Tatum in his later litigation with his wife, confirmed last night the report that there had been an adjustment.

"Unknown to me," he said at his home in Brooklyn, "Mr. and Mrs. Tatum met Saturday and settled their difficulties. Mrs. Tatum has deeded over her half interest in the Great Neck estate to her husband, and he is now in possession of it. They have adjusted their differences, and each has gone a separate way. I do not know where Mrs. Tatum has gone. Mr. Tatum is satisfied and I hope she is."

Max D. Steuer, attorney for Mrs. Tatum, could not be reached last night.

MARINES OFF TO HAITI.

Admiral Capertor. Will Land Force and Relieve Frenchmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Orders were sent today to Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, commanding the cruiser squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, to proceed at once with his flagship, the armored cruiser Washington, from Vera Cruz to Cape Haitien, Haiti, to protect foreign interests and restore order. The instructions to Rear Admiral Caperton grew out of reports to the State Department, telling of the landing of French marines from the cruiser Descartes at Cape Haitien to protect foreign interests during the disorder from a revolution headed by Rosalvo Bobo, a politician.

Bobo is opposed to the efforts of the Wilson Administration to negotiate with the present Haitian Government a convention providing for American control over the customs of Haiti. Haitian finances are, and have been for several years, in bad shape. A series of revolutions and a whirligig of revolutionary Presidents are responsible for the present plight of the finances of the Black Republic. During the past year Haiti has had three Presidents.

It is understood that when the cruiser Washington arrives at Cape Haitien a contingent of 200 marines, which she carries from Vera Cruz, will be landed. It is expected here that the French marines will then return to their ship.

CANADA AIDS ALLIES.

Has Advanced $25,000,000 on Purchases Made.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 22.—A memorandum from the Department of Finance tonight says:

"Since the outbreak of the war the Dominion Government has made advances to finance temporarily purchases made in Canada by the British, French, Russian, New Zealand, and South African Governments, to a total amount of $25,000,000. Such advances are repaid from time to time by the Governments concerned in sterling exchange."

WANT MORE AUSTRALIANS.

England Appeals for as Many Men as Commonwealth Can Send.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 23.—"The Commonwealth Minister of Defense," says The Times Sydney correspondent, "has received an appeal from the imperial authorities for as many men as possible.

"Efforts will be made to raise another contingent, comprising three infantry brigades."

SUPREMACY

Supremacy is a word that is pretty loosely employed, too often constituting the opinion of the user solely, without reflecting general opinion.

But if supremacy in the building industry implies, as we think it does, an all-around superiority in the business referred to, established over a period of years, and conceded by the most important property Owners in the country, then the supremacy of this organization is beyond quibble or question.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

DUSTPROOF CONCRETE FLOORS
MADE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO
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564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Feature in their

Semi-Annual Clearance

Street and Afternoon Dresses
$25—$35—$45. Formerly $45 to $125
An assembling of many broken lines in silk and cloth styles.
($35 to $55 Linen and Sheer Summer Frocks at $25)

Dinner and Evening Gowns
$45 and $65. Original Prices $125 to $175
Remaining gowns, in very high-cost styles, somewhat crushed and soiled.

Tailleur and Demi-Tailleur Suits
$15—$25—$35. Formerly $45 to $85
A large selection of smart and practical styles.

Utility Coats & Silk Wraps
$10—$18—$25—$35—$45
Formerly $45 to $85
A summary of many lines in *Street, Sports* and *Motor Coats—Porch Wraps* and *Coatees* for wear over lingerie frocks.
(Silk Wraps, 3rd Floor) *(Cloth Coats, Fifth Floor)*

Summer Hats, $10 and $15
Outing Styles—Seaside Hats—Semi-dress and delightful Garden styles, in light mid-season effects.
$15 to $25 Tailored Hats—to close—at $5

Blouses, $6—$8—$10—$12
Formerly $10 to $28—Of sheer fabrics for warm weather wear.

GOV. SLATON SEES MOB'S ANGER DIE

Continued from Page 1.

ple in all walks of life and from all parts of Georgia and the Union has poured into the Governor's office.

The police arrested in all thirty-four persons for participation in the disorders in this city last night. All had hearings today in the Police Court. They were charged with failure to "move on." Nominal fines were imposed in eleven of the cases, eight were dismissed because of inability of the policemen to identify the accused, and the other cases were continued. The heaviest fine, $15.75, was imposed on J. A. Bozeman, a policeman, who, it is alleged, said he would lead a crowd to the Governor's home.

Praise for Slaton's Action.

Under the title, "The Governor's Fidelity to the Promptings of a Clean Conscience," The Atlanta Georgian said today:

"The Georgian believes that Governor John M. Slaton deserves the commendation of the people of Georgia for commuting the sentence of Leo Frank to life imprisonment.

"The Governor has risen to the demands of many trying occasions, and it has been the pleasure of this newspaper to commend him before for courageous acts well done. We have no hesitancy in commending him for this supreme act of fidelity to his conscience.

"The Governor of Georgia studied painstakingly, carefully, and exhaustively the records in this case. In his remarkable statement, setting forth his reasons for extending Executive clemency to Leo Frank, the Governor enters minutely into details. He admits that suspicion did fall upon Frank, but he found, nevertheless, that there was as he viewed matters, sufficient doubt of Frank's guilt to warrant modification of the death sentence.

"Had the Governor desired to proceed along the line of least resistance and do the easy thing rather than the big and manly thing, (although the difficult thing,) he might have resisted his conscience, and let this defendant go to his death upon the scaffold, but the Governor could not in good conscience do that.

"He believed that Frank was entitled to the doubt the Executive mind honestly entertained, and he gave it to him. He ought to have done this, and the people of Georgia ought to sustain him for doing so courageous a thing.

"It was not for him to weigh the political consequence of an act of this sort, and be it said to his credit, he did not. It was only for him to do his duty.

"John M. Slaton is nearing the end of his term. He has not committed, so far as we know, one official act of which he need be ashamed. He leaves the Governorship without a stain upon his escutcheon, an honest gentleman and a manly chief magistrate.

Says Time Will Vindicate Him.

"Believing that the Governor was moved by the promptings of a clean conscience and an upright character, and looking back over his many years of public life in Georgia, there is no compelling reason to suspect that time will not vindicate whatever present misunderstanding or misconstruction there may be placed upon the Governor's act in the supreme crisis of his career. There will be honest and sincere Georgians who will always believe, perhaps, that Governor Slaton made a grave mistake in commuting Leo Frank and in substituting for the death penalty a life term in the pen, but as time wears on and the people have had opportunity to consider this case calmly, dispassionately and in the light of intelligent fairness, there will remain few people in Georgia, we think, who will doubt that the Governor was prompted by the loftiest of motives and the most enlightened sense of humanity and justice.

"His ordeal has been a trying one, and the test of his manhood has been searching and exhaustive; but The Georgian would not be true to itself and it would not be true to the ideals it entertains, if it did not, in this hour, express to the Governor and concerning the Governor its abiding confidence and its approval of his conscientious disposition of this overshadowing act of duty he has just performed.

"Georgians have never in all the long and glorious history of this State desired to have in the Executive Chair a man who was afraid to follow the dictates of his conscience. Georgia does not want such a Governor now, and Georgia does not want to face the future believing that she ever will have such a Governor.

"After all, if one be true to himself in every act and impulse, it follows, as has been said, as the night the day, he cannot then be false to any man."

The Macon Telegraph says of "The Governor and Frank":

"Leo M. Frank has run the gamut of the courts and tribunals of the State and of the nation, and his life has been saved. Today he faces a lifetime behind prison bars unless there shall come a day when new evidence may show that he did not kill the girl, when it shall be the duty of the Governor to pardon him outright.

"Through every channel, every avenue provided by law and safeguard of law, this man has been taken by his attorneys, and the last one, just under the shadow of the gallows, led him to life—a life worse than death. If Frank is innocent he has the comfort of hope; if he is guilty, he lives with a cancer eating his heart, a lifetime of suffering hardly preferable to the quick and merciful end on the gibbet.

Action Based on the Record.

"As to Governor Slaton's action, The Telegraph believes now that a thorough and conscientious perusal and study of the record of the case created in his mind an element of doubt as to the absolute guilt of the accused. Governor Slaton's decision convinces us that there was that in the record, else how can his decision be explained?

"Outraged and righteously angry and indignant as Georgians were, outside of Atlanta newspaper offices, at the campaign of abuse and vilification of the courts of this State, of its institutions safeguarding the life, liberty, and right to justice of every human being within its borders, as the Governor refrained, so must they not let this passion, just and well founded as it is, blind them to the individual merits of the Frank case.

"The Telegraph has counseled long since that the activity of Frank's foolish and often erratically vindictive friends should not be allowed to have a bearing on how Georgians should treat the case of Leo Frank. No matter how the outside might excoriate us, no matter how unjustly, how cruelly—that could have no bearing on what should or should not be done to Leo Frank. So much have we believed this that we have refrained from even saying a word on the inside, or allowing to be printed in The Telegraph expressions as to Frank's guilt or innocence. Only have we denounced the villifiers of this State, only have we declared that if there was a door of justice through which this man might enter to save his neck from the rope, a door he might enter because of right and justice, because of fairness and doubt as to his guilt, that door would open for him in Georgia. This State does not hound men to death.

A False Issue Raised.

"Many of our people have been deluded by an issue that is false. It has been said that the jury system of Georgia was on trial before the Governor of this State. This was an issue raised by those who would show the State's contempt for outside interference by hanging the central figure in the cause célèbre, willy nilly, come hell or high water. This was the real issue behind the leaders who raised the cry that the jury system of Georgia was on trial. And this was an issue that had no place in the consideration of the rights of Leo M. Frank before the judgment bar of the people of this State.

"Only the crime he was accused of, the evidence tending to show he did or did not do it, only the bare record, the man and the case itself might be looked upon in that clear white light which is thrown on such supplicants from the desk of the Chief Executive of the State.

"John Marshall Slaton is the Governor of the State of Georgia. When he takes his seat in the room at the Capitol each morning he becomes, not John Marshall Slaton but the Governor of the State of Georgia. The same law which created the trial by twelve men gave the power to the Governor of the State of Georgia to pass on the verdict and the sentence of the trial Judge in such cases as may be brought before him. And any case may be taken to him. Thus, when the Governor to some extent nullifies the verdict and sentence of the trial court he only does what our own sacred law intended, in the creation of his office, he should do if deemed advisable and necessary by him.

Was Highest Tribunal.

"The people of the State of Georgia elected the man who finally ruled on this case. He was their choice to do these things for them for a certain number of years. The people placed this discretion in his hands. He is a Georgia institution, just as much as our Georgia jury was. He has ruled, after delving into the case. He was in a better seat to judge than you or I. There lies the crux, Georgians.

"Today there are ugly stories going about as to what influenced the Governor to commute Frank's sentence. One is that money had its way. The Governor's family is worth millions beyond the need of any man. Politics? Look about you and see the immediate effect of his decision. You even hear talk of lynching, not of Frank but of Slaton.

"What then? What caused him to commute? There is but one answer left; because he found there was a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of that man, a doubt in his mind, and with the recognition of this doubt there was but one thing for him as an honest, fearless man, remembering his oath of office as he took it looking toward the throne of his God, as a man who must answer to his own soul and to the last great tribunal on that day for all his acts, both in and out of office, and that answer was to commute this sentence, just as if, had he felt no doubt, he must have let him hang.

"The last tribunal in Georgia has ruled on the Frank case. It has ruled one way. We are content. As Georgians, we needs must be. We would have been, either way he made it. The same law which set up the jury set up, too, the Governor. The responsibility is as heavy on the former as on the latter; infinitely more so, in fact."

Frank Near Nervous Breakdown.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., June 22.—Despite reports to the contrary, Milledgeville was quiet last night, and although every precaution was taken to provide for any emergency, little apprehension was felt at any time concerning the possibility of any uprising concerning Frank. Sheriff S. L. Terry said this morning that he had been Sheriff of the county for nine years, and that nowhere else in the country was there more respect for law and constituted authority. The Sheriff is confident that no attempt will be made to attack the prison farm where Frank is confined.

It was said at the prison farm that Frank would not be put to work for a day or two. According to Warden Smith, Superintendent Burke, and Dr. Guy Compton, the prison physician, the prisoner is not in physical condition to undertake any kind of work. Warden Smith said this morning, however, that he expected Frank would be in condition for work before the week was over.

Dr. Compton has made a cursory examination of the prisoner and late today put him through physical tests to ascertain the effect of two years of jail confinement. The character of the work which the warden will give him will depend largely on this examination. Since he has been here Frank has complained of a bad cold and of a stomach affection.

Frank really has been bordering on a nervous breakdown since the reaction began. He has eaten little.

Warden Smith said that probably at first Frank would do light out-of-doors work. Later on he may be transferred to a clerical place for which his training fits him.

Prison Commissioner T. E. Patterson visited the prison farm this afternoon, talked with Frank, and conferred with the officials. He was assured that normal conditions had been restored. Patterson is the Commissioner who voted to recommend commutation for Frank.

Frank has received letters from all parts of the country. Many came from New York, commending the action of Governor Slaton.

Alexander's Shoe Sale

Begins to-day at both stores

Reductions in every department with practically all sizes in a wonderful array of styles.

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"From Primary to College." Prepares boys thoroughly for all colleges & technical schools. All light rooms, individual instruction. Size of classes limited. Athletics under experienced trainers. Afternoon recreation class for younger boys. Primary and Junior Classes from 6 to 12. 700 graduates have entered Colleges. "36TH YEAR."

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Removal Announcement

After *July 15*
we shall be at
Fifth Avenue and 53rd Street

In the meantime our entire stock of coats, wraps and furs will be offered at special prices.

No sales on approval, C. O. D. orders or exchanges can be permitted at this sale.

Revillon Frères
19 West 34th Street, New York

GOVERNOR HEARS BECKER'S COUNSEL

Manton Makes an Informal Plea for the Life of the ex-Police Officer.

WHITMAN WILL NOT DODGE

Has No Intention of Allowing Case to Go Before Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck —Another Conference Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 22.—Martin T. Manton, counsel for Charles Becker, sentenced to die in the electric chair in the week of July 12 for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, made an appeal to Governor Whitman this afternoon for executive clemency for his client. Both Governor Whitman and Mr. Manton said they regarded the conference as entirely informal, and arrangement was made for Mr. Manton to call on the Governor again next week in pursuance of his errand of mercy.

The Governor today had brought to his office from the record room of the Court of Appeals bulky volumes containing the transcribed testimony in the Becker case and spent most of the day poring over the stenographic record.

Mr. Manton arrived at the Capitol shortly after 4 o'clock and was ushered into the Executive Chamber at once. Governor Whitman soon after emerged from his inner office. He listened to Mr. Manton's plea in the large room, in full view of scores of persons who came and went, but out of earshot of them all. Mr. Manton and the Governor spent an hour and a half together. The lawyer appeared to be pleading very earnestly, and the Governor punctuated what he had to say with unusually emphatic gestures.

"There is nothing I can say; you must see the Governor," said Mr. Manton as he hurried away after the conference.

"There is nothing to be said," said the Governor to the reporters. "This conference was neither formal nor final. I shall see Mr. Manton again next week; the time is to be arranged. Mr. Manton did not make a formal application for clemency on behalf of Becker, but his appearance here, of course, will be regarded by me as official."

"Did Mr. Manton ask you to let Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck entertain the application for clemency, in view of the fact that you prosecuted Becker?" the Governor was asked.

"No such request was made," said Mr. Whitman. "And if it had, I could not very well have entertained it. The Constitution leaves the duty of dealing with matters of this nature with the Governor. Only by absenting myself from the State could I shift the responsibility to Mr. Schoeneck. I have no intention of shirking my duty or responsibility by running away from what I am well aware will be a trying ordeal."

"Will you see Mrs. Becker, if she should desire to be heard?" was asked.

"I shall hear anybody who desires to be heard and is entitled to a hearing," said the Governor.

Governor Whitman will leave for New York tomorrow evening for the City Flag Day exercises on Thursday. From New York he will go to the Amherst commencement. He is not expected back here until a week from tomorrow.

QUOTES ROSE FOR BECKER.

Lieutenant Ordered Rosenthal "Queered," Not Killed, Latest Story.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., June 22.—Deputy Sheriff Edward C. Ginty said today:

"Jack Rose told me that Becker gave the order to queer, but not to kill Rosenthal."

Ginty repeated this statement to Judge Eugene C. Dempsey, one of the leading lawyers of Fairfield County. Judge Dempsey declared that the statement should have significance in the plea to Governor Whitman to save Becker from death.

Ginty said further:

"Two years ago Rose asked me to join him in a vaudeville sketch. We became very intimate. He then confided to me that he knew Becker was innocent of Rosenthal's death."

Ginty was asked why he did not tell this before, and he replied:

"I did not desire to get mixed up in the case."

"Would you swear that Rose told you this," Ginty was asked, and he replied:

"Yes."

AIDS NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.

Lincoln National Bank Gives Employes Leaves with Full Pay.

Major General O'Ryan has received a communication from Charles Elliott Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, Forty-second Street, to the effect that the bank has ordered that all its employes serving with the National Guard or Naval Militia shall receive leave of absence from the bank to perform ordered military duty without loss of pay or vacation. This announcement is in line with the action of the New York Edison Company, the United States Rubber Company, and other corporations and firms.

When asked yesterday for his view concerning the announcement of the Lincoln National Bank, General O'Ryan said:

"This is something definite and practical. All our citizens are patriotic, theoretically. Particularly is this patriotism in evidence at public banquets. The practical patriotism which involves inconvenience and some form of sacrifice on the part of the individual is not so much in evidence. In the past the National Guard has been greatly handicapped, not so much by the antagonism of any class, but rather by the apathy of employers. The kind of preparation that counts is the thorough and effective peace-time preparation. The Lincoln National Bank in a very effective manner has contributed to this preparation which the troops are now undergoing."

ALFRED NOYES SUED.

Detained in Cambridge by Civil Action for Lecture Commissions.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 22.—A civil action for the collection of a commission alleged to be due to a local lecture bureau caused the nominal detention for a short time yesterday of Alfred Noyes, who is attending the Harvard commencement exercises. The English poet is under bonds of $200 to appear in court.

Mr. Noyes had just concluded the reading of his poem written for the Phi Beta Kappa Society when a constable tapped him on the shoulder, at the same time exhibiting his writ. The officer, however, consented to accompany Mr. Noyes to the fraternity dinner which followed the meeting of the society, and after two alumni members of Harvard furnished the required sureties.

The action was brought by Mrs. A. C. Barrell, who claims a commission of $160 in connection with the lecture engagements of the poet in the Lowell Institute course.

ULTIMATUM TO STRIKERS.

Chicago Builders Will Close Every Plant Unless Carpenters Arbitrate.

CHICAGO, June 22.—An ultimatum to the members of the Carpenters' Union, who have been on strike for more than a month, was issued today by E. M. Craig, Secretary of the Building Construction Employers' Association.

The ultimatum said unless the striking carpenters accepted arbitration by Saturday every mill, lumber yard, cement, brick, stone, and every other building material agency and plant in the Chicago district would be shut down.

Should this action be taken, it is estimated that between 150,000 and 200,000 men will be added to the 16,000 already out of work as the result of the strike.

RETRACTS SUNDAY CHARGES

B. D. Ackley Disclaims All Responsibility for Criticisms of Evangelist.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Bentley D. Ackley, who was secretary to Billy Sunday during the evangelist's campaign in this city, today issued a statement over his signature in which he withdraws any criticisms he says he may have made of Mr. Sunday's methods. In his statement Ackley says:

"I have never had any disagreement with Mr. Sunday or dissatisfaction with him growing out of money matters; never offered nor suggested any agreement with reference to my musical publications. I have never charged nim with plagiarism, or criticised his method or manner of preaching. Have never betrayed by word or deed anything within our confidential relations growing out of my secretarial services.

"However, in ungarded and almost unconscious moments, owing to an unfortunate weakness and under very peculiar circumstances, I may have said things which have been distorted with statements for which I disclaim responsibility."

TITANIC DISASTER ONCE MORE IN COURT

Trial of White Star Line's Suit to Limit Liabilities Starts in Federal Tribunal.

CLAIMANTS CHARGE NEGLECT

They Allege J. Bruce Ismay Was Responsible for Sending Along the Liner at Excessive Speed.

The long-deferred suit brought by the Oceanic Steam Navigating Company, Ltd., the White Star Line, to limit to approximately $97,972.12 its liabilities growing out of the loss of the Titanic, was begun yesterday before Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer, in the United States District Court Annex in the Woolworth Building.

In 1913, after preliminary litigation, the steamship company filed its petition and those who suffered loss were required to file their claims here, being restrained by a court order from filing them elsewhere. Later this order was modified and a few claimants obtained permission to bring suits outside. Still another modification allowed a number of claimants to withdraw altogether from the proceedings here in order to bring suits in England, where they hoped to recover larger damages.

Outlining the reasons why the White Star Line claimed a reduction of liabilities from $1,000,000 to $97,972.12, Charles C. Burlingham, Proctor in Admiralty for the line, said that the officers of the vessel had taken full precautions and had doubled the lookout when ice was reported ahead. He said that under the American Admiralty law the owners' responsibility for loss at sea must be limited if the owners were not at fault. In that event, he said, the liabilities would be limited to the amount of the passenger and freight moneys, plus the salvage.

George Betts, an attorney for the claimants, said they would prove that the ship was sunk because of the negligence of the officers and crew; that the Managing Director of the line, J. Bruce Ismay, was on board at the time and was allowed practically to captain the ship, and that the speed, 22½ knots an hour, was too great for safety. He also said that it would be proved that no additional watch was kept, and that the regular watch were not supplied with binoculars. He said there was no muster of the crew and an undermanning of the lifeboats, and for that reason the lifeboats were sent away from the vessel only half filled.

Mr. Burlingham read from the testimony given before Lord Mersey in the High Court of Justice in England, King's Bench Division, including the testimony of Harold A. Sanderson, who, with Lord Pirrie and J. Bruce Ismay, constituted the Managing Directorate of the steamship company. Sanderson had testified that the officers and crew had been specially selected and trained months before the Titanic had been put into service. The testimony of Captain Bertrand F. Hayes of the White Star Canadian service was also read. Captain Hayes testified to the competency of the late Captain Smith, Master of the Titanic, and Chief Officer Murdock.

Fred M. Brown, A. Gordon Murray, and Mr. Betts made the motion to dismiss. Mr. Betts said he would first take up the question of negligence. A. Leonard Brougham of counsel for the claimants said it would be desirable if survivors of the Titanic would come forward to testify.

Judge Mayer after listening to more arguments denied the motion to dismiss, and the claimants' lawyer immediately began to put in his case. Mr. Betts continued to read from the testimony given before Lord Mersey, Mr. Burlingham occasionally reading into the record the parts of witnesses' testimony of benefit to his client's case. Considerable of the testimony had to do with the wireless messages received by the Titanic's operator giving warning of icebergs ahead.

Mr. Burlingham contended that the rule on board ship was that all such messages must be turned over to the chief officer or Captain. One of the Titanic's operators had testified that he had heard a message of warning from the Californian, which was some distance ahead. The testimony of the wireless operator of the Californian was to the effect that after sending the warning message an hour passed before he received an acknowledgment.

Judge Mayer adjourned court until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

CHASE PANAMAN CONVICTS.

Police Get Six of the Band, but Five Are Still at Large.

PANAMA, June 22.—Panaman police posses have had a number of fierce encounters with the eleven convicts who escaped on June 11 from the penitentiary at Santiago, in the Province of Veraguas, after killing a Police Lieutenant and one guard and dangerously wounding five other guards.

The men, who took refuge in the jungles, were heavily armed with rifles and revolvers, and also had a large quantity of ammunition, which they obtained by breaking into the arsenal.

Five of the bandits have been recaptured by the police, one has been killed, and five are still at large. One of those taken into custody was the leader of the band, Ottilie Gonzales, a Cuban, who was serving a term of imprisonment for murder.

The five men still free seem to have lost themselves in a jungle, but are being trailed by the police. The convicts are leading the life of bandits.

Recommends Gibbs Separation.

The report of Senator Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., as referee in the suit for separation brought by Mrs. Edith M. Gibbs of 48 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, against Henry C. Gibbs, clubman and a grain buyer for a Manhattan firm, recommended a decree in favor of Mrs. Gibbs, the payment of $175 a month alimony to her by her husband, and gives the custody of her two daughters to the plaintiff. The findings of the referee became known yesterday, when the report was filed with Justice Crane in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Counsel for Mrs. Gibbs asked the court to confirm the report. Decision was reserved.

WHITMAN HONORS FLAG DAY

Governor to Assist in Ceremonies at City Hall Tomorrow.

Governor Whitman sent word yesterday to the Committee of Aldermen arranging the celebration of the raising of the new city flag on the City Hall and the 250th anniversary of the installation of the Board of Aldermen tomorrow that he would be present. The program provides for exercises in all the public schools. At the City Hall the new official flag of the city will be presented by A. Van de Sande-Bakhuysen, Consul General of the Netherlands. Mayor Mitchel will accept the flag in the name of the city, and it will be raised on the City Mall flagstaff by Mrs. Maria Duane Bleeker Cox, great - great - granddaughter of James Duane, who was Mayor of New York when the city was taken over from the Dutch.

The celebration will be continued in the afternoon by exercises in the Aldermanic Chamber and the Governor's Room, in which Governor Whitman will participate. Borough President McAneny will deliver an address of welcome, and Francis de Neugville Schroder, a descendant of Thomas Willett, the city's first Mayor, will unveil a tablet inscribed as follows:

> In commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the establishment on June 24, 1665, of municipal Government under the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of New York as successors in office of the Burgomasters and Schepens of the City of New Amsterdam.

The tablet is to be placed in the Aldermanic Chamber, and the Mayor will accept it in another speech. The guests will then go to the Governor's Room, where the Governor and the Mayor will receive them. Admission to the City Hall will be by card.

The Mayor will be assisted in receiving in the Governor's Room by fifteen women, nearly all of whom are members of old Dutch families. Mrs. Mitchel, Mrs. Russell Sage, and Mrs. George McAneny are expected to be in line, and the others will be Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. John D. Van Buren, Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder, Mrs. Adrian van de Sande-Bakhuyzen, Mrs. Richard Derby, Mrs. Howland Pell, Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, Mrs. Edward C. Delafield, and the Misses Louisa Lee Schuyler and Anne S. Van Cortlandt.

The woman suffragists will celebrate the day by raising a flag at the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street.

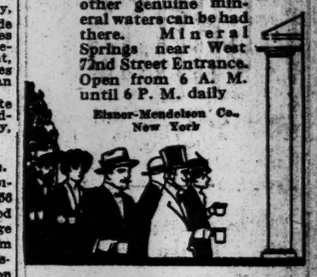
Jewish Communal Workers Unite.

A training school for Jewish communal workers has been organized at 356 Second Avenue to enable those engaged in Jewish charitable labors to exchange views. The course will extend from June 28 until July 27. Lectures and discussions will be held every afternoon at the Heinsheimer Memorial Building, Y. M. H. A., Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. Among the speakers and lecturers will be Felix M. Warburg, Dr. Ludwig B. Bernstein, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Professor Mordecai M. Kaplan, Dr. S. Benderly, Dr. Paul Abelson, Dr. Edgar S. Barney, Dr. Charles S. Bernheimer, former Deputy Police Commissioner, Harry W. Newburger, Miss Sadie American, Mrs. R. Kohut, and Dr. J. L. Magnes.

Carlsbad Water at the "Spa" in Central Park

During the war you can take the genuine Carlsbad Waters at the "Spa" in Central Park. All other genuine mineral waters can be had there. Mineral Springs near West 72nd Street Entrance. Open from 6 A. M. until 6 P. M. daily

Elsner-Mendelson Co., New York



POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

ALWAYS FRESH PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

Summer Silk Dresses

of the fashionable weaves, including voiles, taffetas, crepes, novelty silks and chiffons, Shantung pongee and washable satins and silks, are now being shown.

The styles are smart and the prices reasonable.

A Special Offering for to-day (Wednesday) will comprise

Women's Striped Silk Voile Dresses

for Summer wear

(sizes 34 to 44) at the special price of $18.50

The New City Colors

which compose the new flag of the city of New York, are now being featured by B. Altman & Co. in Men's and Women's Neckwear, Handkerchiefs and Hats (in the latter case appearing in the hat bands), and in American-made Silks and Ribbons.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

Broadway and 33d St. GIMBELS 2% Fur Storage Rate

2,000 "Sample" Lingerie Petticoats

One of the best known manufacturers of Lingerie Petticoats cleared his stock of these Spring "Samples" to make room for his Fall Petticoats. Every Petticoat typifies the latest Summer Modes.

$1 to $1.25 Petticoats at 65c.

At $1 *Regularly $1.50 to $1.75*

At $1.35 *Regularly $2 to $2.50*

At $2 *Regularly $3*

At $3 *Regularly $3.95 to $4.50*

At 65c Pique Petticoats with embroidered circular flounces, as illustrated. Also lace and embroidery trimmed Nainsook Petticoats.

At $1 Pique and fine Nainsook Petticoats; lace embroidery and ribbon trimmed.

At $2 Very elaborate, with laces, embroideries, ribbons, and embroidered motifs.

At $1.35 Nainsook and Pique Petticoats with wide circular flounces; lace and embroidery trimmed underlays. Illustrated at right.

At $3 Finest of materials; many have broad Persian lawn flounces made elaborate with bands of lace insertion and ribbon run beading, as illustrated.

All lengths are 38 inches to 42 inches. Second Floor

All Perfect Gloves—No Odds and Ends In This

Sale of Women's Silk Gloves

Excellent Gloves; the silk is fine and lustrous, and the gloves fit perfectly. Whether you pay 32c or 62c a pair absolute satisfaction is assured.

$1 and $1.25 Milanese Pure Silk Gloves 62c Pair

White only; 16-button lengths, with Paris Point backs.

50c Tricot White Silk 2-Clasp Gloves at 32c Pair

$1.50 Milanese White Silk 16-Button Gloves At 88c Pair — Paris Point and 3-Row self backs.

$1 Milanese Silk 2-Clasp Gloves At 55c Pair — Two-toned embroidered backs. In white pongee and gray. Sizes 5½ to 8½. Main Floor

$14,000 Worth of New Hand Luggage At Savings of 25 to 50 Per Cent.

31 Styles of Bags and Suit Cases To Help in "Seeing America First"

Be it clearly understood that all this is BRAND NEW merchandise, and the styles are those most wanted.

A large Philadelphia manufacturer (who supplies us regularly), finding himself overstocked, sold out this line to us at a loss, which accounts for these economies just when everybody is going a-vacationing.

$6.75 to $20 Traveling Bags, $5, $7.50, $10

$7.50

Extra well made; best leathers in black, russet and brown; several good patterns, including Oxford, Club and English styles for men and women. Sizes 16 to 20 inches.

$4 to $8.50 Week-End Cases, $2.35, $3.50, $5

Black enameled duck; neat looking and well finished.

$6.75 to $17.50 Suit Cases, $5, $7.50, $10

$5

Genuine cowhide leather; strongly made and well reinforced; straps all around or plain; choice of several patterns; russet or brown. Sizes 24 to 28 inches.

$7 to $8.50 Cane-Covered Suit Cases at $5

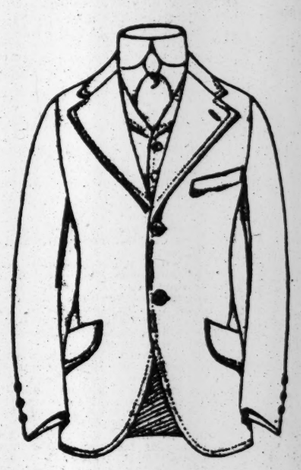
Bellows and box frame styles; leather-reinforced; 24 and 26 inches. Main Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Get that Extra Suit Now in the

Men's Clothing Sale



An opportunity to round out your Summer wardrobe with a suit or two at a price considerably below what you ordinarily have to pay for similar style and quality.

Our Annual June Clearance of Men's and Young Men's Suits began yesterday and is now on in earnest. It's

A Splendid SUCCESS

The clothes are exceptional. Standard Macy Suits from the most reputable clothes craftsmen in America. Superbly tailored and finished from the best European and American fabrics. And, no matter what your taste, style or proportions—*we can fit you.*

Suits that were $14.75 and $16.75 are selling at	Suits that were $16.75, $18.50 and $19.75 are now	Suits that were $22.50, $24.75 and $27.50 now priced	Suits formerly $27.50, $29.75 and $34.75 now
$11.75	$13.75	$17.75	$21.50

Macy's—Men's Store, Fifth Floor. Special Entrance, 35th and Broadway—Special Elevator.

Men's Gray Mohair Dusters, $3.96

You can add to the pleasures of motoring by keeping cool and clean—a simple matter with one of these practical dust coats.

Very smart double-breasted style; buttons to neck; belted back; cuffs; dark gray; sizes 34 to 50.

A crackerjack coat for $3.96. Motoring Requisites, 34th floor, 34th St.

Be Proud of Your City

New York as a municipality will be 250 years old to-morrow. Celebrate your City's birthday by displaying the beautiful new City flag designed by the Municipal Art Commission.

New York's new flag has a historical significance quite as great as its decorative quality, for it combines the colors (Nassau blue, white and Nassau orange) of the Dutch East India Company, whose banner was the first to float over Manhattan Island.

Small Cotton Flags, Mounted

8x12 inches,	5c	16x24 inches,	15c
12x18 inches,	9c	24x36 inches,	24c
32x48 inches,	49c		

Silk Flags, Mounted

2x 3 inches,	5c	12x18 inches,	39c
4x 6 inches,	8c	16x24 inches,	69c
8x12 inches,	21c	24x36 inches,	$1.24

Other styles and sizes up to the 6x10 ft. flag of pure wool bunting at $8.49. Also United States flags at Macy prices. Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

"Seal and Flag of the City of New York"

A book of great value to students of history and of particularly enduring interest to New Yorkers.

Published in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the establishment of municipal government and authorized by the Mayor's Anniversary Committee. Crown octavo, illustrations in color.

Macy's Price 89c. Published at $1.00. Macy's—Book Dept., Main Floor, Rear.

Russian Literature

Macy's Book-Shop is as cosmopolitan as Greater New York itself. The best literature of many lands in both the original and English translations of Russian masterpieces of literature are an indication of its scope—and the prices indicate how little readers pay at Macy's.

Dostoieffsky: "Crime and Punishment," $1.34; "The Idiot," at 34c, 68c and $1.34.

Turgeniev: "Fathers and Children," $1.12.

Gogol: "Inspector-General," 36c

Tolstoi: "War and Peace," 3 Vols., 34c each; "Anna Karenina," 2 Vols., 34c and 68c each.

Artzibashev: "Sanine," $1.21; "The Millionaire," $1.12.

Andreieff: "Red Laugh," 89c. Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

STRAW HATS

All the new things at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices. A specialty shop supported by a big organization.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1848
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

Railways Destroy Absence

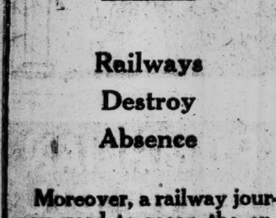
Moreover, a railway journey used to mean the entire loss of bodily comforts. To-day the "homeless traveller" no longer exists; for knowing *how* to travel is better than knowing timetables.

With CROSS Luggage, and all its accessories, one can "travel *and* be at home."

Cross Travelling Comforts

Traveller's Set—Composed of rubberized silk air-pillow, 18¼ x 12½ inflated, fitting folded into silk case 6 x 4¾ inches; and two-quart size rubberized silk hot-water bottle, fitting folded in silk case 9½ x 5¾ inches. The whole set is held within strap and secured by crystal button fastenings. Complete $10.50

English Kit Bag



Kit Bag—Tan or black grained ox-hide, "soft end" design, lightweight and capacious, folding bottom, pocket at one side, checked linen lining, brass lock and catches:
18-inch size..... $15.50
20-inch size..... $16.50
22-inch size..... $18.00
24-inch size..... $19.00

"Week-End" Box

"Week-End" Box — Of black patent cloth, lined entirely with flowered cretonne; shirred pocket inside cover, removable upper tray, and two drawers below; nickel mounting, fibre binding, reinforced corners; 21½ x 12½ x 14½ inches $12.00
Suit Case—to match, 24 and 26-inch $6.00
Motor Robes, in tan, blue, green, or grey Mohair, light-weight, from $4.75

Summer Schedule
July and August
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Closed All Day Saturday
June 15th-30th; Sept. 1st-15th
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturday 12 Noon

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World's Greatest Leather Stores
NEW YORK: 494 Fifth Avenue (at 37th Street); 285 Broadway
BOSTON: 148 Tremont Street
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Dealers Throughout the World

CANAL LAND JUDGES DROP WORK IN ROW

Joint Commission in Panama Fails to Agree on Claims and Halts Sessions.

$1,000,000 IS INVOLVED

Native Members Accuse American Inspectors of Perjury—Entire New Personnel May Be Chosen.

PANAMA, June 22.—The troubles of the Panama Joint Land Commission, which was provided for in the treaty between the United States and Panama of Nov. 18, 1903, to appraise damages and effect settlement where private lands have been taken in the Canal Zone for public uses, today reached a crisis, resulting in a suspension of the sessions. As a consequence Levi Monroe Kagy, one of the American Commissioners, will leave the Isthmus on Thursday for the United States.

It is generally regarded here as not improbable that an entirely new commission may result from the present rupture.

Important claims reaching a probable total of $1,000,000 have not been passed upon because it has been found impossible to reach an agreement on the amounts to be awarded.

A detailed report of the internal difficulties arising from a divergence of opinion between the Panama and the American members of the commission concerning the amounts to be awarded to claimants is being prepared by William J. Price, American Minister to Panama, and will be forwarded by cable to Washington. The Panaman members of the commission have written a letter to Foreign Secretary Lefevre, in which they declare that American inspectors have sworn to false statements in the matter of the valuation of properties which are to be passed upon by the commission. It is also said here that this communication contains the allegation of bias on the part of other American officials. A copy of this letter has been sent to Mr. Price, and also will be forwarded to Washington.

It is generally understood in Panama that the present difficulties in the Joint Land Commission are an outgrowth of the desire on the part of the Panaman members to be as liberal as possible toward native claimants and claims not of recent origin.

DU PONT IN CONFERENCE.

Discusses Mutualization with Committee of Equitable Directors.

A conference yesterday between General T. Coleman du Pont, dominant stockholder in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and the Mutualization Committee of the society, resulted in an interchange of views, but brought no definite action toward converting the Equitable into a mutual organization.

The Mutualization Committee consists of these Directors of the Equitable: Thomas Spratt, John D. Kernan, Joy Morton, Frank S. Witherbee, and Henry W. de Forest. They were appointed in 1910 after J. P. Morgan obtained control of the Equitable through the purchase of 502 shares of stock from Thomas F. Ryan and the estate of E. H. Harriman. Mr. Morgan was in favor of mutualizing the society, but the question of spending a substantial part of the society's free assets in buying the Morgan stockholdings could not be settled.

Yesterday's meeting lasted several hours, and General du Pont's position was afterward outlined in this statement issued by his counsel, Thomas Thacher, of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett:

General du Pont's desire is that so soon as possible there be brought through proper channels a mutualization of the Equitable Society satisfactory from the standpoint of the policy holders, so that the policy holders in the future, as in the past, may have complete confidence that the affairs of the society will always be managed to their interest; such mutualization as the management of the society has for some time been trying to find a way to accomplish.

The problem being a new one to him, he, of course, cannot announce a definite plan at once. But he hopes that it may soon be solved, and to this end he is ready and anxious to co-operate to the utmost of his ability. In the meantime the Insurance Superintendent, Directors, and officers will find him ready at any time to co-operate with them in any way to strengthen the society or increase its usefulness to the policy holders.

A statement issued by the committee said that the meeting was entirely harmonious and in favor of mutualization along practical lines. Careful study of many points involved would be necessary, the committee said, because any plan recommended by the committee would have to be stamped with approval by the stockholders, policy holders, and the department of insurance.

DE WET GETS SIX YEARS.

Old Boer Commander Imprisoned and Fined $10,000 for Treason.

BLOEMFONTEIN, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, (via London,) June 22.—A sentence of six years' imprisonment, and a fine of $10,000, was the punishment imposed today on General Christian De Wet, one of the leaders of the South African rebellion against the British Government, who was found guilty yesterday of treason on eight counts.

General De Wet was Commander in Chief of the Free State forces in the Boer war. In 1914 he headed a rebellion in the Orange Free State and Western Transvaal, against Great Britain, but he was promptly captured. The trial, which resulted in the sentence of today, was begun June 10.

LIGHTNING TURNS POLE INTO A WATER SPOUT

Descends Trolley Support and Rips Bronx Main—Bolt Hurls Driver Off 90 Foot Structure.

Lightning struck a trolley pole on the southeast corner of Arthur Avenue and 180th Street, the Bronx, in the storm last evening, breaking trolley wires loose and leaving them dangling in the street. A wrecking car and crew hurried to the corner, and no one knew that any other damage had been done until water began to spout from the 30-foot trolley pole and to pour from the joints in the iron piping.

Then the Water Department was notified, and Deputy Commissioner John McGeehan arrived with a crew. They found that the bolt had descended the pole and torn open a service main connecting the big main with a row of apartment houses in Arthur Avenue. It had made no hole in the ground, and, having no other outlet, the water was running up the pipe.

McGeehan found that many blocks would be deprived of water if it were turned off until the break was repaired, so he gave orders to let it run for the night and to repair the damage today, when tenants could be cautioned to draw off as much water as they might need before the supply was cut off.

The water flowed as though the trolley pole were a fountain, but it ran off the sidewalk into the gutter, and thence to the sewer, so no damage was done to surrounding property.

In full view of several hundred persons yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, Arthur Holden, champion high diver, who is appearing at Palisades Park, fell from the top of a ninety-foot pole into a shallow tank in which he was about to dive.

Holden was standing on the landing at the top of the pole when a bolt of lightning struck one of the supporting guy ropes, throwing him off his balance. Twisting and turning in the air as he fell, he tried in vain to right himself and take the water in a proper position for a dive. He struck the concrete edge of the pool a glancing blow on the right shoulder and fell unconscious into the water.

He was taken to his home in an ambulance, where it was found that he had dislocated the shoulder, but had not suffered more serious injury.

MIDDIES ADMIT THEFTS.

Testify to Stealing Examination Papers from Engineering Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 22.—Midshipman R. M. Nelson, an honor man in the class which graduated from the Naval Academy this month and who has been recommended for dismissal by Supt. Fullam on the ground of having used improper means in examinations, made it a practice of entering different departments at the Academy surreptitiously, according to Midshipmen J. E. Waddell and C. M. Reagle, who testified today before the Court of Inquiry which is investigating the irregularities at the recent tests. Both of these midshipmen admitted that they had entered the buildings illegitimately and stated that they had seen Nelson do the same on several occasions.

The most damaging testimony was given by Waddell, who stated that on one occasion he had seen Nelson take from a drawer in the engineering department a paper containing matter which would be used for recitations later. Waddell admitted that he had taken some mathematical work, but said that his original intention was to see his mark.

Waddell testified he had received a message from Nelson in which the latter threatened to "fix him" if Waddell testified against him. Waddell stated that he had written a letter to Nelson in which he stated that, with two other midshipmen, he would forget what he knew about Nelson.

The testimony of Reagle of the present second class revealed a remarkable condition in regard to the ease with which departments and offices could be entered by midshipmen. Reagle stated that he had entered at least four of the departments either through doors or windows by means of a key which he had, or by drawing the window bolt with a pair of pinchers which was part of his equipment. His purpose was, he said, to get his mark or catch a smoke. He claimed that he had never taken examination papers, though he showed a remarkable knowledge of conditions relating to their care in the different departments.

Reagle said that Midshipman Nelson had gone with him to the engineering department on three or four occasions, but that he had never seen him do anything more than get his mark. He denied that Nelson had trained him to enter buildings, as had been intimated, and also said that he had never seen Nelson in any other department.

Reagle said that he had seen as many as forty or fifty midshipmen in the Engineering Building unlawfully at one time. They had entered by a back window, he said.

BOSTON BARS FLAG "ADS."

Three Magazines Using the Colors on Their Covers Kept Out.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 22.—Because the American flag figured in their cover designs the issues of three magazines are barred from circulation here under penalty of a fine.

The July number of The Modern Priscilla shows the figure of aged woman industriously sewing an American flag. The Youth's Companion has withdrawn its entire issue, for its cover design showed a girl, tin horn in one hand, firecrackers in the other, and with two small flags woven in her hair. Leslie's Weekly for June 3 featured a large American flag, with excerpts from the United States' note to Germany.

Under the State law regarding advertising, Police Superintendent Crowley contends that the flag is used to attract attention and secure sale of the magazines. Even a glass paper weight with a picture of the American flag in it cannot be sold or given away in this State.

STUDENTS AT WORK FOR PROF. NEARING

Start Petition Demanding Reinstatement of the Ousted Instructor.

LOOK FOR 7,000 SIGNERS

Hold That the University Has Been Held Up to the Ridicule of Other Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Declaring that the University of Pennsylvania has been held up to the ridicule of the student bodies of every large university in the country because of the alleged reactionary attitude of the Trustees toward academic freedom, a committee of Penn students, headed by Don Lippincott, Ted Meredith, Al Journeay, and others whose names occupy high positions in college athletics and letters, today began to circulate a petition among the more than 7,000 students, demanding the reinstatement of Professor Scott Nearing. Professor Nearing was dropped several days ago from the university staff, presumably because of defiance of the Trustees in his fight for free speech, thought, and teaching.

The letter, which is signed by Journeay, Captain of the '14 football team; Lippincott, Captain of the '14 track team; Meredith, the intercollegiate track champion; Homer Sullivan, one of the editors of The Pennsylvanian, and Edgar Cope, Jr., President of the University Civic Club, is, in part, as follows:

Dr. Scott Nearing has been dismissed from the teaching staff of the University of Pennsylvania. For two years we have been held up to the ridicule of the student bodies of every university of our size and standing in the country because of the reactionary attitude of our Board of Trustees toward academic freedom.

There is not a student in the Wharton School, past or present, of any shade of political opinion who believes Dr. Nearing's liberal views and earnest personality do him harm. Men who have disagreed with him on every conceivable subject admit that he at least forced them to think for themselves.

We have a right to expect that the Board of Trustees shall pay less attention to their personal interests and give more heed to their trust. Their action in waiting for the closing of the university before taking this step can only be regarded with suspicion by the students when they recall how undergraduate organizations have met similar attempts in the past.

Do you want to give some real help to the university? Write or telegraph at once to the Provost and to several of the Trustees, giving your opinion of this outrage and demanding Dr. Nearing's retention.

While organizations of the old and young alumni are using every ounce of pressure that they can muster to force the Trustees to explain Professor Nearing's dismissal, no explanation has been forthcoming as yet, and it is said none is contemplated. No meeting of the Board of Trustees has been called, it was said at the office of Provost Smith today, and none will be held before October.

John C. Bell, one of the Trustees who voted against retaining Professor Nearing, issued the first public statement tonight that has come from any Trustee. Mr. Bell said:

"I do not question for a moment Dr. Nearing's right to entertain and publicly express his views upon social, political, and economic questions, though all will concede that even the rights of freedom of speech and of free academic discussion may be abused and should be exercised with a decent regard to the opinions of others.

"I voted against the re-employment of Doctor Nearing. I did so in the discharged my duty as Trustee, because I believed that the good of the service and of the university required me so to do, and because of professional utterances in the university unbecoming a teacher and against the best interests of the institution and its student body. I shall not enter into detail further than to say, as an indicative instance, that an instructor who intemperately declares, as reported to us by his dean, that, if I had a son, I would rather see him in hell than have him go to the Episcopal Academy"—one of the long-established and best preparatory schools in the city and a fitting school of the university—invites dismissal."

PROF. BREWSTER OUSTED.

University of Colorado Teacher Says Labor Sympathies Cost Him His Job

BOULDER, Col., June 22.—Professor James Brewster of the law Faculty of the University of Colorado, who failed to be reappointed to his position by the Board of Regents, today issued a statement declaring that he had been removed on account of his sympathy with the Colorado union miners in their recent strike. He was one of the attorneys for the union before the Congressional Committee which investigated the strike in the spring of 1914.

Dr. Livingstone Farrand, President of the university, was out of town today, but, unofficially, university authorities denied that the removal of Brewster was a result of his labor activity.

Brewster's statement was addressed to his former associates on the law Faculty of the University of Michigan. In it he declared that his attitude regarding the strike had so undermined him with the Regents that his reappointment became impossible. On May 7, the statement added, he received a telegram from Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, asking him to testify at Washington. He showed the message to President Farrand. The statement went on:

"President Farrand told me that my going to Washington was a matter for me to decide, but if I want my connection with the university must end. I stated that as it would be difficult to obtain a substitute for my work, I would not go. He said, 'That is much more comfortable.'"

DENVER, June 22.—Denial of the charge made by Professor Brewster that he had been dismissed from the University of Colorado because of his sympathy with union coal miners was made late today by C. R. Dudley and J. B. Ragan, Regents of the State University.

"Professor Brewster was elected for one year," said Mr. Dudley, "and that time has expired. The appointment was only temporary."

Miss Mary Kearny Returns.

Miss Mary Kearny, granddaughter of General Phil Kearny, returned yesterday on the French liner Niagara, after spending seven years in France. For the last nine months she has been a volunteer nurse in an improvised hospital at St. Jean de Luz, near Biarritz, on the Bay of Biscay. Miss Kearny said that the sanitary arrangements for looking after the French wounded at the beginning of the war were very crude, but have been greatly improved.

THAW SANITY JURY HAS 11 MARRIED MEN

Continued from Page 1.

man was unbiased, but he was careful that none who was admitted to the jury box should be acquainted with Mr. Jerome.

Deputy Attorney General Frank K. Cook, who has charge of the State's case, also referred to Mr. Jerome's activities in his questions. Each talesman, before being accepted, had to answer this question for Mr. Cook in the negative:

Questioned About Jerome.

"Did the attitude of Mr. Jerome in performing his duty as an employe of the State create any prejudice in your mind?"

There was an interesting moment when Mr. Stanchfield was questioning William Newman, who was selected as Juror 12. In addressing all of the talesmen Mr. Stanchfield asked what newspapers they read, and practically all of them said that they had followed the Thaw case in THE NEW YORK TIMES. To Mr. Newman Mr. Stanchfield added this question:

"If any opinion was formed by you, did an editorial in THE TIMES in which Thaw was characterized as insane have any part in forming such an opinion?"

Counsel went on to say that in the cross-examination of Dr. Flint he might be able to show that Dr. Flint and Charles R. Miller, editor of THE TIMES, were friends, and that Dr. Flint favored the publication of such an editorial. The juror said he had read no such editorial. At that point Justice Hendrick interrupted to say:

"I don't think that any newspaper in New York will publish an editorial saying that Thaw is either sane or insane while this trial is going on."

It was evident that Mr. Stanchfield wanted married men on the jury and preferred those who had families. Frequently he asked whether they had daughters. The oldest man accepted admitted to 60 years. He was gray-haired, but looked unusually vigorous and had a smile on his face and a twinkle in his eye as he answered questions. The talesmen to be accepted had to deny acquaintance with Clifford W. Hartridge, once a Thaw lawyer, who has been disbarred since the murder trials.

No Fear of Alienists.

None of the men selected admitted any technical knowledge of the subject of insanity, nor had any been on a jury where the sanity issue was raised. A few of them were asked if they would know what to do if alienists for Thaw said he was sane, and other alienists for the State said he was insane. One talesman said frankly he would be at a loss to know what course to pursue. Those accepted were quite sure that, even in the face of such conflicting evidence, they could determine the case on all the evidence submitted—that of alienists and that of laymen.

Mr. Cook was ready to accept men who did not know Thaw, his attorneys, or family, and who said they were ready to meet the issue with an open mind, and felt no scruple about confining a man in an institution if it was proved that he was a menace to the community. When the last juror was selected Thaw made this comment:

"I am absolutely satisfied with the jury. They are an intelligent body of men, and I will have little difficulty in convincing them I am as sane as they are."

When it was evident well along in the afternoon that the entire day would be taken up in selecting the jury, Justice Hendrick announced that witnesses would be excused until this morning at 10:30 o'clock. Among those who left the room were two of the jurors in the recent conspiracy trial. In that case the jury acquitted Thaw, and agreed privately that he was sane, although they were not permitted to incorporate such a statement in their verdict.

Hanley to Testify Today.

When the trial is resumed this morning it is probable that Warden John Hanley of the Tombs will be called to the stand by the Thaw lawyers. Counsel, it was said, will call a number of keepers who have had charge of Thaw to testify that in their opinion he is rational.

Few persons who did not have business in court were admitted yesterday. Guards kept the corridors cleared. There were not more than half a dozen women in the courtroom besides Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw and her daughter, Mrs. Carnegie, and at least half the men present were witnesses or talesmen.

Thaw talked with assistants of Mr. Stanchfield and at times made notes, but he took little part in the proceedings. Only once did he offer advice as to the selection of a juror to Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., one of Mr. Stanchfield's aides.

YALE GRADUATES BACK.

Hear President Hadley, March in Costume, and Dine

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 22.—In addressing Yale alumni at their annual meeting today, President Hadley expressed himself as favorable to optional Sunday chapel attendance, provided a method could be devised for preventing the undergraduates from spending their Sundays in New York City. He voiced the hope for athletic control by alumni, rather than by the Faculty.

President Hadley also said:

"The present day undergraduate is a higher development of civilization than his father or his older brother. He has some problems and difficulties to contend with which his fathers and brothers did not have. Unnecessarily large money allowances are more numerous today than they were twenty-five years ago. Automobiles offer problems in college administration of the present generation which did not exist in the past. Yet in spite of all these things, there is today more intellectual life in the place than at any period I have known—more serious study inside of the college course and outside of it.

"Some one has said, half humorously, that we need to elevate study to the level of an extra-curriculum activity. There is plenty of truth underlying this epigram. The amount of activity which the faculty can compel is limited. The knowledge represented by a mark or two for the year is something like the religion represented by thirty weeks' compulsory attendance at prayers less the allowed amount of cuts. The result is in either case unsatisfactory. Of the organized ways in which this difficulty can perhaps be met I shall say more in my annual report next October. The one step which we have thus far actually taken in this direction is the establishment of a reading term like that which prevails at Cambridge, England, for the month prior to the regular college term in the Fall."

Today's formal events included the general alumni meeting and the meeting of the two scholarship societies, Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. The reunion classes held business meetings this morning, attended the Yale-Harvard baseball game this afternoon and enjoyed their reunion dinners tonight. The display of costumes at the procession to the baseball game this afternoon was picturesque and fantastic, the older classes appearing in designs of blue and white, and the younger in flaring rigs, including a purple artist costume, a Bulgarian Zouave, a Barbary pirate, a Swiss sailor, and cowboys and Indians. Placards gave the commencement crowd timely information and advice. One read: "The Swiss Navy never takes water." The class of '14 announced: "War babies are plenty, we have fifty-seven."

Lansing Honored by Colgate.

UTICA, N. Y., June 22.—Robert Lansing, Acting Secretary of State in President Wilson's Cabinet, received the degree of Doctor of Laws at Colgate University today. The degree was given Mr. Lansing on the basis of his work for the State Department, and was voted to him during the present crisis before he became the acting head of the department. Mr. Lansing arrived in Hamilton this morning.

Why make all your mortgage investments on New York property? The mortgages securing our Bonds are all first mortgages and are distributed among growing cities of the West and South, thus insuring against depression in any one city.

MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting About 5½%
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
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55 Liberty Street

BOOKS SOLISBURY MAGAZINE

There is a *Short Story* by Katharine Fullerton Gerould —"Miss Marriott and the Faun"— in the July Scribner

that will be certainly much *talked* about. It is another of this author's daring studies of an abnormal personality and queer experiences.

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Are Bench Made by SHOEMAKERS . . . $5
Just a little better than others.
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KEEP AWAY FROM DRUGS

LAXATIVES and cathartics, used continuously, only accentuate the condition they are meant to cure.

Nujol, a pure, white mineral oil, is the recognized common-sense remedy for constipation. It conforms to the requirements of the well-known Lane treatment.

Nujol is not a drug, but a mechanical lubricant. It restores the bowels to normal activity without harmful stimulation of the intestinal nerve centers.

Nujol is an American mineral oil, refined by the most modern and approved methods that the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), with all its experiences and resources, can devise.

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A PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL

Get Nujol at your druggist's or send 75 cents for a trial pint bottle. Send for booklet, "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." Address Dept. E.

The love and grief of Mario live again in the
AEOLIAN-VOCALION

The great moment in La Tosca has arrived. He stands before the rifles of the soldiers; and Bonci, the great tenor, sings "The Stars are Shining"—the greatest singing effort of his life.

That song is a memory, a revery, a love-wrung, deep regret. He remembers the starlit nights, the love-meetings in quiet gardens. Emotion flows from him subtly, in exquisite, pulsating waves of beauty.

Ah, it is wonderful—this intense yearning, this deep, deep feeling expressed by Bonci—the most Italian of all tenors!

And how wonderful to think that even the subtlest shades of Bonci's great art can be reproduced—as never before—by the Aeolian-Vocalion—that draws the hidden beauties from your records!

For the Aeolian-Vocalion actually develops tone-subtleties of voice or instrument—tones too finely delicate to be developed from records "before the Vocalion came." So exquisitely delicate indeed are these tones that till now you have only heard them direct from the instrument or from the *singer himself*. On the Aeolian-Vocalion they come out clearly, sweetly, beautifully to the very last tonal tint, the result of the Vocalion's new wonderful soundbox.

You can make each record sound actually like a new one, too—subtly changing it each time you play it—just as Bonci does himself each time he sings.

Vocalions cost no more than do better grades of other phonographs. They range from $90 to $375. Initial payments are very small, and terms are as low as $5 a month. We will also make exchange arrangements for your present instrument.

AN INVITATION

WHY not prove the sincerity of this advertisement by bringing in your own records to Aeolian Hall, playing them on the Vocalion, and hearing for yourself how the Vocalion actually draws out their hidden beauties?

Informal demonstrations daily at 11 and at 3, in the Vocalion Salon. Admission free. Illustrated booklet sent upon request.

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TRADE BOOMERS PICKED BY M'ADOO

Leaders of Nation's Business Named on Pan-American Committees.

WILL FOSTER COMMERCE

Permanent Body to Continue the Work Begun at Financial Conference of Sister Republics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Following his plan to continue the interest aroused for increased trade relations between North and South America by the recent Pan-American Financial Conference, William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, announced today the personnel of the American members of the International High Commission on Uniform Legislation and of a committee to arrange for visits of American business men to Latin America. He also announced the continuance of the "group committees" that co-operated at the recent conference with the delegations from the various countries represented.

To give the International High Commission standing, Mr. McAdoo has recommended that the Chairmanship of each country's representation go to the Financial Minister of that country, and he himself assumes the Chairmanship of the American Commissioners. The commission, like the Committee on Visits, will for the present at least be an unofficial body, though Mr. McAdoo will probably ask President Wilson to recommend action by Congress making it official. The commission will probably hold its first meeting in Buenos Aires on Nov. 1.

The commission will consider the harmonization of trading laws. Particular subjects that will come before it relate to the establishment of a gold standard throughout the Western Hemisphere, bills of exchange, bills of lading and commercial paper, uniform classification of merchandise, uniform regulations for commercial travelers, trademarks, patents and copyrights, uniformly low postal rates, money orders and parcels post, and the extension of arbitration for the adjustment of commercial disputes.

The American Commission.

Dr. John Bassett Moore of Columbia University, former Counselor of the State Department, is named Vice Chairman of the commission. The other members are:

John H. Fahey, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Boston; D. R. Francis of St. Louis; E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, of New York; A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Directorate of the Chase National Bank of New York; George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental National Bank of Chicago; Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, and Samuel Untermyer of New York.

Dr. Leo S. Rowe of Philadelphia, who was Secretary General of the recent Conference, will be Secretary General of the American Commission, with offices in the Treasury Building.

The next most important act of Secretary McAdoo in organizing the permanent Pan-American Financial and Trade Conference, was to select the visiting committee. In the Conference the delegates from Uruguay presented a resolution providing for a committee of leading American bankers and business men to visit South and Central America in the interest of the conference and the closer business relations of the countries embraced in the conference. Secretary McAdoo named the following as such a committee:

James A. Farrell, Chairman, President United States Steel Corporation, New York; John Barrett, Director General, Pan-American Union, Washington; D. F. Black, President Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh; Elliott H. Goodwin, Secretary Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington; S. T. Henry, Vice President McGraw Publishing Company, New York; W. S. Kies, New York; Robert H. Patchin, Secretary Foreign Trade Council; New York; James J. Shirley of F. A. Gillespie Company, New York; Willard Straight, New York; Edwin Warfield, President Fidelity Trust Company, Baltimore, and John Clausen, Crocker National Bank, San Francisco.

Much of the success of the recent Conference resulted from the division of the representatives of the United States into eighteen group committees, one of which was assigned to the delegation from each of the visiting countries. In order to carry forward the work then begun Secretary McAdoo has appointed permanent group committees in this country, to which will be delegated the specific duty of keeping in touch with the delegates from the respective countries to which they are assigned, and acting as the medium in the United States through which the Latin-American republics may secure reliable information or submit matters for the consideration of financiers, merchants, or manufacturers of the United States.

Secretary McAdoo has suggested that a Pan-American financial conference be held every year, and the group committees now appointed will serve until the convening of the next conference, unless sooner relieved by the Secretary.

The Permanent Group Committees.

The permanent group committees announced by Mr. McAdoo today are:

Argentina—Willard Straight, Chairman, 23 Wall Street, New York; James A. Farrell, New York; Henry Ford, President Ford Motor Company, Detroit; Cyrus McCormick, International Harvester Company, Chicago; Frank A. Vanderlip, President National City Bank, New York.

Bolivia—Joseph P. Grace, Chairman, of W. R. Grace & Co., New York; W. F. Bippus, Treasurer National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio; J. F. O'Neil, President Fulton Foundry Company, St. Louis; Charles M. Pepper, Washington, and George H. Richards, Foreign Department Remington Typewriter Company, New York.

Brazil—John Hays Hammond, Chairman, 71 Broadway, New York; J. B. Forgan, President First National Bank, Chicago; Frederick Lage, Mechanics and Metals National Bank, New York; W. Rice, President General Electric Company, New York, and Mortimer L. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York.

Chile—Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman, 99 John Street, New York; Robert Bacon, New York; G. L. Duval of Wessel, Duval & Co., New York; David Kinley of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., and John J. Roskob, Treasurer E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Colombia—George W. Norris, Chairman, Philadelphia; Morris Coster, Foreign Sales Manager Westinghouse Company, New York; W. R. Shepherd, Columbia University, New York; Wallace D. Simmmons, St. Louis, and R. Lancaster Williams, Baltimore.

Costa Rica—J. W. Earle, Chairman, President Remington Typewriter Company, New York; H. C. Grout of Grasell Chemical Company, New York; Minor C. Keith, President United Fruit Company, New York; Walter Parker, General Manager New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, new Orleans, and G. A. Aerts, Rudolph Wurlitzer & Co., Cincinnati.

Cuba—F. Q. Brown, Chairman, of Redmond & Co., New York; Paul Fuller of Coudert Brothers, New York; Fairfax Harrison, President Southern Railway Company, Washington; G. C. Taylor, President American Express Company, New York, and James Speyer, New York.

Dominican Republic—Professor J. H. Hollander, Chairman, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Charles A. Falconer, President Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Baltimore; Frederick B. Jennings of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, New York; W. H. Marshall of American Locomotive Company, New York, and David H. G. Penny, Vice President Irving National Bank, New York.

Ecuador—Joseph H. O'Neil, Chairman, President Federal Trust Company, Boston; Frederick H. Eaton, President American Power and Foundry Company, New York; E. M. Herr, President Westinghouse Electric Company, West Pittsburgh; W. H. Lipe, Vice President Beechnut Packing Company, Canajoharie, N. J., and J. G. White of J. G. White & Co., New York.

Gautemala—David R. Francis, Chairman, St. Louis; Alba B. Johnson, President Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia; John Clausen, manager foreign department, Crocker National Bank, San Francisco; J. Ruperti of Amsinck & Co., New York, and William E. Woodin of American Car and Foundry Company, New York.

Honduras—John S. Armstrong, Chairman, Baltimore; Owen Gathright, Vice President Harbison & Gathright, Louisville, Ky.; W. E. Manning, Secretary Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, Youngstown, Ohio; Samuel Sachs of Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York, and H. B. Thayer, President Western Electric Company, New York.

Nicaragua—W. L. Saunders, Chairman, President Ingersoll-Rand Company, New York; James Brown of Brown Brothers, New York; L. O. Harnecker, President Singer Manufacturing Company, New York; George H. Nunnion, President National Canners' Association, Baltimore, and Sol Wexler, President Whitney Central National Bank, New Orleans.

Panama—S. L. Schoonmaker, Chairman of American Locomotive Works, New York; Thomas F. Crean of Remington Typewriter Company, New York; J. W. Gladding, Vice President E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis; H. K. Mulford, President H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, and R. G. Rhett, Charleston, S. C.

Paraguay—Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman, President Austin, Nichols & Co., New York; Robert F. Maddox of American National Bank, Atlanta; John R. Morron, President Atlas Portland Cement Company, New York; Charles Muchnic, foreign sales department American Locomotive Company, New York, and Robert H. Patchin, Secretary National Foreign Trade Council, New York.

Peru—John H. Fahey, Chairman, President Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Boston; Roger W. Babson, Boston; William Butterworth, President Deer & Co., Moline, Ill.; Daniel Guggenheim, President American Smelting and Refining Company, New York, and C. D. Mitchell, President Chattanooga Plow Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Salvador—W. S. Rowe, Chairman, President First National Bank, Cincinnati; T. H. Given, President Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh; Elliott H. Goodwin, Secretary Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington; George S. Mahana, of the Corn Products Refining Company, New York, and Clarence J. Owens of the Southern Commercial Congress, Washington.

Uruguay—Harry A. Wheeler, Chairman, Vice President Union Trust Company, Chicago; H. G. F. Deans, Manager Foreign Department, Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, Chicago; W. S. Kies, of the National City Bank, New York; E. P. Thomas, President United States Steel Products Company, New York, and Daniel G. Wing, President First National Bank, Boston.

Venezuela—Charles R. Crane, Chairman, Chicago; E. A. Delima, New York; W. C. Potter, of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York; J. W. Seligman, of J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York, and William P. Wilson, Director Commercial Museums, Philadelphia.

NEW HAVEN STRIKE OFF

Clerks Agree to Submit Their Grievances to Arbitration.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 22.—The threatened strike of the 1,800 freight clerks on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has been averted, emporarily, at least, and Clifton Reeves, a Federal conciliator, said tonight that he was hopeful of arriving at a peaceable solution of the trouble.

Through Mr. Reeves's efforts today a conference has been arranged for tomorrow afternoon, which will be attended by officers of the roads and of the clerks' brotherhood. Mr. Reeves secured written guarantees from both parties of their acceptance of the principle of mediation. Mr. Reeves also announced that W. W. Hangar, Assistant Commissioner of Mediation of the Department of Labor, had been named as mediator.

No official word came from the Clerks' Committee tonight. It had been reported that a strike was to be declared at 6 o'clock, but the word was passed, informally, that the matter of striking had been deferred.

FALLS 8 STORIES, HITS MAN.

Iron Worker Suffers Fractured Bones and Internal Injuries.

As he was walking a steel girder on the eighth floor of the apartment house in the course of construction at 2,480 Broadway yesterday afternoon Joseph Mulligan, 25 years old, an ironworker of 18 West 100th Street, missed his footing and fell to the basement. In falling he struck John Garrick, 40 years old, a bricklayer, of 250 West Sixty-seventh Street, who was at work in the basement.

When other workmen arrived both men were unconscious. They were removed to the Knickerbocker Hospital, where Mulligan was found to be suffering from internal injuries, fractures of both arms, and a fracture of the thigh. His condition is serious. Garrick suffered a fracture of the collarbone, ribs, and left ankle. In the hospital Mulligan revived sufficiently to beg the physician not to notify his bride of three months of his injuries.

TAGGART INDICTED WITH 127 OTHER MEN

Democratic National Committeeman Among Those Charged with Election Frauds.

HE ASSERTS HIS INNOCENCE

Says He Can't Find Out What He Has Been Indicted For—Mayor of Indianapolis Also Accused.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 22.—Only about half of the 128 men who were indicted by the Marion County Grand Jury here today on charges of conspiracy to commit felonies, such as are defined by the election laws of the State and the laws against bribery and blackmail, had surrendered to Sheriff George V. Coffin tonight. Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman for Indiana; Joseph E. Bell, Mayor of Indianapolis; Samuel V. Perrott, Chief of Police, and Robert W. Metzger, Republican member of the Board of Public Safety, however, were among the first to acknowledge service in the case and give surety. The bonds of those who surrendered today ranged from $2,500 to $10,000.

The indictments created a sensation. While it had been rumored for some time that a number of men were to be indicted as a result of an investigation of the last election, it was not thought men so high in political councils would be included.

More than a dozen members of Mayor Bell's official family were indicted and as many more members of the police force were named. The others indicted included election officials, ward and precinct leaders, workers at the polls, and voters. These included members of the Democratic, Republican, and Progressive Parties.

No date for the arraignment has been announced, and Judge James A. Collins of the Criminal Court said late today that it would not be set until next week.

Mr. Taggart and Mayor Bell tonight proclaimed their innocence, and asserted they had committed no crimes for which they should be indicted.

"I have not been able to find out what I have been indicted for," said Mr. Taggart. "I have not seen the indictment, and when our attorneys asked for copies they were told the indictment was not ready to spread upon the record. Until I know with what I am charged obviously there is little for me to say."

Mr. Taggart added that he would remain in Indianapolis until bonds were provided for all those who were indicted.

"I shall remain until the boys are taken care of," he said.

Mayor Bell declared that he was ready for trial now. "I have violated no law," said the Mayor, "and the story in the newspapers today was the first intimation that I had of the indictment. After our attorneys have had an opportunity to examine the indictment I may have something to say."

The Sheriff's office was crowded all afternoon with defendants and their friends arranging bonds. Only a few capiases were served outside of the Sheriff's office, while a few of the bonds were provided by surety companies. The majority of those offered today were by friends of the indicted men. None seemed to have difficulty in furnishing the required surety.

The indictments, which are in forty-eight counts and cover 228 typewritten pages, charge that the conspiracy began prior to the primary of May 5, 1914, and extended through the election of Nov. 3, 1914. They charge illegal voting, intimidation, false registration, padding the talley sheets, stuffing the ballot boxes, illegal manipulation of voting machines, blackmailing of saloonkeepers and resort owners, bribes and vote-buying.

Conviction of the charge of conspiring to commit a felony or falsaies carries with it a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $5,000 and imprisonment of not less than two years or more than fourteen years.

The Grand Jury, under the guidance of Prosecutor Alvah J. Rucker, has been investigating election conditions since early last January, and a total of 1,937 witnesses were examined.

Among those indicted was Dow M. Roberts, former Mayor of Terre Haute, who is in the Federal Penitentiary now as a result of his conviction in the Terre Haute election fraud case. Roberts's connection with Indianapolis politics was touched upon during the trial in the Federal Court here. Several witnesses mentioned the fact that Roberts had sent repeaters to Indianapolis to work during the election, and two Indianapolis men testified to going from this city to Terre Haute to work in the election there.

INVITES BRYAN TO DEBATE.

Representative Gardner Would Argue Armament Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—William Jennings Bryan has been challenged to a series of joint debates by Representative Augustus Peabody Gardner of Massachusetts. The subject of the series will be "The Wisdom of Increasing the National Armament."

Mr. Gardner sent the following letter to Mr. Bryan today:

Washington, June 22, 1915.

Dear Mr. Bryan: Will you meet me in a series of joint debates on the question of the wisdom of an increase in the naval and military establishments of the United States?

You may name all the conditions if you will only do me the honor to accept this invitation. Very respectfully,

A. P. GARDNER.

Mr. Gardner desires to emphasize the necessity for supplying sufficient armament for the national defense. It was said in his behalf today that he had not declined any challenge made to him in good faith and that he hoped that Mr. Bryan would be willing to meet the issue. As the original champion of preparedness for war, Mr. Gardner was challenged by Morris Hillquist, the Socialist, and they debated in Carnegie Hall, New York.

TAX MIXUP IN WESTCHESTER

Court Decision Affects Nineteen Towns and Twenty-four Villages.

The decision of the Court of Appeals just filed in the Westchester County Clerk's Office, and which holds that the Westchester County Tax act is unconstitutional, is causing great confusion in the different towns throughout the county. The case came before the highest court in the State, through the action brought by the Village of Pelham against the Town of Pelham, which attacked the act on the ground that the town had no right to elect a receiver of taxes for the village.

The decision affects nineteen towns and twenty-four villages, because in these places separate collectors of taxes have not been elected, and already the town tax receivers have been collecting the village taxes, which is illegal.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in part says: "It is manifest as to the provisions of the Westchester County Tax act that these functions, formerly performed by the local authorities, are taken away from such village authorities and vested in the officials of the township. Thus under the provisions of that act a particular incorporated village may be assessed and taxed for village purposes by a board of assessors, none of whom are residents of that village. We have been forced to conclude that a reconciliation of its provisions with those of the Constitution is impossible. This antagonism between the Constitution and those provisions of the act which invade the local rights of self government of incorporated villages condemns those of its provisions as unconstitutional and void."

Millons of dollars worth of taxes on the different assessment rolls are placed in jeopardy until some way is found to straighten out the tangle.

TRY MAN FOR DEATH OF BRIDES IN BATHS

Defendant Accused of Killing Three Wives for Their Insurance.

UNPERTURBED IN COURT

Case Promises to be Most Sensational in England Since the Trial of Dr. Crippen.

LONDON, June 22.—George Joseph Smith was placed on trial for his life in Old Bailey today. He is charged with the murder of three women, with all of whom he went through the marriage ceremony, and all of whom were found dead in bathtubs under almost identical circumstances. The case promises to be the most sensational here since the trial of Dr. Crippen.

The proceedings today consisted of the selection of a jury and the opening address of the prosecutor, who related the circumstances of the deaths of Smith's wives, Beatrice Mundy, Alice Burnham, and Margaret Lofty.

Smith appeared unperturbed. Notwithstanding the interest in the case the court was not crowded today.

The details of the brides' deaths as related by Prosecutor Bodkin were identical with the evidence given at the preliminary hearing, which was held in the Bow Street Court on March 23, and decided that Smith, under the name of John Lloyd, married Margaret Lofty at a Registry office at Bath in December, 1914. The couple came to London the same day, and the next morning the bride was found dead in her bath. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Later it was ascertained by the police that Lloyd was not the husband's name, and he was arrested and identified, according to the police, as George Joseph Smith, who in November, 1913, had married at Portsmouth Alice Burnham. She had been found dead in her bath a month after the ceremony. His marriage to Beatrice Mundy in July, 1912, was also traced.

The prosecutor declared that the motive for the alleged murders was the greed for money, which Smith would obtain from the insurance on the women's lives. In this way, said the prosecutor, Smith had obtained £2,800, ($14,000,) and was in a fair way to obtain £700 more when he was arrested.

American Bar Association Meeting.

Announcement was made yesterday that the next meeting of the American Bar Association would be held at Salt Lake City on Aug. 17, 18, and 19. The first day the Judicial Section will hold its session and will be folowed by meetings of the executive committee. The annual address will be delivered by Willis Van Devanter, of the United States Supreme Court. One of the questions to be discussed will be whether it is desirable to have uniformity in practice and procedure and if so how it can best be procured.

NEW SUBWAY CONNECTIONS.

Seventh Avenue Tracks Intersected at Times Square.

The southbound local tracks of the present subway just north of Times Square were connected early yesterday morning with the new southbound local tracks of the Seventh Avenue subway. The west wall of the subway was broken through several weeks ago, and as soon as the structure was ready the tracks were laid in the Seventh Avenue branch. At 2:48 yesterday morning, after the last southbound local train had passed, operation on that track was suspended for twenty-five minutes while the contractors took down one of the pillars, laid the special work, and made the connection between the old tracks and the new. There was no appreciable interruption to traffic.

The work was done by Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation. The Seventh Avenue subway is not yet ready for track laying, but the work was expedited at this point so as to bring about the physical connection between the tracks in the old and new tubes during the Summer period of slack traffic. The rest of the tracks in the new subway will not be laid for several months.

Alderman Gets $6,000 Job.

Alderman John H. Boschen resigned from the board yesterday to become Assistant Commissioner of Public Works of Manhattan, filling the vacancy recently created by the promotion of Ralph Folks to the Commissionership. Mr. Boschen's salary will be $6,000 a year. He comes from the Twenty-third Aldermanic District on Washington Heights.

You will be enriched by knowing Colonel Nelson of the Kansas City "Star." Occasionally there comes a perfect tribute such as this of William Allen White to Nelson in this week's

5¢ a copy Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Start a New Selling-By-Telephone Campaign July 1st

AFTER July 1st, message rate subscribers in the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, and most of Queens, will be able to call *more than Half a Million Telephones* at a maximum charge of *Five Cents a call.*

On large contracts the charge for additional local calls ranges down to as low as *2½ Cents each.*

The new low rates offer you an excellent opportunity to start a new *selling-by-telephone* campaign for more business.

Hundreds of concerns are now running successful selling-by-telephone campaigns.

Why not plan a selling-by-telephone campaign NOW and start July 1st to build up a bigger telephone trade?

Our nearest Commercial Office will gladly help with plans and suggestions others have used successfully.

Just Telephone, Write or Call.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Arnold, Constable & Co.

TODAY'S IMPORTANT CLOSING EVENTS

2,000 Dozen

Women's Hosiery

Liquidating Our Entire Wholesale Stock

Savings 25 to 40 Per Cent.

Sizes 8½ to 10; Regular Width Only; Strongly Re-inforced

	Formerly	*Now*
Soft, fine, lustrous mercerized silk lisle; summer weight; in black, white and tan.....Per pair,	38c	28c
Extra fine fibre silk, plaited, of excellent wearing quality; in black, white or tan, with long cotton tops.....Per pair,	38c	28c
3 pairs for 80c.; 6 pairs for 1.55		
Highly mercerized silk lisle thread, in gauze weight, extra fine; black, white and tan.....Per pair,	55c	38c
3 pairs for $1.10; 6 pairs for 2.00		
Pure thread silk of desirable weight, in black or white, with double silk garter tops; highly lustrous and unusual wearing quality.....Per pair,	$1.50	95c
3 pairs for $2.75; 6 pairs for 5.40		

Women's Knit Underwear

	Formerly	*Now*
Union Suits—Fine ribbed pure white gauze; a new patented model, seamless at side, perfect fitting; tight or lace trimmed knee; regular and extra sizes.....Each,	$1.00	55c
3 for $1.60; 6 for 3.15		
Vests—Fine Swiss ribbed gauze.....Each, Sizes 4-5-6.	35c	23c
3 for 65c.; 6 for 1.25		
Vests—Extra fine Swiss ribbed gauze; in regular and extra sizes.....Each,	50c	33c
3 for 95c.; 6 for 1.85		
Imported Knickers of highly mercerized cotton, in black, pink, taupe and white; made in France. Each,	1.35	95c
3 for $2.75; 6 for 5.40		

500 Dozen Turkish Bath Towels

25 Per Cent. Below Prevailing Prices

Of superior quality, soft, heavy and very absorbent; especially desirable for beach use. At these very special prices:

Per dozen, **$3.00, 4.50, 6.00**

1,200 Women's Summer Dresses

At Further Reductions in Prices

200 Dresses of Voile, Ramie Linen, Pique, Chambray	1.95
200 Dresses of Dimity, Pique, Striped Lawns and Voile	2.75
300 Dresses of Flowered Voile, Dimity, Swiss	3.35
250 Dresses of Imported Voile, Stripes and Flowered Effects	5.25
250 Dresses of Linens and Fancy Voiles	6.25

Women's Waists and Blouses

Over 1000 at Further Reductions to Close.

	Formerly	*Now*
Crepe Chiffon, hand made, Mourning only	$18.00	12.75
Dressy models of Chiffon and Lace combined, also Georgettes	19.75	13.75
Hand-made Blouses of Crepe Voiles, Linens and Organdies	12.00	7.50
Georgettes, Crepe de Chines, Handkerchief Linens, Embroidered and Tailleur models	5.50	2.95
Voiles, Linens, Batiste and Organdies—embroidered and lace trimmed	3.00	1.50
Organdies and Voiles, plain and embroidered, also Sport models	2.00	95c
Odd Blouses and Middies	1.00	50c

Wash Goods

New Lots—Over 20,000 Yards—Closing Out Our Surplus Wholesale Stock.

All from our own regular wholesale stock—French, English and American weaves, fashionable styles and latest colorings in great variety. Regularly sold by us at 25c to 65c.

Imported Ratines, Colored Linen Suitings, French Cords, Cotton Poplins, Japanese Striped Crepes, Plain Colored Crepes, English Striped Crepes, Plain Colored Crepons, Granite Crepons, Printed Crepes, Printed Voiles, Satin Stripe Crepes	To Close at **19c** Yard	Shadow Voiles, Printed Snow Cloth, Printed Rice Cloth, Fancy Striped Voile, Black and White Voile, Figured Voiles, Imported Cords, White Dotted Crepe, White Striped Crepe	To Close at **15c** Yard

Men's Pajamas

	Formerly	*Now*
Crinkled Crepe Pajamas—Plain colors with contrasting trimmings and silk clover loops	$1.50	95c
Silk and Lisle Pajamas—Sheerest and coolest pajama cloth, plain colors, handsomely trimmed	2.95	1.50

Men's Half Hose

	Formerly	*Now*
Plain Silk Mixed Half Hose—One of the most serviceable and best looking hose this season for the price	38c	25c
Pure Silk Half Hose—Plain colors. Lisle foot. Final clearance of these popular sox	50c	39c

Men's Bathing Suits

	Formerly	*Now*
Pure Worsted Suits—Regulation sleeveless, Professional sleeveless or those with quarter sleeves, plain or trimmed	$3.50	2.45

Men's Summer Ties

	Formerly	*Now*
Plain and Novelty Crepe de Chine of finest quality, in four in hand and bat wing shapes	$1.00	50c

Women's and Misses'

"Roseberry" RAINCOATS

Priestley's Gravenette

Made from a rubberless, odorless, thoroughly waterproof fabric—soft, silky and exceptionally light weight. Suitable for motor and general utility use—ideal for travelling.

In Navy, Tan and Black. Sizes 14 years to 44 bust. *Regular Retail Price, $12.50*

Special **8.75**

5,000 Sheets and Pillow Cases

Our celebrated "Clydesdale" Brand. The ideal grade for Summer use.

PILLOW CASES.

Size 42x38½	Plain Hem **18c** each	Hemstitched **23c** each
Size 45x38½	Plain Hem **20c** each	Hemstitched **25c** each
Size 50x38½	Plain Hem **22c** each	Hemstitched **27c** each
Size 54x38½	Plain Hem **25c** each	Hemstitched **30c** each

SHEETS.

Size 63x 99	Plain Hem **68c** each	Hemstitched **80c** each
Size 72x 99	Plain Hem **75c** each	Hemstitched **85c** each
Size 72x108	Plain Hem **82c** each	Hemstitched **95c** each
Size 81x 99	Plain Hem **82c** each	Hemstitched **95c** each
Size 81x108	Plain Hem **90c** each	Hemstitched **1.00** each
Size 90x 99	Plain Hem **90c** each	Hemstitched **1.00** each
Size 90x108		Hemstitched **1.10** each

Broadway & 19th Street

BULLET ENDS GUNDA, BRONX ZOO ELEPHANT

Dr. Hornaday Ordered Execution Because Gunda Reverted to Murderous Traits.

DIED WITHOUT A STRUGGLE

His Mounted Skin Will Adorn Museum of Natural History and His Flesh Goes to Feed the Lions.

The troubles of Gunda, the bad elephant of the Zoological Park in the Bronx, ended yesterday morning, when from the vantage point of the small iron door leading from the side of the elephant house into his inclosure, Carl E. Akeley, Assistant Curator of the American Museum of Natural History, sent a bullet crashing into Gunda's brain.

The execution had been ordered by Dr. William T. Hornaday, Director of the Zoological Park, with the approval of the Executive Committee, because during the last few days the conduct of the great animal became so bad that he endangered life. In addition, Dr. Hornaday said, Gunda had refused food for several days, and for the first time during the weary months it has been necessary to keep him again chained up. It was evident that Gunda was suffering. Because of this and his general physical condition, it was apparent that he was no longer of any use as a zoological attraction.

Gunda was put to death at 8 o'clock, just after the other elephants had been turned into the outside inclosures. The elephant had been chained to the walls of his pen in such a way that he could reach every foot of the space except a spot about four foot square near the far side. This is where the door was through which Mr. Akeley fired his shot. He used an elephant rifle, a Mannlicher, 25.6. Gunda turned his head as the small door opened and glared at Mr. Akeley for a second, and then, straining at his chains, he made a vicious swing with his trunk at his executioner. Mr. Akeley is a distinguished elephant hunter, and as Gunda lifted his trunk he raised his rifle and fired. The steel bullet caught the elephant between the left eye and ear, penetrating his brain. The uplifted trunk stopped in the middle of a sweep, the animal closed his wicked little eyes, opened them and then, quivering, sank down and died practically without a struggle. Director Hornaday and Keeper Walter Thuman went out while the animal was being killed.

Death Was Painless.

"Gunda," Dr. Hornaday said, "was painlessly killed. The shot produced instantaneous paralysis of the brain. The huge beast simply dropped in his chains and died without a struggle. His death removes from the park the most troublesome elephant that has come into public notice during the past fifteen years.

"He was suffering from the restraints of captivity and his desire to kill men increased. So, because the animal was not enjoying life and did not seem likely to do so throughout more than six months of each year, it was a kindness to kill him. While it would have been possible to continue to maintain him in captivity, his value as an exhibition animal was gone throughout six months of each year."

Under arrangements previously made with President Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History, the skin and skeleton of Gunda will be mounted for exhibition. As soon as Gunda was dead a corps of osteologists and taxidermists set to work to skin and dissect the great carcass. These men were assisted by the regular park force and those who were stationed in the elephant house were very glad to see the last of their big, sullen foe.

Gunda was 20 years old and weighed over 9,000 pounds. Outside of the valuable ivory tusks and the meat obtained for the lion house, Mr. Akeley figured that he had on hand 250 square feet of the finest kind of elephant skin, worth at the present wholesale price about $9 a square foot. All day yesterday the elephant house was closed and the other elephants walked contentedly about in the outside inclosures. When the rain came in the afternoon they were taken in but by that time much of the work of dissection had been done.

Hated His Keeper.

Recently Gunda justified every prediction made regarding the progress of his madness. In the last few weeks he lived he was a demon and it was no longer safe for any one to go into his inclosure. He had several aversions, but his greatest was toward Keeper Thuman. Twice recently he had attempted to kill his keeper. The first attack was early in the present month. Thuman was doing the elephant's housework, without being aware that the great brute was in a state of fury. Gunda watched the keeper out of his crafty little eyes and when he thought Thuman was within range he suddenly charged him, intent upon impaling the man with his tusks. Thuman dodged just in time.

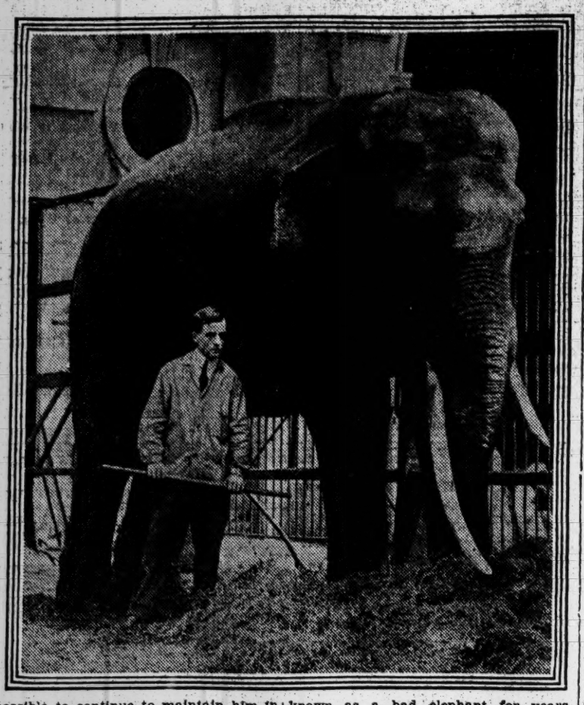
Gunda, so the keepers said, had been known as a bad elephant for years. When he came here from India eleven years ago his ears were torn, an indication to the keepers that he had been hard to handle and a warning to them to be constantly on their guard. During those first years Gunda did not develop murderous traits, and for a time he was classed as a good elephant, and up to six years ago was used to transport youngsters about the park. Then he began to develop a temper, and it was soon deemed unsafe to allow him any liberty.

So Gunda was confined to an inclosure in the elephant house. The first sign that he was a rogue, Dr. Hornaday said, was when he began to make vicious swings of his trunk at spectators and keepers. In 1913 Thuman was nearly killed by the elephant. He came out of the hospital after a stay of months with the scars to show where the tusks of Gunda had pierced and torn his thigh. Thuman was in the big brute's inclosure when Gunda charged him. This time the keeper could not get out of the way and Gunda pinned him to the wall. Thrice he struck the keeper with his tusks, and then as Thuman fell he attempted to stamp his life out.

"Gunda had his foot on my face when Richards arrived," said Thuman. "It is only because of the quickness and good judgment of Richards that Gunda did not finish me that time."

There have been two other notable elephant killings in this city. One was in 1894, when Tip, one of the largest elephants in captivity, was killed by poison in Central Park. Tip had nearly killed Bill Snyder, his keeper. The first attempt to give the elephant cyanide was a failure. Tip took only enough to make him suspect something was wrong, and for nine hours he suffered, until Snyder persuaded him to take some bran into which he had mixed another dose of the poison. The second execution was when the Barnum & Bailey circus returned from a European trip. Mandarin, an Indian elephant, went mad on the voyage, and it was deemed unwise to remove him from the ship. He was choked to death by the use of block and tackle.

Gunda, the "Mad" Elephant, and His Keeper



HER DOG LOVED CHICKEN.

Used to Bring Birds Home Regularly, Negro Woman Tells Court.

Loretta Levy, a colored woman, living at 47 Hearn Avenue, Cedar Manor, owned a dog with a strong appetite for ham ad chicken, so she said i the Jamaica police court when arraigned yesterday, on a charge of cruelty to animals.

"That dog just loved ham and chicken," she said. "He stole a whole ham and devoured it with three other dogs. I punished him, for it and I guess some of the neighbors saw me. He also had the habit of stealing chickens at night ad would bring them home to me. When neighbors found their fowl on my premises they said I stole them, but that is not so."

Magistrate Fitch said he would give a hearing on the cruelty charge Thursday. The dog with the ham and chicken appetite, neighbors of the Levys say, has had his existence ended, Mrs. Levy's husband being the executioner.

MILLS-LEE WRITS GO OVER.

Justice Tompkins to Hear Contest for Boy at Nyack July 3.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 22.—The latest move of William Mills, Jr., of Venice, Cal., to get possession of his fourteen-year-old son, William Crossman Lee, who is in the custody of his stepfather, T. Frederick Lee, through a writ of habeas corpus, came up today for argument before Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of the Supreme Court, but no action was taken.

Mr. Mills has brought proceedings for a writ of prohibition to precent Surrogate Sawyer from issuing guardianship papers to the stepfather, and this matter is also pending before Justice Tompkins.

Clinton T. Taylor, who appeared for Mr. Lee, said he was not ready to proceed because the application for the writ of prohibition had not been decided.

Justice Tompkins put the matter over until July 3 for argument in his chambers at Nyack, N. Y.

USED FRIEND'S NAME TO HIDE ESCAPADES

Mrs. Belmont B. Magee Gets a Divorce After Witness Tells of Husband's Joy Rides.

SUIT IS NOT DEFENDED

Coachman Testifies Defendant Hid Money in Barn to Keep Wife from Getting It.

While young Belmont Burdette Magee, son of Alfred J. Magee, a wealthy contractor of Great Neck, L. I., was hurrying from Potsdam, N. Y., yesterday to oppose his wife's suit for divorce, Supreme Court Justice Blackmar, growing weary of the wait in the Long Island City Court House, heard the case as an undefended action and decided that Mrs. Florence Beems Magee was entitled to a divorce because of Magee's midnight joy rides, a trip with a pretty girl to the Mohican Hotel, New London, Conn., and an excursion on a Joy Line steamboat.

Other incidents in support of Mrs. Magee's suit, mentioned by her and her witnesses, were the facts that the young husband used the name of his most intimate friend, Herbert Verbeck, now in California, when indulging in parties away from home, and had a habit of hiding his money in the barn and coach house of his father's place at Great Neck so his young wife should not have it.

Mrs. Magee is the daughter of Dr. Frank M. Deems of 289 Madison Avenue, Flushing, and a granddaughter of the Rev. Charles Force Deems, who, with W. K. Vanderbilt, founded the Church of the Strangers in this city, and for whom the Deems Memorial Church here was named. It was there, in 1911, that the young couple were married and they went to live with Magee's parents. They have two children, Audrey, born Jan. 4, 1912, and Doris, born Nov. 3, 1913. Soon after this Mrs. Magee returned to the home of her father and began her suit for divorce and also an action against her father-in-law for $50,000 for alienation of her husband's affections.

Mrs. Magee was her own first witness, but, after telling of her marriage and the birth of her children, she gave way to Miss Louise Brandt of 3,020 Lambert Road, Brooklyn, who identified several letters sent to her sister, Cecelia Brandt, then cashier at Doubleday & Page, Garden City, L. I., by Magee. She told of knowing Magee as Verbeck and said she and her sister had supposed him single until the divorce suit was started.

Mrs. Carrie Taylor, wife of Herbert Taylor, coachman and gardener for the Magees, told how young Magee had boasted to her of his visits to New Haven, his trips on the Joy Line, and his automobile excursions with Miss Cecelia Brandt.

"She's a peach, and I wish my wife would get a divorce so I could marry her," Magee told her according to Mrs. Taylor. It was Mrs. Taylor who mentioned the strange hiding places young Magee found for his money, and how he had told her he didn't want his wife to get it. She said letters for Magee came addressed to her husband, and at last she remonstrated with the young man, telling him he ought to be ashamed, and his wife was beginning to learn all about him. According to Mrs. Taylor his only reply was:

"You ought to see my girl. She's a peach."

Taylor told of the hiding of the money and said Magee first put it in the pocket of a pair of Taylor's overalls, where the gardener found it the next morning. After explanations Magee took the bills and thereafter used the curry comb box as a safe deposit vault. Taylor said Magee went motoring almost every night, returning about daybreak, and at times, Taylor said, he found all sorts of women's apparel in the car from combs, muffs, jewelry, down to skirts and lingerie.

Justice Blackmar decided he had heard enough, and was about to give both children to Mrs. Magee when it was called to his attention that the little boy was with the elder Magees, who were very fond of the child. He said then he would determine the custody of the boy and fix alimony and counsel fees at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Some time ago Mrs. Magee got $500 counsel fees and $100 a month alimony pending the trial, but the allowance was later cut to $60 a month.

COURT FINDS REALTY FRAUD

Declares Aged Newark Woman Was Swindled by Newark Men.

"I never had presented to me, if the affidavits before me are true, a case that seemed to show a more outrageous fraud upon a poor old woman," said Vice Chancellor Stevens of Newark yesterday, when he denied an application by Harry Grossman to have a bill dismissed through which Mrs. Susannah Pugh, 75 years old, of 74 Parkhurst Street, is seeking to compel the setting aside of a real estate deal on the ground of fraud.

"She appears to have been deprived of her property," the Vice Chancellor added, "and for counsel seriously to say that the transaction can't be remedied is to say that a court of equity can't do justice."

According to Mrs. Pugh's bill of complaint, she exchanged three unencumbered properties valued at $45,500 for an apartment house said to be worth $82,000, subject to mortgages aggregating $19,000, but which the owner turned over to an intermediary acting at a valuation of $22,000. The properties involved are now in charge of Dr. Charles F. Kraemer as receiver. Mr. Grossman asked to have the bill dismissed on the ground of lack of equity, because there had been no tender of reconveyance by the complainant, and because the deal had been ratified by her.

When Grossman got through with his pleas the Vice Chancellor signified to George H. Lambert that he need make no counter-argument and it was then that he declared he had never tried a case that seemed to show more outrageous fraud.

"As to the mortgage, whose dismissal as a party defendant is asked," he said, "it appears that the mortgaging of the properties of the complainant was one of the acts of the fraud. The giving of the mortgages without consideration was a part of the fraudulent scheme, and, of course, the holder of the mortgages should be a party to this suit."

$61,000 Profit at Panama Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—A profit of $61,000 from the operation of the Panama-Pacific Exposition from the opening, Feb. 20, to June 13, was reported today to the Board of Directors by Rodney S. Durkee, Controller. Total receipts are said to have been about $2,500,000.

CITY BREVITIES.

Two dozen families in the seven-story tenement, 71 Clinton Street, fled down the fire-escapes yesterday morning, when a child of Hyman Fierfeld's upset a bottle of kerosene on a gas stove on the second floor. The fire did not get beyond the apartment, but Fierfeld was burned about the face and hands as he piloted his family to safety.

John Jehnes, 26 years old, a saloonkeeper of 772 Beck Street, and Harry Smith, 45, clerw, of 611 West 111th Street, were arrested yesterday afternoon on warrants issued by Chief Magistrate McAdoo, charging them with making handbooks on the races. They were freed under $500 bail each at the Greenwich Street Police Station.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in a decision handed down yesterday by Judge E. Henry Lacombe, affirmed the judgment in the case of Tam Shi Yan, "Mayor of Chinatown," who was found guilty of trafficking in smoking opium and sentenced to two years' in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta.

ROFRANO QUITS JOB AFTER EXONERATION

Deputy Commissioner Says His Name Was Slanderously Used in Murder Plot.

HIS DUTIES TOO ONEROUS

Second District Politician Tells of Tammanyites' Threats to Ruin Him.

Michael A. Rofrano, whose name figured in the testimony of witnesses in the trial for murder of Rocco Carnivale, resigned yesterday as Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner. Commissioner Fetherston accepted the resignation, to take effect at once, but did not appoint his successor.

In his letter to Commissioner Fetherston, Rofrano said he resigned owing to press of personal business. He said it was a slander that his name had been connected with the murder case. In a statement he issued later Rofrano said his political enemies had tried to bring about his ruin. This is his letter of resignation:

The Hon. John T. Fetherston, Commissioner Department Street Cleaning, New York City:

My Dear Commissioner: You will recall our talk last February about my resignation. My personal obligations to institutions with which I was connected, to clients whose affairs demanded my attention, and to my own business matters, made it increasingly difficult for me to give my onerous duties as Deputy Commissioner the time they required. The records in your department will show how often I worked at my desk into the night. Moreover, after those snow storms I realized you would be better served by an engineer than by a lawyer. It was agreed that I could resign as soon as I had completed some important matters of reorganization you had committed to me.

Before that work was finished, however, my name was most slanderously connected with a gambler's murder in the Second Assembly District, the culmination of a series of charges made against me from the moment Mayor Mitchel and yourself appointed me and thereby incensed my political enemies. When this last foul charge was made we both agreed that I could not resign in justice to myself, as well as to the department, until I had had an opportunity to testify and exonerate myself from any connection with this murder. During the trial of Rocco Carnivale some twenty witnesses, as well as myself, testified to facts which were not disputed, which completely exculpated me from any connection with the offense. Carnivale has been convicted on testimony which did not affect me in any way. Therefore I now feel free to carry out our plan, and I hereby tender my resignation as your deputy. I do so with keen regret at severing my relations with your department. Yours sincerely,

MICHAEL A. ROFRANO.

Rofrano then made this statement:

"Carnivale was convicted upon that portion of the evidence which in no wise affected me. This is clear. The life convicts who alone used my name said that Carnivale merely reported to them telephone conversations with me at the Street Cleaning Department on Jan. 4 and 5, in which I had ordered the murder. I was not in the department at either time, as proved by more than twenty witnesses and documentary evidence. The District Attorney did not dispute this evidence. He did not question me concerning these dates while I was on the stand. The testimony exonerating me was not rebutted or contradicted or questioned.

"I broke with the Tammany organization in the Second Assembly District in 1912. I have opposed the Tammany ticket ever since. From the time of my appointment by Mayor Mitchel a year ago it has been the open boast in the district that I would be ruined, first by one charge and then another. I cannot be sandbagged back into line by any such methods. I am out to stay. I am prepared to defend myself against any attack which an incensed political organizatzion may make against me."

Commissioner Fetherston intimated that he would appoint a civil engineer as Rofrano's successor. There are several aspirants for the place.

At the District Attorney's office it was said that the trial of Frank Fennimore, who was indicted for murder in the first degree with Carnivale, would not be held until Fall. It was said that the evidence against Fennimore is even more complete than that brought out against Carnivale. It was hinted that the District Attorney expects a confession.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

Failure of $150,000,000 Loan Forces Out Dato Government.

MADRID, June 22.—The Spanish Cabinet resigned today, the Government considering the failure of the recent loan to be equivalent to a vote of lack of confidence. Only one-sixteenth of the loan was subscribed.

The Cabinet referred to in the foregoing dispatch has held office, under the leadership of Premier Dato, since October of 1913.

In the early part of this month dispatches from Madrid said that Spain was preparing to issue a loan of $150,000,000, to be put out at par, and to bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent.

A message from the Spanish capital in March of this year said King Alfonso had signed a decree for the unification and "nationalization" of the foreign debt of the country. According to the latest available figures, Spain's outstanding obligations, at home and abroad, total $1,814,270,000.

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FRED C. HOLMES DROWNED.

Body of Cashier of J. K. Krieg Co. Found in the East River.

The body of Fred C. Holmes, cashier of the J. K. Krieg Company of 39 Warren Street, who lived at 8,510 Ridge Boulevard, Bay Ridge, was found floating in the East River last night at the foot of Fifty-third Street by a patrol of the Harbor B Squad. Holmes had been missing from his home for some time, and a few days ago the police were notified of his disappearance.

The body was identified by Holmes's brother-in-law, Robert K. Meneely, of 25 Fairmont Avenue, Hackensack, who was traced by means of a brass identification ring found on the body, with the name of Mooney & Boland, Detectives. Through them, the nearest friend was found, who was able to give the address of relatives. A Masonic coin was also found, bearing the name of the marker. Mr. Meneeley could give no reason for Holmes's disappearance.

Take your summer music along!
$29.55 buys a Columbia "Eclipse"
Grafonola and 14 selections.
See your Columbia dealer now!

If you want a "Meteor" for the Summer, we'll take it in trade for a more expensive instrument when you get back in the Fall. Come and open a charge account with the Oldest Furniture House in America.

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The New York Times MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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Best Illustrated Weekly in America.

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Times Square, NEW YORK

HAVE REAL MUSIC this summer—and have it without the bother and expense of taking your big machine. For very little money — for only $29.55 — you can get the "Eclipse" Grafonola and 14 selections. Dance music aplenty: enough to keep the feet moving in a dozen dances without repeating. Or you can divide your selections any way you want—song hits, bands, comedy, or any other kind.

Hear the "Eclipse" at your Columbia dealer's. The "Eclipse" by itself costs you $25—with an assortment of 14 selections on 7 Columbia double-disc records, at the standard price of 65 cents (and which you choose yourself) it costs you only $29.55.

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Columbia Grafonola "ECLIPSE" $25

Mahogany or quartered oak. Plays three records with one winding. 200 needles included. Has the exclusively Columbia tone-control shutters. Remarkable in tone-quality and tone-volume.

Your "Eclipse" Is Here

Also other Grafonolas from $17.50 up. All the latest Columbia Records on hand as well—let us play some for you!

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83 Chambers Street

Ask Us For It!

Come in and let us demonstrate for you. Full line of Grafonolas and Records. Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

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143 West 125th Street.
Phone Morningside 2732

We Have It

for you at any time and many other Columbia Grafonolas just as reasonably priced—Come in and hear them today! All the newest records, too.

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People of the flat countries who have never been West have yet to see America's most wonderful scenery.

Colorado alone justifies this statement. And that is only the beginning. See Echo Canyon, Weber Canyon, Ogden Canyon, Lucin Cut Off over the Great Salt Lake, (going to sea by rail), Truckee River Canyon, Sierra Nevada Mountains, Emigrant Gap, American River Canyon and the thirty mile trip skirting the gorgeous San Francisco Bay. This is not only the Scenic Route but is

273 Miles Shorter and from 11 to 28 Hours Faster

than any other through car line from Chicago to San Francisco. You will value the extra day gained for sight seeing.

More double track and better roadbed than any other line, and the only line protected all the way by *automatic electric* block safety signals. Best dining car service. Four magnificent daily trains from Chicago, including the Overland Limited, (only daily extra fare train to California.)

Stopovers permitted — visit Denver, Colorado Springs, Ogden, Salt Lake City, without one cent of additional railroad fare, and for slight additional expense, you may visit Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park, Yellowstone National Park, Lake Tahoe, and Yosemite National Park.

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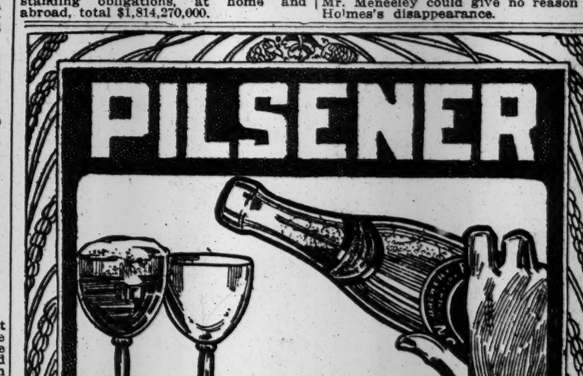

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To the man who wants beer that glints and sparkles with life and is deliciously mellow; that has the pure, natural flavor of hops; that pledges temperance in a true sense, Lion Pilsener fills the bill and meets his every desire. Order a case to-day from your dealer and be convinced, if you are not already one of the tens of thousands of Lion believers.

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A Stein of Consolation

About the most satisfying draught of beer consolation, when the body is tired, brain overworked and nerves unstrung, is a Stein of Lion Wuerzburger. It is soothing, refreshing, delights the mind, aids digestion and is the most suitable fermented beverage that can be taken with meals.

Lion Beers are Pure. For sale in bottles at first-class retail dealers. On draught at the Hundreds of Lion Cafes.

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MAYOR Thomas Willett and his five Aldermen in 1665 had no vexing transportation problems to solve. But how they would have liked the simple, direct way in which a definite need of New Yorkers today is more than adequately met by the

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In these days of strenuous price cutting competition among automobile makers it is natural that many resort to a less expensive top material than

Genuine
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Therefore all the more credit is due to the manufacturers who *are using* Pantasote Tops, *in spite of* the expense, because of the superior *service* it gives the purchasers of their cars. It is certainly good evidence of the desire to give full value.

When cars of the character of Pierce-Arrow, Locomobile, Marmon, Hudson, Chalmers, etc., are equipping with genuine Pantasote Tops, there can't be any question of its superiority—in the matter of perfect shelter, perfect appearance, greatest resistance to weather, age and wear.

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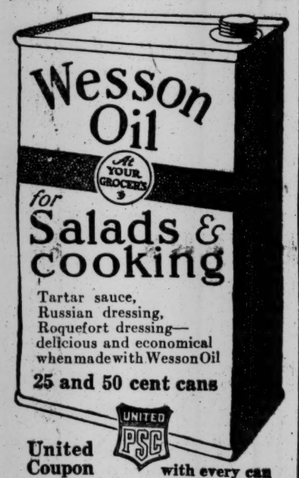

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Russian dressing,
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delicious and economical
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Salary, $2,100 Per Annum.

Candidates must be eligible for registration as nurses of the State of New York; they must have had three years' experience as Supervising Nurse, Assistant Superintendent or Superintendent of institutions where special attention is given care and treatment of crippled children. Knowledge of and experience in heliotherapy is essential.

Candidates will not be assembled for written test, but will be called for oral examination. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; Written Test, 8; Oral Test, 3. The examination is open to all citizens of the United States. The age limit is 25 to 40 years.

Applications will be received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, from

June 17 to July 1 at 4 P. M.

Four cents must accompany requests for application blanks by mail.

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COURT SPOILS PLOT TO FLEECE A WIDOW

Justice Annuls Marriage of Aged Mrs. Blum as Daring Scheme to Get Her Money.

HER HUSBAND DENIES LOVE

Minister May Have to Explain Why He Antedated the Wedding Certificate.

When the taking of testimony was over yesterday afternoon in the suit of Henry L. Hawkins to annul the marriage of his sister, Mrs. Lancie Blum, to "Dr." Arthur Macdonald, Supreme Court Justice Blanchard said:

"I find in favor of the plaintiff. This is the most audacious attempt to get money from a woman that ever came before my notice."

Out of the case may come proceedings looking toward the indictment of the Rev. George C. Muller of Jersey City, who performed the marriage ceremony, on the charge of having made a false return as to the date. Mr. Hawkins went up to Mr. Muller in the corridor of the Court House after the trial and said to him:

"I shall expose you before your congregation. I'll show you up."

Later Mr. Hawkins said:

"As soon as possible I will lay the facts before the District Attorney of Hudson County, N. J., and ask him to take action for the punishment of this minister."

The testimony showed that after the death of Mrs. Blum's husband last Fall she was the centre of plots laid to get possession of the $500,000 she inherited. She was, it was testified, of unsound mind, old, weak physically, and had a distrust of her relatives.

"Doctor" Macdonald, thin, anaemic, and shabbily clad, testified that he had been employed as an orderly in the Presbyterian, St. Luke's, and Roosevelt Hospitals. In September last he had been introduced into the Blum household by Joe Pattee, the family chauffeur. His duty was to massage Mr. Blum, who was suffering from kidney trouble. After a short time, he said, he was asked to massage Mrs. Blum, in the expectation that manipulation would relieve the paralysis of her right side. In reply to a question by his counsel he said:

Says Mrs. Blum Proposed.

"One day Mrs. Blum asked me if I would marry her if anything happened to her husband. I told her there would be plenty of time to talk about that."

Then, he said, Mrs. Blum had told him she was afraid of her brothers, because she thought they were trying to take her property away from her and might try to put her in an asylum.

After her husband was dead, Mrs. Blum, the witness said, again asked him to marry her.

Under cross-examination Macdonald said that Mrs. Blum confided in her chauffeur and in her maid, Mary Fischer. He said he knew Mr. Blum could not hope to live long.

Asked what he thought of Mrs. Blum's suggestion that he become her husband, the witness replied:

"I thought it a wise thing for her to provide for the future."

Macdonald said he had told the chauffeur of the offer of marriage he said Mrs. Blum had made.

"Did Pattee tell you that he was to marry Mrs. Blum himself?"

"There was some talk about that."

"Did Mrs. Blum know that Pattee was a married man?"

"No."

"Did Pattee say it would be necessary for him to get a divorce from his wife before he could marry Mrs. Blum?"

"No. I understood that Joe was not married to the woman, or at least that it was not a ceremonial marriage."

"Ever hear of a plot by which Joe was to get a divorce?"

"No."

Milton Dammann, counsel for the plaintiff, told the court that he understood that some arrangement had been made by which the manager of a garage was to be found in a compromising attitude with Mrs. Pattee, and that this was to be used as the basis of a divorce suit.

Macdonald said that it was well known among those interested in the Blum household that Mrs. Blum had made a will in which she had mentioned himself, the maid, and the chauffeur as beneficiaries.

No Love, Only Sympathy.

"Mrs. Blum felt very kindly toward Joe," said Macdonald, "because he had taught her to write with her left hand, her right hand being touched with paralysis."

He said that once Mrs. Blum had told him she would draw $1,000 and divide it between him an Pattee. The witness was asked:

"Didn't you want to provide for Joe as he had been deprived of all hope of marrying Mrs. Blum?"

"Not at all."

It came out during the trial that Macdonald had told Mrs. Blum that Pattee was married and had thus obtained the chauffeur's discharge.

"Did Joe know that you intended to marry Mrs. Blum?" Macdonald was asked:

"He did," was the reply.

"You don't profess any affection for Mrs. Blum?"

"No, only sympathy."

In reply to another question the witness said:

"I told Mrs. Blum very plainly that I could not afford to support a sick woman, and she assured me that she had money enough to support herself."

Then the Rev. Mr. Muller took the witness chair. He is a small man and was dressed in semi-clerical garb. He told of the coming to his house of Mrs. Blum, Macdonald, and a man named Charles Thiele. It was on January 11, last, he said. Macdonald told him that he wanted to be married to the woman. When the license was produced, the witness saw that it was dated that same day at Bayonne. He demurred about performing the ceremony, but was told that Mrs. Blum was weak and ill and could not make the journey twice. Then, he said, he went in the automobile with the party to Bayonne, where the ceremony was performed.

Pastor "Explains" Date.

Asked what kind of a ceremony it was, he replied that it was the kind prescribed by the Dutch Reformed Church. His attention being called to the fact that the certificate sent by him to Trenton for filing bore the date of Jan. 12, indicating that the ceremony had been performed on that day,

"Why did you put a false date on the certificate?" Mr. Dammann asked.

"The ceremony began on the eleventh of January," was the reply, "but it ended on the twelfth."

Asked to explain, he said that the ceremony was not completed until the certificate was filed, and so the ceremony was a continuing one. Pressed to furnish other reasons for the questioned date, Mr. Muller drew himself up and asked sternly:

"Am I on trial, Sir?"

Justice Blanchard sharply interposed by saying:

"You are here to answer questions."

"Didn't you know that a minister who performs a marriage ceremony before the expiration of twenty-four hours after the license is issued is guilty of a misdemeanor under the laws of New Jersey?" was asked.

The court sustained an objection and the question was not answered.

LITTLE MOTHERS APPEAL.

Money Needed to Aid Little Children in the Homes.

The Little Mothers' Aid Association, of which Mrs. Clarence Burns is President, issued yesterday a special appeal for funds for its Summer outings.

The association maintains four establishments where daughters of wage-earning mothers are taught sewing, mending, dressmaking, cooking, laundering, and the hygienic care of the baby and home. During the Summer it gives outings for the purpose of improving the health of children in congested districts and crowded homes. The contributions for this Summer fund will be received by the Treasurer of the organization, Frank F. Hazard, of the Union Dime Savings Bank, Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street.

HIS PLATONIC BRIDE DEAF TO ENTREATY

Dr. C. E. Weber Asserts She Held That Prosperity Was Prerequisite of Maternity.

APPEAL TO THEIR KINSFOLK

Obdurate Wife Was Slapped by Her Father, Says Physician Who Is Sued for Separation.

An unusual affidavit was filed with the Supreme Court yesterday by Dr. Charles E. Weber, a Brooklyn physician, in opposing an application of his wife Anna for alimony pending trial of her action for a separation. Dr. Weber and his wife were married on Nov. 3, 1911, and went to Lakewood on their wedding trip. Alone there with his bride he learned for the first time that she had decided to postpone maternity until her husband's earning capacity was big enough to permit her to rear children in the manner that she deemed proper. Until then, Mrs. Weber said cheerfully, their relations would be purely platonic.

Dr. Weber said the prospect did not cheer him. He argued with his wife and tried to induce her to share his views, but she wouldn't listen. The honeymoon passed in arguments, sometimes heated and sometimes cold and ironical, and the doctor and his bride returned to their home in Brooklyn. It occurred to him to make a round of his relations and those of his wife's, lay the matter before them all, and see if they could not induce her to change her mind.

With his bride he visited her father, Aaron Gruher, who listened patiently and then advised his daughter to get rid of her foolish notions. Mrs. Weber asked:

"Are you going to support my children if I have any?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Gruher, "I will support them."

"Your word is not good enough," replied Mrs. Weber. "I want a guarantee to that effect."

Thereupon Mr. Gruher slapped his daughter's face, it is alleged, but even this did not make her change her mind. Journeying to the house of his sister, Mrs. Katharine Shapiro, Dr. Weber laid the matter before her, while Mrs. Weber listened grimly. Mrs. Shapiro remonstrated with Mrs. Weber, who asked:

"Will you support my children if I have any? This man doesn't make enough money to support any children. I will have to accumulate more money before I can support children."

The bridal couple proceeded to the bridegroom's brother-in-law, Dr. Herman H. Gruher, who heard the condition of Mrs. Weber's mind, and he likewise argued with her and urged her to yield to her husband's wishes. But she would not.

Finally Dr. and Mrs. Weber took up housekeeping in Manhattan, and Mrs. Weber invested her marriage portion of $3,000 in a picture show, and for fear that she would be robbed of her rights, wanted to sit in the little coop on the outside of the show and handle the money. To this her husband objected, on the score that it was not fit work for her.

Trouble arose thick and fast in the Weber home after that. Mrs. Weber complaining that her husband treated her cruelly, and her husband insisting that he was the one who suffered the cruelty at the hands of his wife. They signed a sepration agreement on March 17, 1913, and parted. Later Mrs. Weber filed her separation suit on the ground of cruelty and because her husband had refused to contribute toward her support. In explaining why he signed the separation agreement Dr. Weber said in an affidavit:

"I would have been willing to agree to almost anything at that time. I didn't want notoriety or the humiliation of my position, as well as that of my wife, becoming public property, and I hoped that absence would make the heart grow fonder, and that a change would come over her with time's passing so that she might take a different view of her duties as my wife."

Dr. Weber said that a year after the separation he and his wife got together again. An effort was made to settle the difficulty without publicity, but his wife, he said, refused. He also said that he did not want to live with his wife unless she was willing to change her views. Mrs. Weber denied that she feared motherhood and said that the fault was only that of her husband.

Justice Shearn allowed Mrs. Weber $10 a week alimony.

KITTY JOYCE LOST LEGS.

Train Victim Was Once Actress Living in Luxury.

The woman who was run over by a freight train Monday night on Eleventh Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, and was taken to Polyclinic Hospital, where both legs were amputated, was Kitty Joyce, who was a popular actress about twenty years ago, according to information which reached the police yesterday. She is now known as Mrs. Katherine Risbold, the wife of a dealer in vegetables, and it was reported that she was arguing with her husband when she was struck by the train.

For a long while after coming to New York in 1890, according to the police, the woman attracted wide attention by her beauty and was able to live in the most expensive hotels, keeping a large retinue of private servants. Some years later she was forced to move to a more humble abode and disposed of the numerous gifts of valuable jewelry she had received in the days of her prosperity. Latterly she came to be known to the police as "Suicide Kitty" because of the number of attempts she made to take her own life. Her condition is said to be critical.

SMOKE DRIVES OUT PUPILS.

2,000 Girls Respond to Fire Drill Signal Because of Nearby Blaze.

Smoke from a fire in the tenement house at 714 East Ninth Street drifted into Public School 86, a few doors away, yesterday afternoon. Principal Ellen T. O'Brien, unwilling to take any chances, started a march on the school phonograph and then sounded the fire drill signal, sending 2,000 girls to the street in orderly lines.

The fire was in the apartment of Mrs. R. Solinsky, on the third floor. Mrs. Solinsky and her family were out. Lena Goldstein, 18 years old, the daughter of a tenant on the fourth floor, ran from the top to the bottom of the house, giving the alarm. Reserves from the Union Market Station hurried to the public school and held back the crowds while the children left the building. The fire caused $1,000 damage.

DALLAS WELFORD FINED.

Actor Found Guilty of Threatening James K. Hackett.

Dallas Welford, an English actor, was fined $10 yesterday by Magistrate Deuel in the West Side Police Court as the result of an early morning visit to the home of James K. Hackett, the actor-manager, to get $50,000 which Welford is alleged to have said Hackett owed him. Welford did not have $10 and he had to wait in court until his wife brought it to him from Fordham.

Hackett was giving a reception at his home, 50 West Seventy-first Street, on Monday night. Long after midnight Welford rang the bell and, according to August V. Muller, Hackett's manager, challenged Hackett to come on the street and be thrashed and also threatened to shoot him.

Patrolman Heney took Welford to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where he was charged with disorderly conduct. In court yesterday Hackett's attorney said that Welford's claim was imaginary, and that a suit which he brought against Hackett had been thrown out of court. Welford asserted that several years ago he signed with Hackett at a salary of from $250 to $300 a week, and that when Hackett went into bankruptcy he did not receive the money.

Not H. P. Taylor & Co. Employe.

Horace R. Taylor, 115 Home Avenue, Rutherford, N. J., is in no way connected with the banking firm of H. P. Taylor & Co., 149 Broadway, as was erroneously published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 17, the day after James O'Brien, chief line foreman of the New York Telephone Company, brought suit in Paterson, N. J., for $15,000 against Mr. Taylor for assault.

Intercollegiate Boat Races
Highland Poughkeepsie Course
Monday, June 28th, 1915
Special Trains via
West Shore Railroad
LEAVE NEW YORK
Cortlandt Street, 10.20, 11.15 a.m.
West 42nd Street, 10.45, 11.30, 11.45 a.m.
(Day coaches only)
Cortlandt Street, 11.40 a.m. *(Parlor Cars)*
West 42nd Street, 12.00 noon
Returning after races
$2.50 Round Trip Observation Train Tickets
On Sale at
149 and 1216 Broadway, New York
338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
For particulars, address Gen. East Pass. Agent, 1216 Broadway, N. Y.
New York: 'Phone 6310 Mad. Sq.
Brooklyn: 'Phone 167 Main
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

"The lookers"—ever consider their purchasing power?

Did you ever stop to consider the tremendous purchasing power represented by that familiar class who come to look—and remain to buy?

The man who says he is merely looking hopes thereby to make his exit more graceful, in the event that the proposition fails to appeal to him.

And the Equitable Building Corporation invites particularly "the man who is merely looking," for if it be humanly possible for that man to be persuaded into leasing new quarters, the Equitable Building will do it.

Building now open for tenants.

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

Hampton Furniture of Dignity and Comfort

THE cheery and spacious Country House Living Room with its lofty casemented windows and coffered ceiling serves, just as did the stately Hall of the old Elizabethan Manor House, as a general family meeting place.

At the Hampton Shops, then, may be found, such Reproductions of old English Furniture as will give a captivating air of bygone times to the modern room. The bulbous legged Jacobean Table of oak, for instance, or the cosy Settee with its comfortably resilient upholstering and cushions of the softest down—the Muniment chest with its panels of Gothic carving and strap-work hinges of wrought iron, or the Writing Chair with its curving back and arms of closely interwoven cane-work.

HAMPTON SHOPS
34 AND 36 WEST 32d STREET
NEW YORK

—*at Cost*

Studebaker

Demonstrating Cars

To dispose of them at once, we are offering Studebaker Demonstrating Cars at cost.

This is the most remarkable opportunity of the year to buy a high-grade car at a real reduction in price. For these cars are as good as they were the day they left the factories. They have been used only by our Demonstrators.

We can guarantee them to be as good as new.

However, they are now classified as Used Cars and we are willing to sacrifice them—and cut the price to COST.

So now, it is possible for you to buy a $1385 SIX at a greatly reduced price. Is it worth saving that much on your car? If so, come in AT ONCE.

New York Showrooms---56th and Broadway.
Brooklyn Retail Headquarters—1495 Bedford Avenue.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1915.

THE GREATEST WAR LOAN.

Financial daring is essential to the success of modern war. Without a courageous Chancellor of the Exchequer Great Britain could not hope to solve the colossal problems which belong to her as banker, purse carrier, and credit mainstay of all anti-German Europe. Besides courage he should have imagination. REGINALD MCKENNA, who succeeded DAVID LLOYD GEORGE as Finance Minister in the Asquith Cabinet, is well endowed with both. He has obtained from the House of Commons the authorization of a 4½ per cent. war loan, unlimited in amount, except by the financial requirements of a year of war, and he proposes in the midst of war to convert the whole British debt from securities bearing 2½ and 3½ per cent. into new issues bearing uniformly 4½ per cent. It is an audacious undertaking. The Chancellor says, in effect: "Any investor holding £100 of the 2½ or 3½ per cent. securities of the British Government may exchange the same for securities bearing 4½ per cent., provided at the same time he will lend the Government £100 more at 4½ per cent."

The ends to be gained in this way are two: namely (1) that the holders of nearly £600,000,000 existing British consols bearing 2½ per cent. and more than £500,000,000 of recent war issues bearing interest at 3½ to 3¾ per cent. shall be protected against the depreciation that would take place in their holdings by reason of a rise in the prevailing rate of interest, and (2) that the natural desire on the part of investors to avail themselves of such protection shall be an irresistible incentive to invest in the new loan.

As the prevailing rate of interest rises securities bearing lower fixed rates of interest fall to a discount. For instance, the first war loan last year bore 3½ per cent. interest. It has since fallen to such a discount that in the open market it may be bought to yield 4¼ per cent. Consols, of the old debt, bearing 2½ per cent., had fallen to about 66½, at which price the buyer would get nearly 4 per cent. With consols on that basis and the last war loan selling to yield 4¼ per cent., the Government was obliged to increase its bid for money to at least 4½ per cent. That would mean a further fall in the old securities. If the Government sold a new 4½ per cent. bond at par, why, of course, nobody would buy consols to yield 4 per cent. or the first war bonds to yield 4¼ per cent.; therefore, those issues would go to a further discount. That would be unfortunate all around. So Mr. MCKENNA has hit upon this scheme of allowing all the holders of Government securities bearing lower rates of interest to exchange for a new issue bearing 4½ per cent., provided they double their investment.

It is a very adroit handling of the dilemma, if you think of it that way; or it is very handsome treatment of the holders of old British debt, if you choose to see it in that light. If the war continues beyond another year, another loan will become necessary (this one, though unlimited, is to provide only for the conversion of the old debt and a year's war cost, whatever that may be,) and in that event the Government might have to raise its rate of interest to 5 or 5½ or 6 per cent. Then would the whole outstanding debt be converted again? If so, could it be done a third time at 7 or 8 per cent.? Investors who could afford to double their investment each time would escape the loss of depreciation, but others who could not afford to double the second or third time would have to bear the loss. Would that be fair? These questions are not answerable. They are contingent. And a Chancellor who bothered too much about them would not have the daring to find the credit necessary to keep Europe up in war against the Germans.

The amount of conversion possible to take place under this scheme is roughly $5,000,000,000. The cost of the war for another year will not be less than $5,000,000,000, according to Mr. MCKENNA's estimate. Therefore, conversion and war budget together, the new loan to bear 4½ per cent. interest might easily reach the total of $10,000,000,000. A year ago Great Britain's total debt was $3,500,000,000, at an average rate of interest under 3 per cent. Thus rise both the rate of interest in the world and the amount of the debt upon which it is paid.

Not the least remarkable fact about this huge new war loan is that it will be, or is intended to be, wholly subscribed for at home. None of it is to be offered abroad, meaning, of course, in the United States, which is the only country left in the world where foreign nations may sell their promises to pay. But it will be offered to everybody at home, down to those who can invest only a few shillings at a time. It is to be a "popular loan." That is a wise provision. Of course, many who have small bank deposits on which they receive less than 4½ per cent. will withdraw their money and put it into the Government's loan. That will oblige the banks to sell securities in which their deposits are invested, in order to give the depositors back the money they wish to lend the Government at 4½ per cent. A great deal of Stock Exchange liquidation may have to take place. But that is the way in which fixed forms of capital are converted to the uses of war.

KIPLING'S HYPERBOLE.

D'ANNUNZIO may serve in Italy by his public utterances to stir the martial ardor of the southrons, but one of the lessons of the war in England is that the best spokesmen of the great cause are not the poets and dramatists and novelists, but the statesmen and soldiers. Mr. H. G. WELLS and Mr. ARNOLD BENNETT will not measurably increase their repute by the part they have taken in international controversy. Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING undertakes on the platform to induce men to enlist and "falls to cursing like a very drab." His violent denunciation of Germany may be momentarily satisfying to the less articulate whose feelings have been wrought upon by recent atrocious deeds, in the same way as the strong language of the London omnibus motorman in a street blockade may serve vicariously to ease the temper of the passenger who is in a hurry. But a little reflection over the cabled report of Mr. KIPLING's utterance shows that he gets nowhere, accomplishes no purpose, as his remarks are illogical and extravagant. If his manner of delivery was as impassioned as some of his sentences he may have secured some recruits at Southport, but the report of his speech will not enhance his reputation.

Yet KIPLING is the great English war poet, the patriot eloquent. He might write a song for the soldiers to sing, but when he tries to deal with the crisis practically he shows his inferiority to plain Brown, M. P., whose vocabulary confines him to more or less conventional phrases, who has no gift of imagery, but does possess the acquired skill to appeal directly to the common mind without trying to overstate a case which calls for no hyperbolical oratory, and does not waste his rhetoric. Mr. KIPLING, to be sure, has not been the literary figure of late years that he was in his prime, but he will be well remembered as an imaginative writer of rare inventive faculty and facility of expression. It is equally true that he will never be remembered as a potent leader of the people in a national crisis. If he is to deal effectively with a situation it must be one of his own invention. He has imagined splendid events. But in dealing with plain facts his imagination fails him and the product of it is not convincing.

THE GRANDFATHER CLAUSE.

"The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution," says that vigorous political essayist whose pen name is Savoyard, "were the harvest of revenge. Enlightened statesmanship had nothing to do with them. Hell and Utopia—STEVENS and SUMNER—brought them forth." Perhaps the Sumner utopianism had more to do with it than the Stevens vengeance; but the Fifteenth Amendment, at any rate, was a blunder in statesmanship and left terrible consequences. It attempted to thwart by legislation a determination which has never been thwarted in the history of the human race by legislation or any other thing whatever—the determination of the white man to rule the land wherein he lives.

The bloodshed and misery which resulted from it in the first twenty years are little known to this generation, because for many years that determination has had full sway in all that part of the country where negro domination has been possible. The enforcement of that determination by terrorism was succeeded by more peaceful methods. One of them was the Grandfather Clause, which has at last been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The issue was squarely presented and no other decision was possible; the clause had no reason for being unless it was for the purpose of nullifying the Fifteenth Amendment, and the court is not there to nullify the Constitution.

The determination of the white man to rule the land wherein he lives is not affected by the decision. Wherever that determination has been challenged the result has been the same. The last proof of importance was in 1898, when large parts of North Carolina were governed by negroes, wholly or in part. The result was in miniature that which had followed the Fifteenth Amendment all over the South years before. Resolutions adopted at a mass meeting in Goldsboro thus stated that result:

> Bad government has followed, homes have been invaded, and the sanctity of woman endangered. Business has been paralyzed and property rendered less valuable. The majesty of the law has been disregarded and lawlessness encouraged. In many localities men no longer rely upon the officers of the law for protection, for they are known to be incompetent or corrupt. Conditions have become so intolerable in these communities that they can be no longer tolerated or endured.

And a mass meeting in Wilmington declared its belief that the Federal Government would not "subject us "permanently to a fate to which no "Anglo-Saxon has ever been forced "to submit."

Business in many of the negro-ruled sections was at a standstill, and negro rowdies, relying on the favor of negro Magistrates and negro police, went to great lengths. Attempts to arrest negro criminals were resisted by negro mobs. "Every house in the city is an arsenal," reported a Northern correspondent.

The white men went to the polls armed, and the result was the overthrow of negro government for all time in North Carolina. Next day the office of a negro paper which had published an article resented as an insult to Southern womanhood was burned to the ground by 600 armed white men, and the writer of the article was ordered to leave the city, which he did. Twelve negroes and three white men were shot; the negro officials resigned their offices under compulsion, and those who had been most prominent were drummed out of town. Order and the white man have reigned in North Carolina ever since.

This incident, the last of the kind which was of any great importance, is referred to here to show how persistent is the legacy of crime and violence left by the misguided "statesmen" of reconstruction. The white man will rule his land. The only question left by the Supreme Court's decision is how he will rule it. Probably in most States he will do as he has done already in a number—exclude illiterates without regard to color from the polls. There are alternatives. One is to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment, a thing almost impossible. The other is to wait until things become as intolerable as they did in North Carolina. The remedy then invokes itself, with consequences dreadful to contemplate. The evil that theorists may do lives after them; their best intentions may become a curse to the country.

DE WET'S SENTENCE.

General DE WET was clearly guilty of treason, but the South African Government has done wisely in punishing him only by six years' imprisonment and a $10,000 fine. The situation in South Africa bears some resemblance to that in this country at the close of the civil war. The rebels were not foreigners, but neighbors, and they and the victors will have to live together. Not only that, but they will have to join in building up the new nation which is to be on that great expanse of territory, and which will some day be an important member of the world family. General BOTHA's orders, at the beginning of the rebellion, that the insurgents must not be treated with severity, show that a wise man is at the head of the other U. S. A., and one who understands fully the great matters that lie beyond the war.

In this country we punished very few for what was then generally considered to be an act of treason, but the conditions were different. The North was victorious, the war over. The South African rebellion is crushed, but the war is far from over, the end is not in sight, and as a matter of self-defense and warning DE WET could not go unpunished. A too light hand laid on treason might bear dreadful fruit in case of a German victory in Africa, where Germans and British are still at war. All things considered, DE WET's punishment could hardly have been made lighter.

THE FOURTH AVENUE SUBWAY.

The Fourth Avenue Subway means more to Brooklyn than the Queens tunnel means to Queens, both immediately and prospectively. Manhattan heartily wishes to both the realization of their greatest hopes. For many months, perhaps even years, the Queens tunnel must operate like a ferry, shuttling back and forth. It is true that the tunnel gives transfers to the subway, as the Staten Island Ferry gives transfers to the surface cars. But Richmond finds that unsatisfactory, and Queens also will find the tunnel giving less than its best service until the dual subway is complete. The Fourth Avenue Subway, however, although but a section of the dual subway, is a complete section and gives immediately complete service. It ties together the three chief bridges between Brooklyn and Manhattan, over which there daily pass now nearly 700,000 passengers, and soon will pass a million. A year or two ago it used to be said that there was no spot in the world where there was such passenger traffic as over the Brooklyn Bridge. Already the Williamsburg Bridge surpasses it, and before long the Manhattan Bridge will surpass either.

This immense combined traffic of the three bridges is accommodated by the Fourth Avenue Subway, being gathered in Brooklyn over many square miles now thinly populated and distributed in Manhattan's busiest downtown districts. There is not the slightest tinge of jealousy at the delight manifested in the sister borough. On the contrary, Manhattan looks forward confidently, and even longingly, to the time when the growth of Brooklyn will be such as to reward Manhattan for the burdens it carries on behalf of Brooklyn. There is the best basis for the hope and confidence that the day will soon come when Brooklyn will be self-sustaining. Its population now is larger than Manhattan's when the two boroughs were consolidated as part of the Greater New York, and it is believed across the river that Brooklyn will have outgrown Manhattan before another five years are past.

It is the realization of hope long deferred and the correction at the eleventh hour of plans which threatened disaster. The route was planned eleven years ago and was to have been completed four years ago. Originally it was to have been part of the triborough system, which was to have been operated by the city independently of all other transit lines. It is now part of a $300,000,000 enterprise and a nickel gives a ride over any part of it that any rider can want to go. Operated only in connection with the three bridges it connects, the $25,000,000 subway would have been nearly useless. It would have taken nobody north of Canal Street, nor west of the Bowery, nor south of the City Hall. The larger part of Manhattan lies outside that area, and ultimately the Fourth Avenue line will give access to both uptown and downtown Manhattan, on both the east side and the west side. When the original route was offered at auction nobody would take it without a guarantee of expenses in operation, so little wisdom had been shown in the planning. It was only when it was made part of a large system that failure was averted by the narrowest of margins. Now Manhattan itself enjoys no traffic line superior to that of the Brighton Beach line, or the four-track concreted open-air line from Fourth Avenue to Coney Island.

Not in the name of Brooklyn, but in the name of the entire city, of which Manhattan is relatively a diminishing factor so far as population is concerned, a plea is made for haste with the incomplete links of the system. Nobody can ride north of Canal Street until the connection with the Manhattan Bridge is completed. Nobody can ride over the Broadway route until the completion of contracts not yet let. The city has $100,000,000 of credit tied up in incomplete routes, which ought to be turned into an asset instead of a debit at the earliest moment. The city can spend that $100,000,000 over again as soon as the dual subway earns its interest. It needs to have that credit released even more than Brooklyn needs the subway. The needs are complementary, not antagonistic. Houses are building in Brooklyn by hundreds. Manhattan would like to see them built by thousands, and over square miles instead of acres. Brooklyn now has 62,120 one-family dwellings, whereas Manhattan has but 25,329. Manhattan must look to Brooklyn and Queens for housing for the middle class which can afford to keep a baby carriage and goes to church Sundays. Brooklyn has over 200 miles of water front, and most of it empty, whereas Manhattan has little over one-fifth as much, and that too crowded and expensive to serve commerce economically.

The State needs Brooklyn as much as Manhattan, for without the Brooklyn terminals the Barge Canal could not serve its customers. The opening of the Queens tunnel and of the Fourth Avenue Subway, therefore, denote one of the birthdays of Greater New York, the fruitage of the formal consolidation nearly twenty years ago. Without the consolidation, which Brooklyn's newspapers and many Brooklynites opposed, the great enterprise would have been impossible. Brooklyn's credit never could have accomplished the task alone. Even Manhattan's credit feels the strain. But the seed has been sown wisely and generously, and Brooklyn will not profit alone.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Georgia Condemned Leo M. Frank.

To not a few of the people who have followed closely from its beginning to its present stage the case of LEO M. FRANK, it does and must seem that Governor SLATON, in explaining his commutation of the death sentence, makes quite the best showing for the prosecution that has yet been offered. Of course he does not prove that the contention as to FRANK'S guilt was well-founded, but he does show, even better than did Solicitor General DORSEY at the trial or since, that there are facts and circumstances which, standing alone, reveal why it was that a considerable number of Georgians in and out of Atlanta acquired the belief, to which they still cling, that FRANK murdered the PHAGAN girl.

Why they should abandon that belief, and for it substitute at least a realization that FRANK'S guilt was not proved beyond a reasonable doubt, his statement also clearly shows, but before doing so it most ably accomplished what was doubtless the Governor's purpose—that of removing, wherever it may have existed, the impression that the antagonism to FRANK shown in Georgia was a mere product of prejudice against a man known to be innocent. That antagonism still retains some of its mysteries, but certainly the Governor did succeed in demonstrating that the opinions of the people of Georgia are formed just as are those of the people in other States and that they do not demand a man's life unless they are honestly convinced that he deserves to die.

That there was any real doubt of this in any part of the country, that the State of Georgia and its inhabitants were ever "attacked" by any responsible paper or person, is an assumption by the Governor which has, we think, little or no basis. What the "outsiders" did—not always wisely or tactfully—was to proclaim that Georgia justice was going wrong, just as justice might in any State, and to protest against the infliction of a cruel wrong in consequence. Resentment was produced, however, and it was the Governor's natural impulse to vindicate his fellow-citizens from the suspicions and accusations which he and they thought had been made against them. That end his remarkable presentation of the prosecution's case effected. Then he turned to the case as a whole, and with sound logic and with courage which the whole country appreciates he reached the conclusion that FRANK should live.

Why Frank's Escape Is Resented.

There is one sentence in Governor SLATON's summing up of the evidence in the Frank case which, while true as he intended it, may cause a misunderstanding serious enough to justify its clearing up at the cost of dealing with a most repulsive subject. It is the sentence in which the Governor wrote: "The first suggestion that was made of FRANK's being a pervert was in CONLEY's testimony."

Accurate as regards the record of the trial and of the subsequent legal proceedings, this statement, as a matter of fact, is not correct. The first "suggestion" of that sort took the form of explicit accusation in the affidavit of the woman FORMBY, which was published in full by the Atlanta papers soon after FRANK's arrest. Before the trial came on the maker of that affidavit retracted all her assertions and confessed their falsity. It could not be and was not offered in court, but not only did it give to CONLEY a hint which he was vicious and shrewd enough to use, but it had an enormous and sinister influence in arousing public feeling against the unfortunate prisoner.

More than that, to this day there are in Atlanta and the rest of Georgia thousands of men and probably even more women—honest men and good women—from whose minds the abhorrence excited by the publication of that hideous charge has not been removed by the confession of the FORMBY woman that her identification of FRANK was a mistaken one.

It is a peculiarity—a most dreadful peculiarity—of such charges that, once made, they stick, in spite of innocence and of an amount of refutation that fully suffices to rehabilitate the victim of almost any other calumny. That is because they require an impossibility—the proof of what the logicians call a universal negative—and because, without reason, but not quite without excuse, there is a widespread feeling that, if made at all, there must be in them at least an element of truth.

In FRANK's case the disproof is as nearly complete as the nature of things permits. No trace of positive evidence against him was found by eager search or elicited by the offer of a large money reward. His family, his relatives, his teachers, and classmates, his friends and acquaintances, all agree in crediting him with a moral character more than ordinarily clean. Yet it is more than probable—it is practically certain—that except for this false assertion, so soon retracted and in court only repeated by CONLEY, FRANK would never have been convicted.

Gunda Is "Good" at Last.

Gunda, the elephant that stood swaying in rigorous chains so many years, is free from his bonds—all of them!

The peculiarities that caused him to be called a "bad" elephant were but the exaggeration into a sort of insanity of a natural and normal instinct, yet from the standpoint of his keepers and from the part of the public with an inveterate habit of anthropomorphizing the character and conduct of animals, Gunda was vicious. He certainly was dangerous, in some degree all of the time and for part of it an exponent of homicidal fury. The amount of freedom accorded to most other elephants in captivity, therefore, could not be given to him.

For travel and the circus he long since became impossible, and even in a zoological garden he could be safely kept alive only under special and permanent restraints. It was the extent, the quality, of these restraints that aroused the memorable controversy which for months filled not a little space in this and other papers. Dr. HORNADAY and the keepers insisted that Gunda's chaining was necessary and not cruel. Others denied the necessity, or rather insisted on the probability that less harsh measures of equal efficiency could be devised and used. To all people of sensibilities at all delicate the spectacle of the great beast as he stood day and night chained to his posts was a trying one—one next to intolerable. As usual, the excitement died out after a while, and, in spite of certain vague promises of amelioration in his condition, nothing of any consequence was done for the relief of the creature's real or imagined sufferings.

Now something has been done. Gunda has been shot. The chains were no longer trusted, and Gunda is a "good" elephant at last. THE TIMES was his friend and tried to help him. For his sake it came to a near-quarrel with the estimable Dr. HORNADAY, but fortunately it never denied that able scientist's superior knowledge of elephants, and war was avoided.

Czech-American, Please.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Isn't it a shame that there are some census takers who cannot take the census? That's a fact. If one of these census men is told to put down "Bohemian," why does he record the Czech as being "Austrian"? This is true in very many cases.

My mother was the first one to inform me about this. Now, many of my friends and relatives tell me the same thing. I have not, as yet, seen all of my friends. There will be more who have had the same experience.

For everybody's information, I wish to say that there are quite a number of books in the New York Public Library which can very interestingly enlighten anybody regarding the Czech. Now, I wish some one would kindly take a few minutes' time and tell me why a Czech is called anything but a Czech. Perhaps some census taker can tell me.

EMIL J. BEJSOVEC.
Brooklyn, June 21, 1915.

THOSE MYTHICAL GUNS.

What was it that the German saw,
When all is said and done?
His brain was turned by thoughts of war:
His each and every thought was for
Some semblance of a gun.

He yearned to call the ship a foe
And not a harmless boat,
That German hate might stronger grow
Until its might should overthrow
The peace of all afloat.

'Twas that the glance of frenzied eyes,
In search of guns, beheld
Some mid-deck shadow darkly rise,
And recking not of truth or lies,
The grim word "Cannon," spelled.

Sad 'tis that in the German mind
Such thrall of anger reigns
That to all peace signs they are blind,
And only war's equipment find
An image in their brains.

LURANA SHELDON.

OUR SAFE ALOOFNESS.

Some World Opinion on This Country's Attitude Toward the War.

Auburndale, Mass., June 19, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read an account of the recent meeting at the Sorbonne in Paris, where French artists and writers in the presence of a distinguished company paid homage to the United States for the assistance that had been rendered in the war. Doubtless for the assistance that we have given to the wounded and afflicted there is real gratitude, but, having just returned from a voyage around the world occupying seven months, I am convinced that the United States will be remembered in these times not for the good it has done, but for what it has left undone. Of the many people of different nationalities that I have met almost all express a certain bitterness that the United States has stood aloof; that the first protest of our country was when our material interests were affected.

Can we really take much credit to ourselves for our aid to the stricken peoples? To give that aid we risked nothing. To have protested vigorously against the violation of treaties and The Hague Convention would have involved a risk. Many Americans felt proud when they read President Wilson's first note to Germany, but the second note promises to give occasion for prolonged and foggy discussion, if the German newspaper comment means anything. If the Lusitania incident slips by without beneficent results, and Germany still is sinking ships without warning, I fear that our country will find at the end of the war that it has no friends in the whole world. Of course the Germans hate us; is there any strong reason why the Allies should love us? I think not. To be sure, we are supplying munitions to them, but at very large profit and no risk to ourselves.

My voyage around the world took me to London, through the Suez Canal, to Colombo, Singapore, Borneo, and back by way of the Pacific. I traveled as comfortably and very nearly as safely as if there were no war. Was my safety due to the fact that I am an American citizen? Not at all. It was because I was under the protection of the British Navy, a navy which has equaled in this war the best traditions of its past. We in the United States seem to forget that we have for years been living largely under the protection of the British Navy. In fact, ever since the day in Manila Bay when the British Admiral let the German know that if he attacked Dewey he would have the British fleet on his hands as well, our Monroe Doctrine has been protected from German aggression chiefly by the British Navy. What are we doing to repay this debt? We complain because our shipments do not get by England quite as fast as we would like.

The German Ambassador was good enough to tell us early in the war that Germany would not consider the Monroe Doctrine as applying to Canada. She intends, that is, to take Canada if she wins. I think we can accept this as her true intention, and, if so, it simply means that the Allies are fighting our battles for us, for we could not consent to a military camp on 3,000 miles of our northern frontier.

Every day more of us are admitting that we ought to be in the war; that we ought to be risking something for the benefits that will come to us by Germany's defeat, but many take refuge in the question, What could we do? We have no army, and as to our navy, well, ask any one but Daniels what it is good for. I reply to this question by explaining how I learned to swim. For many Summer weeks I paddled in the water on the beach, trying to learn to swim in about eight inches of water. But one day my father remarked that it was time I swam and learned to take care of myself like a man, so he pushed me off the wharf and I swam ashore. The sooner the United States learns to take care of itself as a nation, to compel respect for itself and for its citizens, the better.

HARRISON W. SMITH.

As to Mr. Nearing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is depressing to find in a paper of the calibre of THE TIMES such views as are expressed in the editorial "Academic Freedom" of the 20th inst. The position therein taken is that those who found universities or endow professorships must be assured that their money will not be used for the dissemination of heretical opinions, and that the Trustee and not the professor is the final judge of what constitutes academic orthodoxy. It is natural that such an opinion should be buttressed by the epithets "cub professors," "crank professors," "professional uplifters," and by the uglier implications of your editorial.

As to Mr. Scott Nearing, the attitude of political economists in the United States—if I may venture to anticipate it—will be a reservation of final judgment until all the facts are known, but an insistence that there be immediate and thorough investigation of what appears to be both a serious infringement upon academic freedom and a grave attack upon intellectual liberty in economic study.

JACOB H. HOLLANDER,
Professor of Political Economy.
Johns Hopkins University, June 20, 1915.

Fine Work at Madison Square.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commissioner of Parks Cabot Ward would certainly feel rewarded could he hear the many complimentary things said about the improvement to Madison Square Park, so long neglected that it had almost become an eyesore. Where weeds and mud holes abounded there are now beautiful, well-kept lawns and healthy shrubbery. Around the sidewalks, where stumps once stood, splendid young sycamore trees have been planted. These things are appreciated by everybody, but very few take time to ascertain who is responsible for such changes. Even old Admiral Farragut smiles serenely down from his pedestal in mute satisfaction.

JEFFERSON DE MONT THOMPSON,
President Broadway Association.
New York, June 21, 1915.

Dental Services Offered.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a dental student in the senior class of the University of Pennsylvania Dental School, and am spending the Summer in this city. I would like to offer my services free to any of the charitable institutions where there are dental clinics. Not being acquainted with the different hospitals and clinics of this sort, I take the liberty to offer my services through THE TIMES.

LOUIS WOLF.
New York, June 16, 1915.

A Mother's Problem.

To feed, clothe, and educate six little girls and boys is the problem about which young Mrs. C. has to plan. She is just in her early thirties, but was left a widow three years ago, when her husband, a carpenter, was carried off by tuberculosis. Husband and wife were both native Americans, and their children, ranging now from 4 to 14 years of age, are bright, attractive youngsters. The mother, who takes her responsibility seriously, is working as a janitress for part of her rent, while she also earns a small sum each week by washing. Clothing is supplied by an interested relief society, and the church gives $3 each week. But though these resources have thus been "organized" and made part of a regular plan of help for the family—a plan which has the cordial co-operation of the mother—there is still needed a regular income of $10.50 a week from other sources. This amount is used for food, milk, fuel and other necessities, and in its expenditure Mrs. C. can count upon the friendly advice of a trained dietitian who, under the direction of the Charity Organization Society, visits the home regularly and from which Mrs. C. is getting assistance and counsel which is both sympathetic and wise. The eldest child, Helen, who is 14 this month, is to be given trade training, beginning this Summer, so that later she can make some real contribution toward the family's support. In the meantime the Charity Organization Society appeals for the $275 needed during the coming half year to complete the family budget. Gifts should be made payable to the society and sent to its office at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: "Sympathizer," $1; E. F. Lester, $1; Mrs. Anne Selleck, $5; "B. T. P.," $5; Mrs. H. S. Cohn, $5; Henry Wollman, $2; "W. E. S.," $1; Henry W. Wheeler, $5; Messrs. A. V. & A. T. Bradley, $10; "J. A. S.," $2.50; H. F. Blake, $1; "Anonymous," $10; Mrs. A. D. Storrs, $2; "C. H. A.," $10; Cash, $6; "C. K. H.," $10; "C. N. E.," $15; Frederick Dwight, $10; "T. J. R.," $7.

AMERICAN BULLETS OBSESS GERMANY.

They Kill One's Friend and One's Brother, and if One Goes One's Self to War One's Self Will Be Killed by Them Probably.

Letter from a German Instructor to a Master in St. Paul's School at Concord.

Concord, N. H., June 19, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inclosed is a translation of a letter recently received from a German friend, a man of really superior scholastic education, 35 or 40 years of age, teacher in an important gymnasium not far from Berlin. It seems to me typical in a degree of certain present characteristics, mental and moral, of our German friends, and significant, because we are now honestly and patiently trying to understand conflicting viewpoints in the great war, so as to give justice and sympathy where they are due.

CHARLES S. KNOX.

The Letter.
Halensee,
May 14, 1915.
Hobrecht Str. 6.

Dear Mr. Knox:

I received your letters, and thank you heartily for the anxiety which you show for my welfare. I wanted to answer long ago, but I have repeatedly postponed doing so. *I could not.* Write to America! My best friend, with whom I spent last July in the Alps, fell by *an American bullet;* another friend was shot through the head (his head was split by) *an American bullet.* My dear brother, who is now at the front, has not written me for some time. Perhaps—alas, he too lies already beneath the sod, struck down by *an American bullet.* And when I, too, later go to the war, perhaps I too shall be struck by a bullet such as your countrymen, the Americans, will deliver to the English, French, and Russians.

And then you also write, "We all hope for the end of the war." America needs only to be *really* neutral, and then the end is in sight. This "neutral" America, which prays for peace and furnishes shells, looks calmly on while England does everything possible to deliver to a most frightful death by starvation 70,000,000 men, women, and innocent children. And this same "neutral" America foams with rage when we then in our necessity sink the steamship Lusitania, which had on board 5,400 cases of ammunition and other war supplies. Are not our soldiers who were to be killed with those bullets worth just as much as the 1,200 passengers, who had even actually been previously warned by us? The guilt falls upon England and America alone. England need only relinquish her plan of starving us out, and then we will relinquish our submarine warfare. Or does America believe that we must permit ourselves to be throttled actually without offering resistance, and not in our necessity be allowed to defend ourselves with the means we have?

Recently I had the boys in my Greek class write the sentence, "Who are our deadliest foes?" I had expected they would write in answer, "The British." What did a large number write? "The Americans are our deadliest foes." So it is that even the children know our worst foes are the Americans, because they are not *openly* our foes. We shall, then, gradually have to accustom ourselves to this, the considering of the once free and proud United States as a part of the English colony of Canada.

Despite all this, we shall, even so persevere and conquer, however numerous the foes may become. Only the sacrifice of wealth and blood which we have to offer will become larger and more frightful because of America's guilt. Should I also then have to die for my fatherland, I will do it gladly—it would only be painful to me that the bullet was furnished by *your* people, by the countrymen of my good friend.

And if America has no desire to furnish us foodstuffs, (America has no desire to do so, for if she had, England would have to yield,) well, even that cannot make us falter; we suffer no want and shall suffer none, thanks to our excellent organization. But if want should come, it would find us ready; all of us, men, women, and children, would suffer hunger and famine, but—conquer. You should just see with what spirit of sacrifice even the small children are animated. • • •

I have as yet instructed my boys as in peace, although I had offered myself at various times as a volunteer for the airships. As yet I have not been taken, because we still have a superabundance of men; and the school work should continue as in peace. But later I shall surely become a soldier.

Now do not be angry with me that I have openly expressed mine and the view of all Germans upon America's conduct toward us. You can answer me just as openly. Your apprehension that the letter would not in that case be passed by our authorities is unfounded. *We do not fear the truth.* In Berlin the French and English newspapers are to be found in the cafés, precisely as in peace, and everybody reads them. Is this also so in England and France? It is not so.

THE REVOLUTIONARY B. OF E.

It Has Pressed and Not Resisted the Double School Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With respect to the proposed organization of fourteen schools in the Bronx on the Wirt or Gary plan the mistaken notion has been conveyed by recent letters and editorial notes that the Board of Education is urging that two new schools be built on the traditional scheme to give partial relief at a cost of $1,100,000 instead of $800,000 being spent on equipping existing buildings so as to make the double school system possible and obviate the necessity for the further expenditure altogether of $4,000,000 on additional schools.

The two new schools were requested by the board before the Gary system was officially heard of, and, technically, the request is still before the Board of Estimate only because that board has not yet acted on a corporate stock budget presented by the Board of Education over a year ago. But the President of the board, the Chairman of the Committee on Buildings, and myself, the responsible members of the board in such matters, detected in February last the possibility of relieving the situation in the Bronx in a more modern way. We therefore directed Mr. Wirt to report upon the situation. As soon as his report was received it was referred to the Superintendent of Buildings and others for necessary examination. Even the prospect of giving better education at cheaper rates would not justify us in rushing forward without getting the opinions of our experts. When the Board of Superintendents concludes its examination and all the facts and matured opinions are compiled, the project will be brought before the full Board of Education and doubtless an impartial decision will be reached. Already the Committee on Vocational Schools has expressed its approval.

Far from obstructing this revolutionary scheme, the Board of Education initiated it and has pressed it forward.

JOHN MARTIN,
Chairman, Committee on Vocational Schools, Board of Education.
New York, June 21, 1915.

Why Not Equal Passing Marks?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When "E. L. L." inquires why the students of evening schools and other classes cannot be accorded equal passing marks in Regents' examinations with the day school students, he asks a question that many students must have asked themselves repeatedly. Indeed, if there must be a discrimination between the day school students and the students of the evening schools and other classes in the passing mark required, I should say that it ought to be in favor of the latter. These students work under many disadvantages; many of them work alone in their preparation for the examinations, without the aid of an instructor, while the day school students have the helpful and personal encouragement of instructors who prepare them especially for their Regents' examinations.

Why, indeed, this discrimination? Cannot something be done at least to accord all students the same passing mark? W. M. K.
New York, June 21, 1915.

Bloodthirsty Lord Fisher.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just to show that at least one person outside of Germany believes in the policy of organized frightfulness, I submit the following from the pen of Admiral Fisher, who was reported as saying: "What are Cabinets to me? My business is to kill Germans."

The supremacy of the British Navy is the best security for the peace of the world. • • • If you rub it in, both at home and abroad, that you are ready for instant war, with every unit of your strength in the first line and waiting to be first in, and hit your enemy in the belly and kick him when he is down, and boil your prisoners in oil (if you take any) and torture his women and children, then people will keep clear of you.—Quoted in Angell's "Great Illusion," fourth American Edition, Page 350.

ERNEST H. WOOD.
Saranac Lake, N. Y., June 14, 1915.

Here We Are.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are here in the universe. What shall we do? We must keep the amount of pain in the universe just as small as we can. The way to do this is to spend approximately 99 per cent. of our time trying to keep an intelligent force in existence forever, and to spent the remainder of our time trying to lessen pain. The human race is the intelligent force which we must try to keep in existence forever, or, at least, until a better intelligent force is discovered.

WILLIAM ROLLINS KENYON.
New York, June 21, 1915.

A Hint in Efficiency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read that school children in Germany are given a holiday to celebrate German victories. I should like to know if they are given extra school work when the Germans are defeated.

New York, June 21, 1915. J. L.

RUSSIA OF THE RADICALS.

Only for the Time Is It One with Russia of the Czar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the beginning of the European war the Russian revolutionaries and radicals, who a week before the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia were still fondly cherishing the idea of a new Russian revolution, instantly stopped all revolutionary activities. In the face of the great tragedy that suddenly befell Europe, even the establishment of Constitutional Government in Russia seemed to them of relatively small importance. They saw the necessity of a united Russia, and difficult as such a course of action might seem for them, constitutional and even revol

W. L. LOEW, JR., AND MISS GROUTEN WED

Nephew of Late City Controller Takes Bride in Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

MARRY AT RITZ-CARLTON

Miss Viola R. Sichel and Harold Korn Wedded by Rev. Dr. Harris—The Attendants.

The wedding of William L. Loew, Jr., a son of William L. Loew of Long Island, and a nephew of the late Edward Victor Loew, at one time Controller of the City of New York, and Miss Mabelle Moore Grouten, a daughter of Mrs. Kathryn Moore Grouten of 320 West Eighty-third Street, took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Morningside Heights, the ceremony being performed in the Italian Chapel by the Rev. E. Nash Briggs of the Cathedral.

The bride walked with her brother, Harold Grouten, who gave her in marriage. She wore a heavily embroidered tunic gown of white voile, topped by a large leghorn hat trimmed with pale lavender tulle and plumes, and carried orchids and lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor and only attendant was Miss Mignon Loew, the bridegroom's sister, who was in an apple green taffeta gown topped by a white hat, and who carried roses. Mr. Loew was attended by Larry Grouten, a brother of the bride, as best man. There were no ushers, as none except the immediate family was present—not more than a dozen people in all, including the bride's married sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Feidler.

The wedding breakfast was served at the Plaza for the bridal party and the families.

Mr. and Mrs. Loew left yesterday afternoon on an automobile trip through the Berkshires, and afterward will go to Maine to spend the remainder of the Summer. On their return they will live in New York. Mr. Loew is in the real estate business, and is a cousin of William Goadby Loew, E. Victor Loew, Mrs. Howard C. Brokaw, and Mrs. Robert C. Lawrence.

Korn-Sichel Nuptials.

The marriage of Miss Viola Ruth Sichel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Sichel, and Harold Korn, son of Mrs. Samuel W. Korn, took place yesterday at noon at the Ritz-Carlton. The Rev. Dr. Maurice Harris performed the ceremony.

The bridal party walked down an aisle marked by standards, topped with bride roses and joined by bands of white satin ribbon, to a bower of Killarney roses and white orchids.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin and rose point lace with a court train. Her veil of old family lace was arranged in cap effect about the coiffure. She carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Belmont Corn, the bride's sister, was matron of honor. She was in rose colored taffeta and silver lace with touches of nattier blue, with a leghorn hat trimmed with roses and blue ribbon. She carried a shower bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. The other attendants were Mrs. Walter Sichel and Mrs. Milton Lehman, who were gowned alike in pink satin draped with tulle and silver lace, with leghorn hats of pink georgette crepe wreathed with forget-me-nots and rosebuds. They carried arm bouquets of Killarney roses. Harriet Korn Lehman was the flower girl, appearing in a shell pink frock, and carrying a basket of Mignon roses.

Albert R. Korn was his brother's best man. The ushers were Walter Sichel, Milton Lehman, Benjamin Eichberg, and Belmont Corn.

Mr. Korn and his bride will visit California and the Canadian Rockies, and expect to return to New York in September.

WED IN ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

Leonard L. Hunt and Ethel Chambers Married by Rev. G. A. Oldham.

The marriage of Leonard L. Hunt of New York, a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens, and Miss Ethel Chambers, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Chambers of 476 West 140th Street, took place at 6 o'clock last night in St. Luke's Church, Convent Avenue and 141st Street, the ceremony being performed by the rector, the Rev. George Ashton Oldham.

The bride, in a white mull frock, trimmed with embroidery and net and lace ruffles, topped by a large white sailor hat, trimmed with white silk and a single pink flower, carried lilies of the valley. Her only attendant was a maid of honor, Miss Frances Fitzgerald, who was in an embroidered ecru net frock over pale pink silk, topped by an ecru hat, trimmed with pale pink flowers. She carried pink roses.

Mr. Hunt had Martin Lawrence as his best man. There were no ushers, as not more than fifty relatives and friends were asked to the wedding. On their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Hunt will live at 476 West 140th Street.

MISS ADELE SNOWDEN WEDS.

Married to Alfred W. Haywood, Jr., in Grace Church Chantry.

The wedding of Alfred W. Haywood, Jr., assistant counsel of the Lorillard Tobacco Company, and Miss Adele Snowden, formerly of Savannah, Ga., was celebrated at 6 o'clock last evening in the Chantry of Grace Church. The Rev. John N. Groton performed the ceremony in the presence of a few friends and relatives. There was no reception.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Septima Snowden, as maid of honor, and Mrs. Stephen L. Snowden, her sister-in-law, was the matron of honor. T. Holt Haywood was his brother's best man.

The bridegroom is a native of North Carolina. He is a graduate of the University of North Carolina, class of '04, and has been practicing law in New York for several years. He is the grandson of the late Governor Holt of North Carolina, and belongs to the Columbia University Club, Squadron A, the Southern Society, and the North Carolina Society. After an extended honeymoon at Lake Mohonk Mr. and Mrs. Haywood will make their home in this city.

HASEN—ROSEN.

Miss Serena Rosen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rosen of this city, and John Hasen were married last evening at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The Rev. Eli Marpolis officiated. Mrs. Hattie Pinknay of Boston was the bride's only attendant. The couple will go South on their honeymoon.

To and From Europe.

Some of the passengers sailing today on the Arabic for Liverpool are:

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Barker, Alfred Bingley, Miss K. Blackley, W. Chapman, C. Crocker, Peter Davis, Charles Duncan, Mrs. W. H. Eaton, Miss E. M. Edwards, D. H. Farr, R. Filmont, H. J. Gray, H. H. Gibson, A. H. Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Layard, E. Newhouse, P. Reynolds, Mrs. E. H. Rose, Lady Ross, J. Rowlatt, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Thompson, Mrs. M. Watson, George Webb, and H. West.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Bordeaux on the Niagara were:

Miss R. Allen, Miss M. Auger, P. Bronson, R. Baker, C. Davis, W. Hammerston, Miss M. Kearny, Miss L. Le Breton, M. Mollard, C. Pinkney, J. O. Mara, E. W. Stunwall, Miss E. Sutter, Baron de Stockelburg, and Miss J. Vandon.

SOCIETY AT NARRAGANSETT.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan Are at Their Villa, Shore Acres.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., June 22.—Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan of New York, who arrived here recently in a touring car, have been spending several days at their villa, Shore Acres.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine of New York have arrived at the Pier for the Summer and are occupying their cottage, Valmar-on-the-Cliffs.

Mrs. J. P. Almy of Philadelphia, who is here for the Summer, has been joined by her daughter, Mrs. Henry Lippitt.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Hinman Bird of New York have returned to the Pier for the season, and are at the cottage Hopewell, the Summer home of Mrs. Bird's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Hitchcock.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Rogers of New York are occupying Rosary villa at Saunderstown, R. I., for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wharton of Philadelphia are among late arrivals at Saunderstown, R. I.

Willard P. Ward of New York has arrived at his cottage on Tower Hill for the Summer.

MISS SARGENT LENOX HOSTESS

Entertains Garden Club Council at Twin Elms—The Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 22.—Miss Georgiana Sargent entertained the Council of the Lenox Garden Club at Twin Elms this afternoon. Mrs. George F. Becker of Tyringham and Mrs. Henry Ivison Parsons of Stockbridge were admitted to membership in the club. President Thomas Shields Clarke announced that the National Garden Club would meet in Lenox in June, 1916. He appointed as a committee to receive the club Mrs. Daniel Chester French, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi from Stockbridge, Mrs. Banyer Clarkson from Tyringham, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow and Mrs. Edwards Spencer from Lenox. The club will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate in Stockbridge on July 5. Mrs. Banyer Clarkson was at the tea table at Miss Sargent's home.

Governor M. E. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, traveling by automobile with F. W. Focht of Harrisburg, Penn., was at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, last night, and departed today for Albany.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of New York, touring to William College for Commencement, called on friends in Lenox today. Dr. Parkhurst was called from Lenox to New York in 1880.

Arriving at the Greylock in Williamstown for Commencement are Francis Lynde Stetson, Dr. Hamilton W. Mable, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ramsey, Miss Marjorie Ramsey, the Rev. Arthur M. Sherman, Arthur W. Francis, S. Page Francis, Harris B. Fisher, Miss Anna J. Pierrepont, Eugene Delano, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Graves, John B. Case, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke Williams, Mrs. Richard T. Davies, Miss Eleanor V. S. Davies, Mrs. W. H. Wanamaker, Miss Isabella Wanamaker, and Miss Louise Wanamaker.

Mrs. Miles A. Zimmerman joined her sister, Miss Clementina Furniss, at Edgecomb today.

Ross Winans Whistler came up to Hidden House from New York this afternoon.

There are so many Summer residents in Lenox that a special census is being taken to ascertain if additional liquor licenses cannot be granted.

Mrs. George H. Morgan arrived at Elmwood, in Pittsfield.

Miss Anna C. Goddard, who has been visiting with Mrs. F. Norton Goddard, has gone to Ridgefield, Conn.

Arriving at Heaton Hall were Rear Admiral and Mrs. John E. Pillsbury, Miss Susan Foster, Mrs. John Spaulding and Miss Elizabeth Spaulding.

Mrs. Clarence A. Postley of New York, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Bacon of Washington, Charles S. Bacon and Miss Mary Bacon of Boston arrived at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Invitations have been issued by the Lenox Club for a club luncheon on Saturday. A subscription dance will be held in the clubhouse July 3.

Arriving at Hotel Aspinwall today were Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Emerson, James H. Stebbins, New York; Mme. Stebbins-Vallois, Dinard, France; Mr. and Mrs. George P. Keating, Mrs. F. S. McGraw, Buffalo.

At the Maplewood, Pittsfield, are Mr. and Mrs. R. White Steel, Miss Dorothy S. Steel of Bryn Mawr, Penn., Mrs. Secor Cunningham, Mrs. W. S. Hay of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. G. De Forest, John A. McGregor, Mrs. Richard Evans, and Mrs. J. W. Mellnger of New York.

HOUSTON AT HOT SPRINGS.

Secretary of Agriculture Among the Recent Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 22.—Mrs. Wallingford and her three children of Cincinnati arrived at Vine cottage today for the season. Mrs. Wallingford is a daughter of Mrs. Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati and sister of the Countess de Chambrun. Count de Chambrun is now with the French Army at the front. Early in the war he was called upon to help destroy his own château, which was occupied by the Germans.

Additions to the bridal colony this week include Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Wadsworth Cauchois of New York, who were married last Saturday in Yonkers. Mrs. Cauchois was Miss Elinor Preston Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Scott. The bride and bridegroom spend much time on the tennis courts.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Neave of New York are expected soon, with their sons, to occupy Fearn cottage on the Seth Barton French estate for the Summer.

The Chestnuts has been taken for July and August by Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Fields of Cincinnati.

Miss Gladys Ingalls is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ingalls in Cleveland. Mrs. M. E. Ingalls, who has been in California, will meet her there, and they plan to return to Hot Springs early in July.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred B. Thacher of New York are occupying one of the Homestead cottages. Both are golf enthusiasts and circle the course daily.

Mr. and Mrs. Spence of Baltimore, who have leased Ingalls Cote, will be joined shortly by Mr. and Mrs. John Gill of Baltimore.

Recent arrivals at the Homestead include Secretary of Agriculture David Franklin Houston, who, with Henry S. Graves, Chief of the Forest Service, and G. F. Coffey of Washington, and J. C. Breckenridge of New York, motored here.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Rogers of Montclair and Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Mason of Washington are also here.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Ruth Holt Boucicault, who played Olivia, Bianca, and Celia in Miss Anglin's comedy here a year ago, has been engaged for the role of Clytemnestra in "Iphigenia in Aulis" and in "Electra," and for the role of chorus leader in the "Medea" when those Euripidean tragedies are presented later in the Summer at the University of California.

Margot Williams has been engaged by A. H. Woods for a prominent role in one of the new plays he will produce next season.

The original intention to halt the run of "Chin-Chin" at the Globe on July 3 has been given up, for the attendance has not slackened at all and many were turned away as usual last evening. Every seat taken and many standing was also the order of affairs at the New Amsterdam for the second night of the "Ziegfeld Follies," and at the Palace.

Victor Moore in a film version of "Chimmie Fadden" is on the program for next week at the Standard.

Tomorrow night will be Friars' Night at the Astor, when members of that club will attend the presentation of "The Allen." After the performance a dinner will be given in George Beban's honor at the clubhouse.

Orville Harrold will sing next week at the New Brighton.

Morton and Moore will pay a return visit from vaudeville to burlesque next week when they enter the cast of the Summer show at the Columbia.

NORDICA PURPOSELY CUT OFF G. W. YOUNG

Thursday Island Witnesses Testify She Was Sane at Signing of Second Will.

"I DIE SATISFIED," SHE SAID

$400,000 She Had Advanced to Husband All He Was Entitled To, She Wrote in Testament.

Mme. Lillian Nordica, the prima donna, was sane when she signed her last will during her final illness in the hospital at Thursday Island, in the South Seas, according to testimony of the witnesses to the instrument. This testimony was placed on file in the Surrogates' Court here yesterday. It was taken by a commission and forwarded here.

The singer's widower, George W. Young, who was mentioned in the will only to the extent of his having been advanced $400,000 which, Mme. Nordica recited, was "the full or more than full share to which he might be entitled in my estate," contends that his wife was unduly influenced by her secretary, E. Romayne Simmons. The latter receives $30,000 under the will, while the residuary estate, estimated at more than $1,000,000, is bequeathed in equal shares to the opera singer's sisters, Mrs. Imogene Costillo of Los Angeles and Mrs. Annie Baldwin and Mrs. Ione Walker of Boston, Mass.

Mr. Young has filed in Monmouth County, N. J., where he resides, a will drawn up by his wife in 1910, and which bequeathes the entire estate to him.

William Miller Lee-Bryce, Government Resident and Police Magistrate at Thursday Island, tells in the papers filed yesterday of going to the hospital and being told by Dr. Wassell, who was in charge, that Mme. Nordica was in fit condition to sign the instrument. The witness then says:

"I saw Madame in her bed. The matron, Miss MacDonald, and one of Madame's personal attendants were in the room, as was Mr. Simmons. I showed the document to Madame and asked her if she had read it and understood the contents. She replied that she had done so—that is, read it—and that it expressed her desire as to the distribution of her property.

"I asked her if she knew it was her will and she said 'Yes.' Just about that time Mr. Simmons said that he did not desire his name to remain there as a beneficiary. Madame replied that she wished the document to remain as it was. I think Mr. Simmons then left the room. Madame was assisted into a sitting position by the matron, Miss Sadie Charlotte MacDonald, and she signed the will in the presence of Miss MacDonald and myself."

Mr. Lee-Bryce then testifies to seeing Miss MacDonald sign the will, after which he signed it, and that Mme. Nordica then said:

"I feel that I can die satisfied now that this matter is completed."

Miss MacDonald's testimony is also contained in the report. She testified to the regularity of the proceeding and the competency of the testatrix in signing the instrument.

The report is to be offered at the contest of the second will, to be tried on July 22 before Surrogate Cohalan.

MRS. LANE LEFT $331,778.

Her Will Gives Portrait of Father to Seventh Regiment.

Under the will of Mrs. Mary B. Lane, an oil portrait of her father, Samuel T. Ross, goes to the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and $10,000 each to the Salvation Army and the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females in the City of New York. The facts became public yesterday with the filing of the appraisal of the estate in the office of the State Controller.

The report shows a net estate of $331,778, of which $280,372 was in stocks and bonds. The cash deposits amounted to $28,195, and the personal effects of the decedent are appraised at $37,125.

The bulk of the estate goes to three cousins—B. Ripley Jackson, Frances S. Brown and Julia M. Hinsdale.

MRS. KERENS'S RICH JEWELS.

Appraised at $20,000, and Her Furs Valued at $3,700.

Mrs. Fannie Kerens, who was the wife of Richard S. Kerens of St. Louis, Ambassador to Vienna under President Taft, was a resident of St. Louis when she died at St. Agnes Hospital in Philadelphia on May 28, 1914, according to the report filed yesterday for appraisal purposes in the office of the State Controller. The only real estate owned by Mrs. Kerens, the report shows, was the family residence at St. Louis, which under the New York transfer law may not be taxed.

The report shows that Mrs. Kerens possessed furs valued at $3,788, a bank balance in the First National Bank of this city of $10,000, and the jewelry which she had with her in Philadelphia, valued at $20,957.

William Allen, attorney for the widower, who is administrator, testified before Appraiser Harry Kopp that Mr. Kerens was an associate in business with ex-Senator Clark of Montana and was formerly a business associate of Senator Stephen A. Elkins of West Virginia. Mr. Kerens was thrice a candidate for United States Senator from Missouri and at one time Treasurer of the National Republican Committee, the testimony shows.

A Son in Robert M. Parker's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Parker of 375 Park Avenue are being congratulated on the birth of a son on Saturday. They were married on Feb. 4, 1914, at Minneapolis, Minn. Mrs. Parker was formerly Miss Rachel MacDougall.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. York of 230 West Fifty-ninth Street are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. This is their third child. Mrs. York was Miss Muriel E. Gould before her marriage.

Open-Air Play for Church.

An open-air performance of "Twelfth Night" will be given by the Ben Greet Players Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock for the benefit of historic Grace Church, at Whitestone, L. I. The entertainment also is intended as an indorsement of the rector, the Rev. William Jenkins. The play will be given in a natural amphitheatre on the lawn in front of the church, and arrangements have been made for parking there the automobiles of visitors from New York City and Westchester.

Leaves $35,685 to Charities.

Elise Lorche, a resident of New Jersey, according to the report of the appraiser filed in the State Controller's office, yesterday, leaves sums aggregating $5,000 to relatives and the rest of her net estate of $35,685 to the following institutions in equal shares: Wartburg Home for the Aged and Infirm, the Fritz Reuter House of North Bergen, N. J.; the Saaltarium Home for the Aged, the Home for Aged Women of Jersey City, and the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples.

Loring-Page Wedding on Aug. 4.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 22.—The announcement was made at the American Embassy today that the marriage of Ambassador Page's daughter, Katharine, to Charles Gresly Loring of Boston would occur on Aug. 4 in London with a quiet ceremony. Mr. Loring, who is now in Boston, is coming here the middle of July.

NEW MUTUAL HEAD LIKELY.

J. R. Freuler Expected to Succeed H. E. Aitken in Film Corporation.

The Directors of the Mutual Film Corporation will meet today at the company's office in West Twenty-third Street for the election of officers, and it was predicted yesterday that John R. Freuler of the North American Film Company would be elected President to succeed H. E. Aitken. These Directors, of whom Mr. Aitken himself is one, were chosen at a recent stockholders' meeting held in Richmond, for the Mutual is a Virginia corporation.

Last week, at the time of the first announcement of the new Griffith-Ince-Sennett program for the production of $2 movies on a large scale, it was said unofficially that Mr. Aitken would shortly withdraw from the Presidency of the Mutual and devote his entire attention to the organization of the new enterprise.

Josef Holbrooke Sails.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 22.—The English composer Josef Holbrooke sails for New York aboard the Lapland tomorrow.

WHITE SULPHUR ACTIVITIES.

Riders and Drivers Out—Ex-Senator and Mrs. Depew Hosts.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., June 22.—The colony at White Sulphur Springs spent the entire day out of doors, and the golf links and tennis courts were well crowded. Riding was as popular as either of the other sports, and many people left the Greenbrier early in the morning for a ride until noon. Among the riders were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thorne, the Misses Thorne, Miss Anna Lavelle, Mrs. J. A. Hartford, Mrs. Owen Johnson, Juan Radassa, and Mrs. Hassan Ben Ali.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. Depew entertained the Baroness Andre and Miss Allen on a drive to the Greenbrier River this afternoon and tea at the Elmhurst.

Oliver Harriman, John Schepp, Miss Enid Watkins, and Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel-Biddle, Jr., were among the drivers during the afternoon.

Mrs. G. J. K. Lawrence and Miss Eleanor Lawrence left the Greenbrier for New York tonight after spending two weeks here. Mr. and Mrs. E. McK. Fisher of Baltimore and their party, who were here last week, were the only other members of the colony to depart.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Stevens of Huntington arrived at the Springs today and opened the Stevens cottage on Copeland Hill. Accompanying them were Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Diehl of Covington, Ky., and their two daughters.

A large field is expected in the two-day trapshooting tournament that begins here on Friday, and today fifteen young men went to the traps to practice.

The arrivals at the Greenbrier today included Lewis T. Walker, F. B. Shepard, and Richard H. Manning of New York, Dr. Henry Franklin of Richmond, and Mrs. C. W. Mittenberger and W. F. Mittenberger of Washington.

Washington Social Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Mrs. Nicholas Longworth has arrived in Washington and is spending a few days at the Shoreham. Today she entertained at luncheon at the Shoreham, having as her guests Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bruce Howe, Miss Isabelle Hagner, Chandler Hale, and Basil Miles.

Nelson Gay Shaughnessy, Secretary of the American Embassy in Vienna, has arrived in Washington and will spend some time here.

Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, wife of Captain Baldwin, U. S. A., was hostess at a luncheon today, following a bridge party at nine tables in honor of Mrs. Jay E. Hoffer, wife of Lieut. Col. Hoffer, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

Mrs. Hildegarde McKenna Pultz of New York is visiting her father and mother, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, at the Connecticut.

First Secretary of the Siamese Legation and Mrs. Edward Loftus and their children have left Washington for Gloucester, Mass., where they will spend the Summer.

Miss Marbury Gives a Reception.

Miss Elisabeth Marbury gave a reception last evening at the studio of Walter Dean Goldbeck, 3 North Washington Square. Ludwig Schwab played and Dr. Radwan, the Polish psychologist, gave a demonstration of auto-suggestion and mental telepathy. Among those who attended were Prince Troubetzkoy, Albert Sterner, Mario Corbel, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Miss Anne Morgan, Baron and Baroness de Meyer, Miss Marjorie Curtis, Dr. Arnold Genthe, Arvid Paulson, Thomas Bestor Barry, Señor Picabio, Baron Wladislaw Lowenfeld, Henry J. Davison, and Neysa McMein.

GEN. J. G. CHANDLER BURIED.

Retired Veteran of Indian and Civil Wars Died in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, June 22.—Funeral services were held in this city today for General John Gorham Chandler, U. S. A., retired, who died yesterday, after a brief illness.

General Chandler, who was a veteran of the civil war, was graduated from West Point in 1860. He was retired in 1895, as a Brigader General. Since that time, General Chandler resided in Los Angeles.

General Chandler was born in Lexington, Mass., in 1830. He was graduated from West Point in 1853 and became a Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery and went with the California expedition in the Fall of that year. On his return to the East he was stationed at Fort Wood, New York, but the following year took part in the march through Utah to California. During 1856 he took part in the Indian war in Oregon and a year later helped to quell the Indians in Kansas. He became a First Lieutenant in 1856 and went into the civil war as an Assistant Quartermaster. In 1863 he became a Lieutenant Colonel and Quartermaster of Volunteers.

During the war he took part in the battles of Carnifex Ferry, Shiloh, Perryville, the Sabine Pass and Red River expeditions, the operations of the Thirteenth Army Corps in Texas and the battle of Pleasant Hill. For services during the war he was Brevetted Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, and in 1867 became a Major in the regular army. In 1870 he had reached the grade of Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General and was retired in 1895, receiving the Brevet rank of Brigadier General in 1904, for civil war services.

SISTER MARY MARTHA DIES.

Superior of Catholic Boys' Orphan Asylum at Kingsbridge for 29 Years

Sister Mary Martha, Superior of the Catholic Boys' Orphan Asylum at Kingsbridge since 1886, died there on Monday in her seventy-seventh year. She entered the Order of the Sisters of Charity when nineteen years old, and for a time taught in the Institute of St. John the Evangelist in East Fiftieth Street. Later she became Principal of the institute, and in 1882 established the Cathedral School under the patronage of Mgrs. Lavelle and Quinn. Her connection with the school ended when she was appointed to the orphan asylum.

Her funeral will take place there at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Col. L. P. Siebert's Widow Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Mrs. Eliza Oothout Siebert, widow of Colonel Louis P. Siebert, died at her home here, 1,325 Eighteenth Street, today. She was in her seventy-eighth year. Mrs. Siebert had been an invalid for many years. She was the daughter of John Oothout, who was President of the Bank of New York. Her marriage to Colonel Siebert, who had been a gallant officer in the civil war, took place in New York in 1886. Colonel and Mrs. Siebert went to Germany and remained twelve years, and on their return to this country they made their home in Washington and built a handsome residence. Mrs. Siebert left a son, John Oothout Siebert, and a daughter, Miss Sophie Siebert. Funeral services will take place at the Siebert residence on Thursday and the interment will be in the Arlington National Cemetery, where Colonel Siebert is buried.

WOMEN TO 'CLARIFY' THE CONSTITUTION

Delegation of Suffragists Going to Albany to Warn Convention of Ambiguities.

TO HAVE A HEARING TODAY

Send Committeemen Letters Indicating Phrases That Discriminate Against Their Sex.

The Constitution of the State of New York is a mass of ambiguities, according to Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union, and at 3 o'clock today, in a hearing in Albany before Louis Marshall, Chairman of the Committee of the Bill of Rights of the Constitutional Convention, a delegation of woman suffragists will try to clear up the uncertainties.

With Mrs. Blatch will go Mrs. John Winters Brannan and Miss Alberta Hill. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of the Empire State Campaign Committee, who is on the alert for any little idiosyncrasies that the workers in the Constitutional Convention may develop, has been asked to go along.

Much of the trouble, according to Mrs. Blatch, is that in the Constitution the frequently used words "we, the people," mean at different times quite different things.

"Why, it says 'we, the people,' establish this Constitution,'" says Mrs. Blatch, "and we don't do any such thing. It is the men who do it. And we are told to 'thank God' for our freedom. We don't thank God at all; we scold men.

"It is quite right when it says 'we, the people,' may pay the taxes, for every woman property owner is expected to do that. But when it says that before the taxes are decided upon 'we, the people,' have anything to say about it it is wrong, for the legislators never consult us women. Now, in making this new Constitution the members of the convention ought to think clearly and say what they think. Let them say what they mean, that they will let the women pay taxes but that they will leave the women without political rights. They are ashamed to say clearly what they mean."

Women Indicate Ambiguities.

That there may be no doubt as to what the women have in mind during the short hearing that is to be given them, not only Mr. Marshall, but the Chairmen and members of other committees, will each receive a long letter this morning in which the women have put their views in plain typewriting that no one can mistake. The letters were all mailed in this city last night and read in part as follows:

We desire most respectfully to call your attention to what seems to us ambiguities of language in the present Constitution, with the hope that in your revision of the fundamental law the most scrupulous exactness of expression may be adopted throughout your work.

As examples of questionable expressions, we would draw your attention to Article X., which, in Section 1 and part of Section 2, while correctly describing those responsible for placing Sheriffs and other county officers as to election, closes by declaring, "All officers, whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people." That phrase, we submit, does not mean what it says, and if the idea of the phrase be retained in the revised Constitution, we respectfully recommend that it be robbed of its democratic sound and be expressed in a way to reflect its aristocratic intent.

Again, in Article XIV., Section 1, it is said that amendments are to be submitted to the people, while in Section 2 the word 'electors' is used instead of the wholly misleading word "people." But the democratic phrase "to the people" appears again in Section 3. We respectfully urge that political discrimination in favor of men, if such discrimination is to dominate the revised Constitution, shall be set forth in unequivocal language.

Women Sometimes Included.

There are parts of the Constitution in which, of course, such general terms are used correctly. In Article III., for instance, Section 29, dealing with prison labor, the phrase "no person in any such prison" is accurate, for there is no intention to relieve women of the burdens consequent upon the commission of crimes. Again, in Article VII., the language used in regard to levying a State tax implies and is meant to imply universality, not partiality, of application. Since women are not relieved of the burden of taxation, the language "impose and provide for the collection of a direct tax," "equitable taxes," &c., is unequivocal and accurate. Women as well as men are required to pay taxes. But in the same article it is set forth that certain tax laws are not to take effect until they have "at a general election been submitted to the people." This broad phrase, as we understand, was not intended to include women by the framers of the Constitution of 1894, and we therefore should object to its retention.

While feeling grateful that religious liberty, freedom of speech and of assembly are secured to women as well as to men, we profoundly resent the use of the words of the preamble: "We, the People of the State of New York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, do establish this Constitution." The retention of these words, in view of the development which the battle for political freedom has now reached among women in the State of New York, would be an emphasis on usurpation of power as arrogant as unwise.

Mr. Marshall has been chosen to receive the visit of the women because Article I. of the Constitution, on which his committee is working, is supposed to have more ambiguities than the rest and the "most flagrant," the women say.

"But we shall take our little Constitutions with us," said Mrs. Blatch, waving a paper-covered book filled with slips of paper marking different passages, "and we shall point out the ambiguities. Men make things very clear for themselves. Why, as far back as the Magna Charta the Welshmen insisted that a jury of their peers was a jury of Welshmen and not of Britons. Now, supposing I was a young married woman and a question of the guardianship of my children was coming up. I should not be satisfied to have that settled except by my peers, other young married women who would understand, but that is never done."

TEACHERS TO CAMPAIGN.

Urged to Promote Suffrage in the Rural Communities.

"Enlist with our army. Get down into the trenches and save the day for us," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to 150 teachers of New York who met at the Woman Suffrage Party headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, last evening to get instructions for Summer work for suffrage.

Mrs. Catt told of rural communities where their work could best be done and was greatly needed, and gave them definite information as to prices for board in some small places as low as $3 a week.

"I think those places will be good for the fat teachers who wish to grow thin," said Mrs. Catt. "If you can win the local politicians you will get the men in their districts, and if you can get the county politicians there is less likelihood of the bigger politicians giving orders for votes against suffrage."

"The city and the State are one; we cannot carry one without the other," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay. "We need 337,000 votes to win New York City."

"I have been doing an example in mental arithmetic," said Miss Katherine Blake, "and 337,000 votes will mean 17 votes for each teacher in the city."

Miss Grace Strachan was the first speaker. Miss Lou Rogers made suffrage cartoons as an accompaniment to a suffrage talk.

DR. F. D. WEISSE DEAD.

Former Dean of the New York College of Dentistry Was 72.

Dr. Fanuell Dunkin Weisse, a surgeon and dermatologist and formerly Dean of the New York College of Dentistry, died yesterday at Gedney Farms, in his seventy-third year. He was born in Watertown, Mass., and his city home was at 36 Gramercy Park. Dr. Weisse was a son of the late Dr. John A. Weisse and a direct descendant of Peter Fanuell, who gave Fanuell Hall to Boston. He was graduated from the Medical College of New York University in 1864, and a year later become Lecturer in Dermatology at the university.

Dr. Weisse was a former Professor of Surgical Pathology at the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons and was one of the founders of the New York Dermatological Society and the New York Veterinary College. For more than fifty years he was Professor of Anatomy, Surgical Pathology, and Oral Surgery at the New York College of Dentistry.

In 1886 he published "Practical Human Anatomy," which was the result of seven years' study and research. His widow survives him.

Obituary Notes.

RICHARD COHN, a retired jeweler and Deputy Sheriff in the Bronx, where he was active in political affairs, died yesterday at Sharon Springs, N. Y., in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in this city and made his home at 308 East 161st Street. Mr. Cohn was a member and former Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Sons of Benjamin, and a member of the Bronx Lodge of Elks, the Bronx Board of Trade, Arnon Lodge, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, and the United Brothers. His widow, a daughter, and a son, Edward R. Cohn, President of the Mount Neboh Congregation, survive him.

JAMES A. MALLEN of 2,550 Seventh Avenue, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Terminal Post Office, died on Monday in St. Luke's Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis. He was in his forty-seventh year. Mr. Mallen had been in the employ of the Post Office Department for thirty years.

LEONARD BOPP, a veteran of the civil war and a resident of Elizabeth, N. J., for more than fifty years, died yesterday at his home there in his seventy-eighth year. He was employed for many years by the Jersey Central Railroad and retired seven years ago.

JEREMIAH E. ADAMS, a veteran of the civil war and a resident of Elizabeth, N. J., for more than fifty years, died yesterday at his home there in his seventy-eighth year.

JAMES J. EVANS, a civil war veteran and for the last seventeen years connected with the circulation department of The Evening Mail, died on Monday at his home, 182 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 67 years.

Mrs. ESTHER L. BENJAMIN, wife of George O. Benjamin and a prominent resident of Riverhead, L. I., died at her home on Roanoke Avenue on Monday from heart disease. Mrs. Benjamin was 77 years old and had lived at Riverhead for many years. She is survived by her husband and three sons.

CHARLES BENZ, 73 years old, a silversmith employed by E. G. Webster & Bro., is dead at his home, 399 Dean Street, Brooklyn. He was a native of Wuerttemberg, Germany, and a member of Grand Union Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Mrs. ANNA SOPHIA GEMEINER, wife of William J. Gemeiner, manager of a department of the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad Company, died at her home, 226 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, on Monday.

JOHN ERICKSON, in the lighterage business and an owner of transportation boats in New York Harbor, is dead at his home, 415 Fiftieth Street, South Brooklyn. He was 81 years old and a member of Day Star Lodge, No. 796, F. and A. M., and of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans' Association.

WILLIAM HENRY BURK, 67 years old, retired, died on Monday at his home, 128 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Burk was connected with the dry goods firm of Conaway & Burnham for forty years, and when the firm closed in 1899 he retired from active business. He is survived by his widow.

WILLIAM SOMMERLAD, for many years a dealer in antique furniture in Schenectady Street, Brooklyn, and a member of Ocean Hill Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, is dead at his home, 92 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, aged 45 years.

CHARLES E. HOFFMIRE, an expert gilder in the employ of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, died from Bright's disease on Sunday at his home, 238 Hewes Street, Brooklyn. He was born in this city sixty-three years ago.

JOHN ALOYSIUS PURCELL, who was run over by an automobile at Fulton and Smith Streets, Brooklyn, on Sunday, died in the Holy Family Hospital on Monday from his injuries. Mr. Purcell was 70 years of age and a salesman in the coffee trade. He is survived by his widow and an infant daughter.

JAMES ROBERT BAIRD, designer for the Lorraine Manufacturing Company of Leonard Street, who was known in the textile trade, died on Monday at St. Mary's Hospital in Orange, N. J., in his sixty-fifth year.

WILLIA

GIANTS AND PHILLIES IN A TIE—HARVARD WINS FROM YALE, 4 TO 2—TURF—POLO

GIANTS AND PHILS CHASED BY STORM

They Had Battled to 1 to 1 Tie in Nine Innings When Darkness and Rain Came.

It was a dark and stormy night when Umpire Rigler halted the game at the Polo Grounds between the Giants and the Phillies in the ninth inning, with the score 1 to 1. Rigler's voice thundered all afternoon, so when the real thunder came it wasn't much of a shock. Rigler was on the verge of a storm, but Manager McGraw wasn't around to give him the necessary encouragement. McGraw will be disappointed when he hears it.

The storm broke up a fine pitching duel between the great Alexander and Rube Marquard. The dark day so covered up the Quaker pitcher's speed that the Giants did not get a hit after the first inning. Rube kept his hits choked to one an inning and both flingers were gaining more effectiveness as the game wore on. It looked like a cold dinner for everybody until the storm broke.

Each team scored in the first inning and after that the route home became an unexplored wilderness beyond the middle oasis. The Phillies' run was projected over the platter after Bobby Byrne went to first on an Annie Oakley ticket, and "Wooden Shoes" Cravath laced a wholesome three-bagger to the stockade in right centre field, encouraging Bobby to come home.

The Giants snatched this run right back at their first turn with the furniture. With one down, Lobert caromed a double off the right field concrete and hurried to the domicile, through the courtesy of Larry Doyle, whose single streaked far enough into right field to permit Hans a safe passage.

Then Alexander closed up like the side door when you are rushing for a subway express, and he laid away the Giants in order. The Phillies' seven hits were sprinkled through the nine innings, separated in such a way that they could do no damage. It was as good as a victory for the Giants, for they passed Brooklyn in the standing of the clubs.

The Phillies were asleep on the bases, while Rube Marquard was wide awake. He caught Killifer and Bancroft off first base by half a block.

The Phillies and the Giants don't seem to care much for each other. Beals Becker was spokesman for the Phils, and he volunteered much caustic conversation to the Giants' bench, which didn't add to his social status. Rigler heard the repartee and shot a withering glance, first to the Giants' bench, and then to the Phillies' dug-out. Translated, Rigler's glance meant, "Chop the chatter." Becker aimed a lot of his talk to Manager McGraw, but "Mac" wasn't there to hear it.

The Giants played yesterday like champions, and it is still a mystery how they can play so well on one day and the other way on other days. Burns was in right field yesterday and made a couple of sparkling catches. The fielding on both sides was without a blemish. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'croft, ss.	4	0	2	1	3
Byrne, 3b.	2	1	1	0	1
N'hof, 2b.	3	0	0	2	4
C'vath, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
L'd'us, 1b.	4	0	0	13	1
Becker, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
*Stock ...	1	0	0	0	0
P'skert, lf.	0	0	0	1	0
W'tted, cf.	3	0	2	3	0
Killifer, c.	3	0	0	4	2
A'x'der, p.	3	0	0	1	3
Total	30	1	7	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'ger'ss, cf.	4	1	2	1	0
L'bert, 3b.	4	1	1	2	3
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3
Burns, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
F'cher, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
R'tson, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
M'kle, 1b.	2	0	0	11	0
Meyers, c.	2	0	0	4	2
M'q'ard, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total	28	1	2	27	13

*Batted for Becker in seventh inning.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Game called on account of rain and darkness.

Two-base hit—Lobert. Three-base hit—Cravath. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 2; off Alexander, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Alexander (Meyers.) Struck out—By Marquard, 4; by Alexander, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Coveleskie Routed in Fifteenth.

DETROIT, Mich., June 22.—A fusillade of hits off Coveleskie in the fifteenth inning gave St. Louis a 13 to 9 victory over Detroit this afternoon. Of the seven pitchers used Weilman was the only effective worker, although Coveleskie, who replaced Cavet in the ninth, twirled great ball until the final inning. Dubuc was easy for the Browns, and when he retired under fire in the third the visitors had a seven run lead. Detroit scored up two in the third, and when James relieved Hamilton in the fourth inning St. Louis seemed to have the game safe. The Tigers combined hits with passes and errors and tied the score in the eighth, only to lose in the fifteenth, when six singles and two errors gave the Browns four runs. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Sh'ten, lf.	5	2	2	5	0	0
Austin, 3b.	5	2	2	1	0	3
Pratt, 2b.	7	1	1	4	5	0
C. W'r, cf.	6	1	1	3	0	0
E. W'r, rf.	1	2	0	1	0	0
P'man, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
W'man, p.	4	0	1	0	3	0
Leary, 1b.	5	1	4	19	1	0
Lavan, ss.	7	1	2	4	6	0
Agnew, c.	7	2	3	8	2	0
H'ton, p.	2	0	1	0	2	0
Walsh, rf.	5	1	2	0	1	0
James, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	61	13	21	45	22	3

DETROIT	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bush, ss.	6	1	0	0	3	
Shaw, 2b.	7	1	1	5	3	
Cobb, cf.	6	1	2	5	0	
C'ford, rf.	6	1	3	2	0	
Veach, lf.	7	1	2	1	1	
Burns, 1b.	7	1	3	14	0	
Vitt, 3b.	7	1	2	2	3	
Stg'e, c.	6	0	0	6	1	
McKee, c.	1	0	1	1	0	
Dubuc, p.	0	0	0	0	1	
Cavet, p.	2	0	1	0	2	
C'elde, p.	2	0	0	0	3	
Baker, c.	3	0	1	11	0	
*Jacobson	1	0	0	0	0	
†Moriarty	1	0	1	0	0	
Total	58	9	17	45	17	

*Batted for McKee in eighth inning.
†Batted for Coveleskie in fifteenth inning.
Errors—Shotton, Lavan, Crawford, Baker.

St. Louis	4	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	—13
Detroit	0	0	2	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	—9

Two-base hits—Crawford, Cobb, Burns, Veach, (2,) Agnew, Walsh. Three-base hits—Crawford, Shotton, Hamilton. Stolen bases—Kavanagh, Moriarty. Earned runs—St. Louis, 11; Detroit, 7. Sacrifice hits—Pratt, Lavan. Double play—Austin, Pratt, and Leary. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Detroit, 10. Bases on Balls—Off Dubuc, 2; off Cavet, 2; off Coveleskie, 1; off Hamilton, 1; off James, 3; off Weilman, 2. Hits—Off Dubuc, 8 in 2 2-3 innings; off Cavet, 7 in 5 1-3 innings; off Coveleskie, 8 in 7 innings; off Hamilton, 5 in 4 innings; off Ferryman, 7 in 2 2-3 innings, (none out in eighth inning;) off Weilman, 5 in 8 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (Shotton.) Struck out—By Dubuc, 1; by Cavet, 2; by Coveleskie, 7; by Hamilton, 2; by James, 1; by Weilman, 4. Passed balls—Baker, Agnew. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—Three hours and forty-five minutes.

Senators Hit Opportunely.

WASHINGTON, June 22. — Washington bunched hits with Boston's errors today and won the third game of the series, 7 to 4. George Foster and Pennock were both batted hard. Boston knocked Ayres out of the box in the sixth inning, but Shaw held them safe. Shanks today made his first error this season. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ller, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
E.F'er, 3b.	3	2	1	1	1
Shanks, lf.	3	0	2	2	0
Milan, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Gandil, 1b.	3	0	1	10	1
M'gan, 2b.	3	0	0	6	7
A'smith, c.	3	1	2	2	0
McB'de, ss.	4	1	1	2	6
Ayres, p.	0	2	0	1	1
Shaw, p.	2	0	1	0	1
Total	27	7	9	27	14

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'oper, rf.	5	0	2	0	0
Wag'r, 2b.	4	1	0	1	3
Sp'ker, cf.	4	1	2	3	0
Lewis, lf.	4	0	1	1	1
Hitzel, 1b.	3	0	2	9	1
J'rvis, ss.	5	0	1	1	3
G'dner, 3b.	4	2	2	3	2
Thomas, c.	2	0	0	3	1
*Gainer ...	1	0	0	0	0
Cady, c.	0	0	0	2	1
G.F'ter, p.	2	0	1	1	3
Shore, p.	0	0	0	0	1
†Hinchman	1	0	0	0	0
Pen'ock, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	4	11	24	15

*Batted for Thomas in seventh inning.
†Batted for Shore in sixth inning.
Errors—Lewis, Gardner, Pennock, E. Foster, Shanks, McBride.

Washington	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	—7
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—4

Two-base hit—Ainsmith. Earned runs—Off G. Foster, 2; off Pennock, 2; off Ayres, 2. Three-base hit—Ainsmith. Hits—Off G. Foster, 4 in 4 innings, (none out in fifth;) off Shore, 1 in 1 inning; off Pennock, 4 in 3 innings; off Ayres, 3 in 5 1-3 innings; off Shaw, 3 in 3 2-3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Thomas, E. Foster, Shanks. Stolen bases—Speaker, Hobitzel, Milan. Double plays—Ayres, Morgan, and Gandil; Morgan, McBride, and Gandil. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Washington, 5. First base on balls—Off G. Foster, 9; off Pennock, 1; off Ayres, 2; off Shaw, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Washington, 2. Struck out—By G. Foster, 1; by Pennock, 3; by Shaw, 2. Wild pitch—Pennock. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Indians Lose Third Straight.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—Chicago made it three straight from Cleveland, 9 to 6, winning the game in the third inning when two hits were bunched with three passes and three stolen bases. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	4	1	2	3	0
W'ger, ss.	3	3	2	3	4
E. C's, 2b.	4	0	2	0	3
F'ner, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0
C'ry, rf.	4	2	2	3	0
Roth, lf.	3	1	0	2	0
Schalk, c.	3	0	1	7	0
P'l'y, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2
Faber, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Total	29	9	9	27	13

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, lf.	3	1	1	0	1
Turner, 2b.	5	0	0	3	1
C'man, ss.	5	1	2	5	0
J'kson, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Daub't, lf.	4	0	2	1	0
Miller, c.	3	0	0	4	2
Wheat, rf.	4	1	1	2	1
Coombs, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Total	33	3	5	24	8

*Batted for Jones in ninth inning.
Errors—Southworth, Chapman, Jackson, Felsch, Weaver (3,) E. Collins.

Chicago	1	1	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	—9
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	—6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 3. Two-base hit—E. Collins. Three-base hit—Smith. Sacrifice hits—Felsch, E. Collins, Weaver. Sacrifice flies—E. Collins, Schalk, Blackburne. Stolen bases—J. Collins (2,) Weaver, Fournier (2.) Hits—Off Harstad, 4 in 2 1-3 innings; off Jones, 3 in 6 2-3 innings. Bases on balls—Off Harstad, 5; off Jones, 2; off Faber, 3. Struck out—By Harstad, 1; by Jones, 2; by Faber, 7. Wild pitches—Jones, Faber. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Chicago, 5. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly.

Harvard-Yale Game in Brooklyn.

Harvard and Yale will play the third game of their series at Ebbets Field on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Yale cheering section will be on the third-base side of the field, while Harvard will whoop it up behind the first-base side. Seats are on sale for the game at Ebbets Field.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

Jersey City-Newark game postponed; threatening weather.

AT TORONTO.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	6	1
Toronto	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1

Batteries—Cadore and Hawley; Cook and Kelly.

AT PROVIDENCE—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	2
Providence	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	10	1

Batteries—Russell and Kritchell; Oeschger and Haley.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	7	1

Batteries—Meadows and Schaufele; Comstock and Casey.

AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester-Buffalo double-header postponed; rain.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 5; Cleveland, 4.
At Louisville—Louisville, 13; Columbus, 0.
At Kansas City — Kansas City, 5; St. Paul, 3.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 2; Minneapolis, 0.

New York State League.

All games postponed; rain.

New England League.

At Worcester—Lewiston, 6; Worcester, 3.
At Lynn—Portland, 3; Lynn, 2.
At Lowell—Lawrence, 1; Lowell, 0.
At Fitchburg—Manchester, 4; Fitchburg, 1. (Ten innings.)

Colonial League.

At Brockton—Brockton, 5; Pawtucket, 3.
At Hartford—Hartford, 4; Fall River, 3.
At Springfield—New Bedford, 3; Springfield, 2.
At Taunton—Taunton, 9; New Haven, 8.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 5; Birmingham, 2.
At New Orleans—Mobile, 5; New Orleans, 0.
At Nashville—Little Rock, 8; Nashville, 1.

BASEBALL.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. (Called in ninth; darkness.)
Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Pittsburgh, 3; Cincinnati, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia—Rain.
Washington, 7; Boston, 4.
Chicago, 9; Cleveland, 6.
St. Louis, 13; Detroit, 9. (Fifteen innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Newark, 4; Pittsburgh, 2.
Chicago, 11; Baltimore, 4.
Kansas City at Buffalo—Rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Jersey City.
(Postponed; threatening weather.)
Buffalo at Rochester—Rain.
Providence, 7; Richmond, 3.
Providence, 5; Richmond, 1.
Montreal, 6; Toronto, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	30	21	.588
St. Louis	32	26	.552
Philadelphia	28	24	.538
Pittsburgh	27	25	.519
Boston	28	28	.472
New York	21	26	.447
Brooklyn	24	30	.444
Cincinnati	21	28	.429

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	38	20	.655
Boston	29	20	.593
Detroit	34	25	.576
New York	27	26	.510
Washington	26	25	.510
Cleveland	21	33	.389
Philadelphia	21	34	.382
St. Louis	21	34	.382

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Kansas City	37	22	.627
St. Louis	33	21	.611
Chicago	31	28	.525
Pittsburgh	29	27	.518
Newark	30	28	.517
Brooklyn	28	30	.483
Baltimore	21	34	.382
Buffalo	21	40	.344

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	29	18	.617
Buffalo	24	17	.585
Montreal	26	23	.531
Richmond	24	24	.500
Rochester	23	23	.500
Newark	21	22	.477
Toronto	23	26	.469
Jersey City	16	32	.333

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Boston.
St. Louis at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia—2 Games.
Boston at Washington.
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Newark.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond at Providence.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Montreal at Toronto.

DICK RUDOLPH HOLDS DODGERS IN CHECK

"Red" Smith Gets Half of Boston's Six Hits and They Win, 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 22.—The Brooklyn Nationals were beaten in the first game of the series with the world's champions today by a score of 3 to 2. Jack Coombs was the opponent of Dick Rudolph in the box, and pitched a fairly good game, barring his prodigality with passes and a slight tendency to throw the ball into the batsman's ribs. Only six hits were made off him, and three of these were gathered by "Red" Smith and two of these hits were factors in the development of runs. Rudolph, although hit safely oftener than was Coombs, appeared to be going easy all the time, and the moment that Brooklyn threatened, he tightened up and the two runs made by the Robins were put over on a grounder for which Schmidt was set to make a play, but which took an unexpected hop and shot over his head.

Cutshaw found Rudolph's offerings easy enough, getting a double and two singles in four times at bat, but the Robins never got more than one hit in an inning except in the seventh, when they scored their brace of runs, whereas the Braves combined doubles and singles for two of their runs, and the one coming between these two was due to Coombs's lack of control for the time being. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fitz'k, 2b.	3	1	1	2	5
Gilb't, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Conn'y, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Smith, 3b.	3	1	2	3	0
Sch'dt, 1b.	3	0	0	15	0
Magee, cf.	3	1	1	1	0
Mara'e, ss.	3	0	0	4	6
Gowdy, c.	3	0	1	4	1
Rud'ph, p.	4	0	0	0	4
Total	29	3	6	27	17

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
Meyers, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Daub't, lf.	4	0	0	5	1
Cut'w, 2b.	4	0	3	2	2
Wheat, lf.	4	1	1	2	1
Stengel, rf.	4	0	1	5	0
Miller, c.	3	0	0	4	2
Getz, 3b.	3	0	1	2	3
Coombs, p.	3	0	1	1	0
Total	33	2	8	24	11

Error—O'Mara.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	—3

Two-base hits—Fitzpatrick, Smith, Cutshaw, Wheat. Stolen bases—Smith, Magee. Sacrifice fly—Schmidt. Double play—Maranville and Schmidt. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 11; Boston, 11. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Coombs, 1; by Rudolph, 2. Passed ball—Miller. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes.

McQuillan Pilots Pirates to Victory.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—McQuillan pitched good ball against Cincinnati today and as a result Pittsburgh won 3 to 1. Pittsburgh scored its first two runs on three successive hits and an error. Its other run was scored on a hit, a base on balls and another single. Cincinnati's only run was made on Gibson's wild throw to second. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	0	1	4	0
Collins, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
H'man, rf.	3	0	0	3	0
Wag'r, ss.	3	0	0	2	3
Viox, 2b.	4	1	3	1	2
J'ston, 1b.	4	1	1	8	0
Gibson, c.	4	0	0	6	0
McQu'n, p.	4	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	7	27	8

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	3	0	0	1	4
M'witz, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Herzog, ss.	3	0	0	4	2
Killifer, lf.	4	0	2	1	0
Groh, 3b.	3	0	0	0	3
Wingo, c.	3	0	0	6	3
G'ith, rf.	3	1	1	0	0
Olson, 2b.	3	0	1	0	4
Sch'der, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Toney, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Clark ...	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	4	27	10

*Batted for Schneider in seventh inning.
Errors—Gibson, Herzog, (2,) Wingo, Olson.

Pittsburgh	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hit—Griffith. Stolen bases—Carey, Leach, Olson. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 2. Sacrifice hit—Groh. Double plays—Baird, Wagner to Johnston. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 3. Bases on balls—Off McQuillan, 2; off Schneider, 3. Hits—Off Schneider, 6 in 7 innings; off Toney, 1 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By McQuillan (Herzog.) Struck out—By McQuillan, 3; by Schneider, 4; by Toney, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Pittsfeds Release Two Players.

PITTSBURGH, June 22.—President E. W. Gwyner of the Pittsburgh Federal League Baseball Club announced today that he had released unconditionally Edward Holly and Hugh Bradley, infielders. Mr. Gwyner said Holly and Bradley, former players in the major leagues, had been released because they refused to go to the Colonial League.

Ban Johnson on's Offer for Toledo Club

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 22.—President Ban Johnson of the American League will purchase $25,000 worth of stock in an American Association ball club for Toledo if local business men will raise the remainder of the amount necessary to obtain the Cleveland team. Johnson made this offer while attending a banquet tendered him and President Tener of the National League here last night.

DIVERS WANT NEW SYSTEM.

Say A. A. U. Method of Awards Favors Less Expert Contestants.

Believing that the A. A. U. scoring table for diving events awards marks out of proportion to the difficulty of the feats, several divers of the Metropolitan district have decided to formulate a new point list. A tentative table has been sent to successful competitors and coaches for approval. When they have all returned the committee will average the figures and recommend a table for use in A. A. U. contests.

"Under the present system," says one diver, "a contestant who executes a difficult dive wins so little more than his rival who does an easier flip, that he may be outpointed. Yet competition is so keen that in an important event he must do the most difficult specialties. To illustrate: The one and one-half forward somersault is rated at 18 points for perfect execution; the one and one-half back somersault at 20 points, and the two and one-half forward somersault at 22 points. A proficien schoolboy can do a good one and one-half forward, but there are few in the championship ranks who can negotiate the other two at all. The slightest break in form will give the advantage to the less expert contestant who does the easier dive.

"Besides recommending the revised list of awards we will advocate new specialties not hitherto permitted or rated. The two dives we are most anxious to see on the program are two and one-half backward somersault and one and one-half somersault with twist.

Aberg and Zbyszko Win on Mat.

Alexander Aberg, world's champion, and Waldek Zbyszko, the young Polish grappler, who are already booked as finalists in the International Graeco-Roman Championship Tournament, at the Manhattan Opera House, were successful in two of the finish bouts contested last night. In the opening contest George Lurich, the Russian, who has withstood every man in the tournament, was practically eliminated when he was thrown after more than an hour's wrestling by Aberg. The actual time of the fall was 1:06:22, and was gained with a body hold from a side roll. Zbyszko triumphed over Wilhelm Berner of Germany in 13:14, with a body and arm hold. The German was in very poor condition, his neck, which was hurt several times in the course of the tournament, causing him great pain. In the first ten minutes the Pole was very considerate of these injuries, and never took the offensive, but in the second period he was in earnest, and his easy victory was the result.

Captains for Army Rifle Teams.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Captain Charles A. Romeyn, Second Cavalry, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, will captain the cavalry team and Lieutenant John F. Clapham, Nineteenth Infantry, now on the Texas border, will captain the infantry team at the National Rifle matches at Jacksonville, Fla., in October, according to announcements by the war department today. Cavalry team candidates will assemble at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, July 10 for the tryout. Infantry team candidates will have their tryout about July 10 on the border and when the team is selected about Aug. 1, it will go to Fort Sheridan for practice.

WAGNER'S HOMER RECORD.

Famous Shortstop Made 100th Against Mayer Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 22.—Hans Wagner, the veteran Captain of the Pittsburgh Pirates, is the first player, so far as is known, to reach the century mark in home runs, having accomplished that distinction today, when he hit his old hoodoo, Erskine Mayer, a Philadelphia pitcher, for the circuit in the second inning. This beats all the records of modern players in home-run swats, Sam Crawford coming next with 95, up to yesterday, while Napoleon Lajoie has 78 and Ty Cobb only 54.

Yesterday's home run blow was only the second in two years for the great Dutchman on the home lot and the first anywhere since the 28th of last September, when he hit one of Christy Mathewson's offerings into the left-field stand at New York.

Wagner has never gone through a season in the big league without getting at least one home run, although last year he had a narrow escape of missing that honor, getting only one, that off Mathewson. His best year was 1895, when he rapped out eleven, and his next best was ten years later, with ten.

Up to yesterday Wagner had played in 2,486 championship games, and besides his 100 home runs he has made 2,220 singles, 575 doubles, and 236 triples, or 3,131 hits, for a grand total of 4,478 bases. His home-run record since he came into the National League is as follows:

1897	2	1907	6
1898	11	1908	10
1899	6	1909	5
1900	9	1910	4
1901	6	1911	9
1902	3	1912	7
1903	5	1913	3
1904	4	1914	1
1906	6	1915	1
1908	2		
Total			100

CATCHER FOR THE GIANTS.

Clarence Wanamaker of Dartmouth to Sign Contract.

HANOVER, N. H., June 22.—Clarence Wanamaker, Captain and catcher of the Dartmouth College baseball team, said today that he would sign a contract immediately with the New York team of the National League.

The announcement was made at the conclusion of the Dartmouth-Vermont game, the final contest of Wanamaker's undergraduate career.

The Giants' ranks were replenished yesterday. Three college players reported, and they will be thoroughly investigated with the managerial microscope. They are Babington, an outfielder from Brown; Carroll, the Fordham infielder, and Kenny, a catcher from Notre Dame, where Jack Murray came from.

ANOTHER FOR ST. LOUIS.

Brookfeds Start Well, Then Lose by Score of 4 to 3.

The only thing that the Brookfeds beat yesterday at Washington Park was the rain. They managed to get in the clubhouse about three hops ahead of the shower, but, as usual, St. Louis annexed the game. Just for a little while it looked as if the Brooklynites had bid farewell to the jinx that has been hovering around them for the past few days, but it was nothing except an illusion. The little old jinx was just as lively as ever. He was playing 'possum with the Brookfeds, and St. Louis won in the seventh by a score of 4 to 3.

Just the same Brooklyn had a lot of fun for a while. The mirage that looked like a victory came in the first inning and the Brookfeds hustled three runs over the plate in short order. The visitors had elected Doc Crandall, who used to hibernate with the Giants, to do the pitching, but Doc didn't stay elected long. Cooper, the first man up, jarred his equilibrium by smashing out a triple to right field. That was bad enough right at the start of things, but worse was to come. Lee Magee is a steady batter, but yesterday he was out for bigger than the mere singles which usually satisfy him. He wasted Doc and Cooper one base better, so he crashed the ball over the right field fence. That made two runs. Kauff flied out to centre and Evans struck out, but Smith was in a lining mood, and he sent a stinger along the left field line that was good for three bases and scored a minute later when Myers sent a single in the same direction.

Three runs looked like a big lead, and they would have been if the St. Louis players had been at all charitable. But they were not. They never heard of the word, so by gradual stages, so as not utterly to discourage Brooklyn, they drew even and then Tiger Smith pulled the winning run across in the seventh. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Vi'gin, 2b.	4	2	2	0	4
Kirby, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Bort'n, 1b.	3	2	1	10	0
Miller, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Hartley, c.	4	2	2	5	2
Deal, 3b.	4	0	2	2	2
John'n, ss.	4	0	1	0	1
Crand'l, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Watson, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	8	27	9

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cooper, lf.	4	1	2	3	1
*Land ...	1	0	0	0	0
Magee, 2b.	4

LAWN TENNIS—ROWING—GOLF

LARNED DEFEATS ANOTHER VETERAN

Goes Through Third Round of Middle States Tournament—Youngsters in Form.

A. P. Larned gave further evidence of his ability to "come back" yesterday, when he defeated the veteran Hugh Tallant, 6—2, 6—4, in the third round of the Middle States men's singles championship tournament at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain, N. J. Tallant, who has been the stumbling block for more than one aspirant in former years, displayed a brand of tennos that might have upset many another younger contender, but in Larned he found an opponent who could give as well as take the same style of play.

Larned's work at the net was a marvel of strength and accuracy. He seemed able to stop everything that came his way, and his returns lacked none of their old-time fire. In the first set, he found the old Harvard athlete's drives comparatively easy. In the second he let up perceptibly, but although he dropped four games, Larned was never in danger. Playing a steady, consistent game that was not without its flashes of real brilliancy, he was always master of the situation and seemed to have much in reserve.

If there was any lesson to be drawn from his victory, it was that the name of Larned is still one to conjure with in tennis. In contrast to the performance of these two veterans, some genuine schoolboy thrills were furnished by Lindley Dunham and Harold Throckmorton. This year's tourney may be a trifle shy of really first-class players, but it is plentifully supplied with promising youngsters.

Dunham and Throckmorton are still in their teens, and the rivalry between them drew a big crowd to the courts. After his sensational defeat of Arthur M. Lovibond, the Seventh Regiment veteran, Dunham was thought to have a slight advantage, and when he carried the first set at 6—4 the gallery sat back expecting to see him repeat the trick. Not so. Throckmorton turned loose a whirlwind brand of tennis 'n the second set and with the score at 3—2 against him, came up with a rush and captured the next four games in a row. Both played a slashing game and kept the spectators gasping at their overhead slams. The third set went to 3—2, Dunham's favor, when a thunderstorm swept down and put a stop to all further play for the day. So the Dunham-Throckmorton match will have to be finished today.

Only two first-round matches remain to be played—those between Walter Merrill Hall and George Stadel and Gustave F. Touchard and G. W. Gilmore. Hall and Touchard, both former title holders, were on the courts with their opponents ready to play when the rain arrived.

Henry W. Balch, the Jersey veteran, had an easy time disposing of Stanley Jones, the Dartmouth player, 6—1, 6—4 Balch then took on C. F. Watson, winning the first set at 6—1 and having a lead of 5—0 in the second when Watson stopped playing.

W. A. Larned, the ex-champion, made his first appearance yesterday and warmed up for half an hour with his brother, with whom he is paired in the doubles tournament. He did not get a chance to play, however, as their opponents, R. F. Bennett and partner, failed to appear. Two other teams defaulted in the first round of the doubles, which started yesterday. G. D. Cooper and Valentine Ely won a hard-fought three-set match from J. P. Walden and R. C. Wettlaufer, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, while I. Riker and W. P. Compton had an easy time disposing of S. F. Palmer and L. W. Knox, 6—1, 6—2.

The women's singles will start today, and some lively contests are expected, as Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the Norwegian wonder, has announced her intention of trying for the title. Miss Clare Cassel, Mrs. Barger-Wallach, Mrs. McLean, and Miss Florence Sheldon are also expected to be among the contenders. The summary:

Middle States Men's Championship Singles, Second Round.—Henry W. Balch defeated Stanley Jones, 6—1, 6—4; Walter L. Pate defeated W. S. Macomber, 6—2, 6—3.
Third Round.—Balch defeated C. F. Watson, 6—1, 5—0, default; E. P. Larned defeated Hugh Tallant, 6—2, 6—4; G. A. L. Thorne defeated R. D. Wood; default; Lindley Dunham vs. Harold Throckmorton, 6—4, 3—6, 3—2, unfinished.
Men's Doubles, First Round.—R. C. Van Wie and R. Van Vliet, Jr., defeated Hugh Fleming and Cranston Maloney, default; W. A. and E. P. Larned defeated R. F. Bennett and partner, default; G. H. Miles and L. D. Woodbury defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and partner, default; I. Riker and W. P. Compton defeated S. F. Palmer and L. W. Knox, 6—1, 6—2; L. D. Cooper and Valentine Ely defeated J. P. Walden and R. C. Wettlaufer, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

REACH TENNIS SEMI-FINALS.

Many Matches Decided in the Quaker Ridge Tournament.

Many of the tennis matches scheduled in the Quaker Ridge championship tournament yesterday on the New Rochelle Lawn Tennis Club courts were completed before the rain stopped play. Two contests were finished as the storm broke and one between Vanderbilt B. Ward and L. R. Croley was left unfinished at 6—4, 2—2, in favor of the former. Edmund J. Fixman was the only contestant in the men's singles to reach the semi-final round. He defeated T. Collum after three hard fought sets at 6—4, 3—6, 6—3. Fixman will find strong opposition in the next round, when he will play either Benjamin M. Phillips or Vanderbilt Ward.

Three contestants in the women's singles have reached the semi-final round. They are Miss Marie Wagner, the State champion; Miss Helen Bernhardt, and Mrs. Barger-Wallach. The fourth player will be the winner of the contest between Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. Royal Victor.

Eight matches were decided in the women's singles, all of which were won in straight sets. While there were no reversals of form, the easy victory of Mrs Wallach over Miss Bessie G. Holden was unexpected. Although Mrs. Wallach was favored by the gallery, Miss Holden was thought to be able to hold her opponent to a close score, but Mrs. Wallach won, 6—3, 6—0. Miss Helen Bernhardt, who was successful in two matches, is drawn against Mrs. Wallach in the semi-final round. The summary:

Quaker Ridge Championship, Men's Singles.—First Round—H. L. Bowman defeated A. M. Chapin, 1—6, 6—2, 6—4.
Second Round—H. L. Bowman defeated L. Schlischinger, 5—7, 8—6, 6—2.
Third Round—A. Hammett defeated R. E. Rogers, 6—4, 6—3; H. L. Bowman defeated M. Goldman by default.
Fourth Round—Edmund J. Fixman defeated A. J. Ostendorf, 8—6, 8—6; T. Collum defeated E. M. Behar, 6—4, 6—1; A. Hammett defeated Allen Behr, 6—4, 6—3; Vanderbilt B. Ward versus L. Croley, 6—4, 2—2, unfinished.
Men's Doubles.—First Round—Harold Swain and Granville Burr defeated H. Bijur and G. W. Graham, 7—5, 3—6, 6—1; W. R. Zaumber and C. H. Noxon defeated G. Maxey and T. Ryan, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1; E. H. Hooker and King Smith defeated Dr. Kuhn and H. F. Rothschild, 6—4, 4—6, 15—13; A. J. Ostendorf and F. T. Hunter defeated Dr. A. W. Waite and A. H. Chapin, 6—3, 6—3; George King and J. G. Cannon, Jr., defeated L. Blumenshein and H. Bottsford, 1—6, 6—3, 9—7; Ingo Hartmann and George S. Groesbeck defeated T. Trubee and C. C. Creighton, 6—1, 6—1.
Women's Singles.—First Round—Mrs. Royal Victor defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, 6—2, 6—3.
Second Round—Mrs. Royal Victor defeated Mrs. B. Stenz, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Florence Ballin defeated Miss E. C. Droogan, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Helen Bernhardt defeated Mrs. Herbert Carlebach, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Bessie G. Holden defeated Mrs. T. Tupper, 6—1, 6—2.
Third Round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Elaine Pollock, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Helen Bernhardt defeated Mrs. Elsa Kahn, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. Barger-Wallach defeated Miss Bessie G. Holden, 6—3, 6—0.

ELIGIBILITY ROWING RULE.

Is Oarsman Who Has Rowed in Four-Mile Race Barred from Junior Crew?

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 22.—There was much discussion in the rowing camps of Cornell, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, and Columbia today over the eligibility question as affecting members of junior 'Varsity crews. It has been contended by some rowing experts that an oarsman who has rowed in a four-mile race is barred from any junior crew. Only one junior crew now in training here would be affected by such a ruling. H. K. Marcy, who strokes the Pennsylvania junior eight, was a veteran in last year's Pennsylvania 'Varsity crew.

Coach Charles Courtney of Cornell has been under the impression that no man who ever rowed a four-mile race was eligible to a junior crew and has been working under the understanding since the first of the year. For that reason he left behind at Ithaca several oarsmen who would have greatly strengthened his junior crew.

Frank Irvine, now a State Public Service Commissioner, when a member of the Board of Stewards, told Coach Courtney, the latter recalled, that the ruling agreed upon by the stewards was to the effect that no man who had rowed in a four-mile race had a right to sit in a junior 'Varsity boat. Coach Vivian Nickalls of the Pennsylvania crews, and also Coach Ten Eyck of the Syracuse crews, expressed the opinion, however, that any good man is eligible to either the 'Varsity or junior crew.

"We bring up here sixteen 'Varsity oarsmen," said Coach Nickalls, "and we have the right to pick the best eight men for the 'Varsity crew. If we find the so-called junior crew is better than the one we pick for the 'Varsity, we have a right, as I understood it, to turn the crews about and put the better one in the 'Varsity race."

The crews this evening went out for practice in a driving rainstorm and frequently the megaphoned voices of the coaches were drowned by peals of thunder. The Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Stanford crews were caught in the worst of it, while the Syracuse and Columbia crews came out after the storm and put in a long row. Coach Rice of Columbia sent his senior crew over the four miles for a time row, but no time was announced.

Coach Nickalls put his three crews through a two-mile race, giving the freshman and junior crews a start of seven seconds over the 'Varsity eight. The freshmen were defeated a length and a half and the junior crew was beaten by less than a length, the time for the two miles being 2:14. The Stanford crew had a twelve-mile drill, showing much improvement over last Saturday's work.

HARVARD CREWS FAVORED.

Crimson Chooses West Course for Races with Yale on Thames.

Special to The New York Times.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 22.—Harvard today won the toss which allowed Captain Harry Murray to select the course for the 'Varsity eight-oar race next Friday, and he chose the west lane. This is regarded by the college oarsmen as superior to the east by between one and two lengths, according to the strength of the tide. Of the three formal races of regatta day, Harvard called the turn of the coin successfully twice, winning the toss in the flip for the second 'Varsity eight event, and selecting the west course also.

Captain Albert Sturtevant of Yale won the toss for the freshman eight course, in which he selected the east. In the toss for the courses at the two preliminary races, which will be rowed on Thursday, Harvard called the turn in the freshman four-oar event, and selected the west course. Yale won the call in the graduates eight race, picking the west course. As a result of the cointossing Yale will have the east course in all of the five races which will be rowed with Harvard on Thursday and Friday except the graduates eight.

Contrary to precedent, the Yale 'Varsity eight was sent a mile under the watch tonight. The crew rowed in 5:10 against the tide, but with a fair southerly favoring wind. The time was tiptop when the conditions are considered.

The freshman eight did not go out tonight, but witnessed the 'Varsity rowing from the launch Tarpon. The second 'Varsity eight did its evening rowing up stream, without a coach. Payne Whitney's houseboat Captivia took an anchorage off the Yale quarters tonight and will remain until after the regatta.

Harvard has already announced its graduate eight. Its make-up will be: Stroke, Eliot Farley; No. 7, Roger Cutler; No. 6, Lothrop Withington; No. 5, J. F. Lawrence; No. 4, W. T. Gardiner; No. 3, George Von L. Meyer; No. 2, G. P. Metcalfe; bow, G. H. Balch; coxswain, Charles T. Abeles.

Harvard's 'Varsity eight paddled down stream three miles this evening and came back in three brisk stretches. Coach Wray left the 'Varsity midway down stream and, picking up the freshmen, sent them over the first mile of the upper course at a 35 stroke. No time was taken.

Harvard's victory in baseball over Yale at New Haven today was celebrated by the Crimson rowing camp tonight with a big bonfire, which lighted up the river for miles. The squad paid its annual visit to the Yale quarters and heard the returns of the game over a special wire.

W. A. Meikelham, referee of the races, arrived at New London today.

MEREDITH AFTER TITLE.

Pennsylvania Runner Hopes to Surpass Long's Old Mark in Tryouts.

Maxey Long's fifteen-year-old 440 yards record of 0:47 4-5, which has been the target this year for the greatest collection of quarter-mile runners in the history of American athletics, will be under fire again in the Eastern tryouts at Cambridge on Saturday. Ted Meredith, University of Pennsylvania's 440 and 880 yards intercollegiate champion, who has taken several shots at the mark without success this season, will direct his efforts on the record once again Saturday, and word comes from Philadelphia that he is in shape to at least equal the wonderful figures. The dual intercollegiate title holder yesterday entered for the tryouts, withholding his entry until the last minute to make certain of his condition. It is expected that Meredith will represent the Meadow Brook Club of Philadelphia in the Cambridge meet, for he carried their emblem in the open competitions during the past Winter. Meredith did not intend to enter the tryouts, but he wants to surpass Long's record, and there is no better place to try for it than on the stadium track. His expenses to the national championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in August would have been borne by either the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association or the Meadow Brook Club, and will be in the event he is beaten at Cambridge.

Athlete Richards Suspended.

Alma Richards, the Cornell University high jumper and champion of the world, has been suspended by the Middle Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union for padding his expense account to a meet held recently in Philadelphia. The suspension will keep the great jumper out of the Eastern tryouts for the national championships next Saturday in Cambridge, and may prevent him from representing the Illinois A. C. in the Western trials at Chicago next month. Richards, despite his defeat by Wesley Oler, Jr., of Yale in the intercollegiate championships, is regarded by followers of athletics as the most likely candidate for the national high jump title.

Atlantic Y. C. Officers to Dine.

Flag officers of the Atlantic Yacht Club will hold their annual dinner at the Sea Gate home of the organization tonight. It will be the first entertainment of the Summer season. In addition to the three flag officers, the guests of the evening will include Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., and Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone. The flag officers this year are Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, Vice Commodore Peterson, and Rear Commodore H. E. Jones. An entertainment, arranged by Francis A. Weisman, will follow the dinner.

TRAVERS HAS HARD MATCH WITH NEWTON

Former Pacific Coast Golf Champion Drives "Jerry" to 3 to 2 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Jerome D. Travers, national open golf champion, four-time winner of the amateur crown and possessor of two legs on the Lynnewood Hall Cup, advanced within striking distance of his third leg and permanent possession of the trophy presented by Mrs. George D. Widener today, when he defeated W. H. Gardner, 2d, of Buffalo and F. C. Newton of Baltusrol in the first and second rounds of the annual tournament at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club. In the semi-final round tomorrow morning Travers will play Dr. M. K. Neiffer, Huntingdon Valley, and unless the unusual, not to say unexpected, happens he will play Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol, the New Jersey amateur champion, in the final. Marston must first dispose of Richard Mott of Huntingdon Valley.

The gallery that followed the morning match between Travers and Gardner numbered about 150, while the afternoon crowd was equally large, in spite of the rain. Against Gardner, Travers lost only one hole, the first. When he won the second hole by driving to the green and taking two putts for a three, he secured the honor and held it until the match was concluded at the fourteenth hole, where he was 5 up with 4 to play.

Travers resorted to an iron from some of the tees, particularly the ones where accuracy was more to be desired than distance. His putting and approaching were quite up to the standard of the day before, and his iron play was superb. After reaching the turn in 39 strokes, and being 2 up, Travers made threes on the tenth and twelfth—the intervening eleventh was halved in 5—and was 4 up. He played safely for halves on the next two holes, and received his opponent's congratulations. The cards:

Travers, out	6	3	5	5	3	4	5	4	4	—39
Gardner, out	4	4	6	5	3	5	6	4	4	—41
Travers, in	3	5	3	5	4					
Gardner, in	4	5	4	5	4					

Second to the Travers-Newton match, the defeat handed B. W. Corkran by Dr. Neiffer in the second round was the most interesting event of the afternoon. Dr. Neiffer had not the brilliancy of Corkran, but played along like the proverbial timepiece, and finally won at the seventeenth hole, 3 up and 1 to play.

Travers had a hard match with Newton, who was the Pacific Coast champion several years ago. Both players appeared to like the rain, at least both of them profited by the fact that owing to the wet turf they could drop their approach shots dead to the hole without fear of overrunning the green. It looked like an easy victory for the open champion when he won the first two holes in par to one over. But on the second Newton kept straight down the course, and was safely home in three, with two putts for par five.

Meanwhile Travers had visited the brook on his second shot, picked out, and played four into a trap alongside the green. He then picked up and gave the hole to his opponent. On the fourth hole Travers looked like a sure winner, but the aspect changed when Newton ran down a twenty-foot putt for a half in par four. By this time the crowd was beginning to ask, "Who's Newton?" They had more reason to ask when Newton got a two in the short fifth hole, and the match was square. Both players had driven to within two feet of the pin, but "Jerry" missed his putt.

The next two holes were divided, Travers winning the sixth and Newton the seventh. Both made long putts on the seventh, Travers one of eighteen feet for a five leaving Newton a fifteen-footer for a four. When he gently piloted it into the hole the match was square again.

Travers then won two holes in a row and was two up at the turn. Newton then won the next two, the first when Travers drove out of bounds and the second when he drove into the stream in front of the eleventh tee. Not to be outdone, Newton returned the compliment by driving into the stream on the twelfth, Travers winning with a four to a five. Using his iron, Travers made a beautiful shot from the thirteenth tee and placed his second just short of the green from where he pitched his approach stone dead. Newton did likewise, but it was the odd, and Jerry was two up.

Horseshoes are supposed to bring luck, but Newton did not find it so on the fifteenth, where he was still two down. His approach was in the rough, just over the green, and the ball rested alongside a horseshoe. He barely got out and then hit the back of the cup with his fourth shot, but missed, and lost the hole when Travers went down from ten feet away. An indifferent half in 7 on the sixteenth ended the match in favor of the open champion. The cards:

Travers, out	4	3	7	4	3	5	5	6	4	—39
Newton, out	5	4	5	4	2	6	4	6	5	—41
Travers, in	*	5	4	4	5	4	7			
Newton, in	3	4	5	5	5	6	7			

*Picked up after driving out of bounds.

Summary of first sixteen:

First Sixteen.—First Round—J. D. Travers, Upper Montclair, defeated W. H. Gardner, 2d, Buffalo, 5 and 4; F. C. Newton, Baltusrol, defeated Hugh Willoughby, Philadelphia Country Club, 5 and 4; Dr. M. K. Neiffer, Huntingdon Valley, defeated E. A. Service, Philadelphia Country Club, 1 up, (19 holes;) B. W. Corkran, Jr., Baltimore, defeated C. B. Calvert, Aronimink, 6 and 4; C. B. Buxton, Huntingdon Valley, defeated W. L. Thompson, Huntingdon Valley, 4 and 2; Richard Mott, Huntingdon Valley, defeated J. N. Stearns, 3d, Nassau, 3 and 1; M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, defeated C. B. Webster, Jr., Frankford Country Club, 6 and 4; E. B. Humphreys, Huntingdon Valley, defeated Roland Lippincott, Huntingdon Valley, 4 and 3.
Second Round—Travers defeated Newton, 3 and 2; Neiffer defeated Corkran, 3 and 2; Mott defeated Buxton, 1 up; Marston defeated Humphreys, 6 and 5.

Engineer Golfers on Links.

The Golf Club of the Engineers' Club visited the links of the Arcola Country Club yesterday for one of the monthly one-day tournaments. As usual there were foursomes in the early hours, with a medal handicap in the afternoon. J. G. Wright and Leigh Best won the foursomes, with a combined score of 192, 31—161, while second award went to D. A. Fox and C. I. Small, with 204, 42—162.

In Class A of the handicap R. G. Hughes and F. E. Lally tied with respective cards of 91, 11—80 and 90, 5—80. In Class B Richard Devens was the winner, with 100, 18—82, and J. G. Wright was second, with 100, 17—83. In the third set the winner was C. M. Wales, with 114, 32—82, and J. G. Bateman was second, with 108, 26—82, after a play-off.

Golf Record at Shenecossett Club.

Carl H. Anderson, professional golfer of the Shenecossett Country Club, New London, yesterday established a new record for the club course, by going out in 35 and returning in 36. Anderson made the first four holes at par, doing one stroke better at the fifth. He dropped one at the seventh, but made it two better in the eighth. Coming in the sixteenth and eighteenth were each done one better than par. He fell short one each at the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth. The card:

Out	4	4	4	3	4	3	6	3	4—35
In	4	6	5	4	4	3	3	4	3—36—71

Post Entries at Fox Hills.

Judging from the entries already received by the Tournament Committee, it is not unlikely that there will be nearly two hundred players tee off tomorrow at the annual invitation tournament of the Fox Hills Golf Club. The Tournament Committee has decided to add a fifth sixteen trophy.

Miss Chatfield Wins Test Round.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Miss Ethel Chatfield of the Kishwaukee Country Club, Sycamore, Ill., today won the low qualifying prize in the Windsor Golf Club's two-day invitation tournament, an event of the Women's Western Golf Association. His score was 90.

WELSH AND WHITE MATCHED

Two Lightweights Will Box at Brighton Beach July 3.

Freddie Welsh, the world's lightweight champion, and Charley White, the hardest-hitting fighter in the world, have at last been matched.

Several days ago White issued an ultimatum to Welsh and said in plain language that Welsh feared the issue. Negotiations were at once opened, and the match was closed last night. This contest will be held at the Brighton Beach Sporting Club on Saturday night, July 3.

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200 large, airy rooms, running water, private baths; elevator; ocean view; table and service unsurpassed. Special June rates. Booklet. H. J. Dynes.

HOTEL STANLEY So. Carolina Avenue, Near Beach. Comfort without extravagance. T. & R. McDonald.

CLARENDON HOTEL Virginia Avenue. Favorite House. For Spring and Summer guests. Free Booklet.

New Clarion Kentucky Ave., 2d House from ocean; elevator to street; open all year. Garage. S. K. BONIFACE.

NEW JERSEY.
New Hotel Breslin
On Lake Hopatcong, Mt. Arlington, N. J.
Now open—the ideal hotel at which to enjoy the summer or the week-end. Elevation 1,400 feet. No malaria; no mosquitoes. Only one hour from New York via D., L. & W. R.R., enables the business man to commute at $12 a month and get the benefit of the same cool, bracing mountain air which usually requires a day's travel. 300 rooms, with hot and cold running water; 100 private bath suites. Motor boating, canoeing, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, saddle horses. Excellent motoring. Orchestra, dances, cafe, grill. Booklet with auto maps and special June, July and family rates mailed. 'Phone No. 1—Hopatcong.
G. FRANK COPE.

THE NEW
Essex Hotel & Sussex Cottages
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Directly on the Ocean. NOW OPEN.
Concert and dance orchestras. Golf, Tennis, Riding, Garden. Hot and cold sea water in bathrooms. Fine cottage for rent in connection with the hotel. N. Y. Office, 509 5th Ave. 'Phone 3654 Murray Hill.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

The BREAKERS Best Moderate Hotel on the Beach.
Cor. Ocean & 2d Ave., Asbury Park, N. J. Spec. June rates. (Formerly The Imperial.) A well-equipped, well-run, comfortable hotel. $2.50 up; wkly. $9-$18. A. D. WIDDEMER.

HOTEL COLONIAL
North Asbury Park. Facing ocean and Deal Lake; finest residential section; suites with private baths. Ownership management.

HOTEL MARTIN, Highlands, N. J., phone, gas, running water in all rooms, finest cuisine, special cooking for convalescents, bathing; $10 week, $2.50 day up; garage free. T. Gerbrach.

RESORTS, CAMPS, ETC.
NEW ENGLAND.

Maine Coast
You will find the vacation of your heart's desire down in this
Wonderful Sea Country
The big resorts with their superb hotels and summer pleasures; small inns in wonderful places, quaint fishing villages, little island colonies, beautiful camps.
Nowhere else in America do you get so much of the real flavor of the sea, or such beauty of shore, woods and sky, or such glorious out-door life—yachting, bathing, golf, camping, motoring, fishing.

Send for Booklet "Along New England Shores." Address
Vacation Bureau
171 Broadway, Room 190, New York City
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Boston & Maine R.R. Maine Central R.R.

For a Delightful Early Spring Outing come to
The Bethel Inn
Bethel, Maine.
An Inn of Comfort.
Every Convenience. Hot-water heat and open fires.
Trains from New York at 9:40 P. M. to Portland, Me., and thence to Bethel via Grand Trunk.
Booklet on request.
O. D. SEAVEY, Manager.

WHITE MOUNTAINS
NEW PROFILE HOUSE
TWENTY COTTAGES, OPEN JULY 1ST.
Catering to those who wish a Summer Home in a resort favored with a clientele of the highest order. ON IDEAL TOUR. Fine Garage. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Fishing.
C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres. Booking Office in charge of E. B. RICH, Hotel Vendome, Boston, Mass.

Passaconaway Inn
York Cliffs Maine
Directly on the ocean. Every charm of a cool, picturesque summer resort. Bathing, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Tea Garden, Orchestra. Modern Social Dancing. Wonderful Ocean and Sunset Views. Miles of Fragrant Pines. Cottages for Rent. W. H. TORREY, Mgr. OPEN JUNE 26.

THE GRISWOLD
EASTERN POINT, NEW LONDON, CT.
Finest Summer Resort Hotel in America. 2½ hours from New York or Boston. Open June 1 to S

PLANS TO CONTINUE GREENHUT BUSINESS

Merchandise Creditors Submit Alternative Propositions for a Reorganization.

OLD MANAGER IS ACCUSED

Referee Olney Says Counsel Bacon Must Prove His Charges That the Truth Is Smothered.

The hearing before Peter B. Olney, referee in the bankruptcy proceedings of the J. B. Greenhut Company, was continued yesterday afternoon in the assembly room of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building. R. E. Dwight of Rounds, Schurman & Dwight, counsel for the Creditors' Protective Committee for the majority of the merchandise creditors, outlined a proposed plan of reorganization of the Greenhut Company, which, he said, would be submitted today to all of the creditors of the company.

Selden Bacon of Duer, Strong & Whitehead, of counsel for the Independent Creditors' Committee, strongly opposed this plan, and said that he would fight the adoption of any reorganization scheme based on the statement of assets and creditors included in the plan submitted. Mr. Bacon charged preferential payments, a misstatement of the assets of the company, and other unlawful proceedings by Captain J. B. Greenhut.

After Mr. Bacon's address, Referee Olney said:

"Counsel for the Independent Creditors' Committee has made assertions here that many things should be brought to light that have not been brought to light. He has stated that he can show what these things are. Counsel will be permitted to prove his allegations before we go further with reorganization plans."

Counsel for the trustees now managing the property of the bankrupt notified the referee that he would appear shortly to ask for an order for the sale of many of the assets of the company. The referee fixed the time for the consideration of this subject at 11 o'clock next Tuesday morning in his office at 68 William Street.

Alternative Reorganization Plans.

The reorganization plan to be promulgated among the creditors today provides for forming a company, the capital stock of which shall be of three classes, namely: Cumulative 6 per cent. first preferred stock, to be retired out of the earnings of the company; non-cumulative 6 per cent. second preferred stock, to be retired out of the earnings of the company after the first preferred stock has been retired, and common stock on which no dividend shall be paid until all of the first and second preferred stock has been retired.

The capital stock of the company is to be placed in the hands of three trustees, one to be selected by those subscribing to the first preferred stock and two to be approved by the Creditors' Protective Committee.

Alternative propositions for stock subscriptions are submitted to the creditors of the bankrupt other than the holders of bonds which are secured under the general mortgage held by the Central Trust Company as Trustee. These alternatives are:

First Proposition.—Twelve and one-half per cent. of the principal of their claims in cash, 25 per cent. in 6 per cent. cumulative first preferred stock, 25 per cent. in 6 per cent. non-cumulative second preferred stock, and 37½ per cent. in common stock at the rate of one share of stock for each $100 of the balance due upon each creditor's claim.

Second Proposition.—Fifty per cent. of their claims in first preferred stock, 25 per cent. in second preferred stock, and 25 per cent in common stock.

Provisions for Bondholders.

To the bondholders excluded in the foregoing plan this proposition is made:

Fifty per cent. of their claims in first preferred stock, which shall contain a provision that in the retirement of said stock out of the earnings it shall be subordinated to the first preferred stock offered to general creditors; 25 per cent. in second preferred stock, and 25 per cent. in common stock.

Following the statement of this proposition is this paragraph, to which special attention is called by those urging the adoption of the plan:

It is agreed that J. B. Greenhut and the Monmouth Securities Company for their general claims shall accept the offer made to bondholders with the further provision, however, that the first preferred stock received by said J. B. Greenhut and the Monmouth Securities Company, either as general creditors or as bondholders, shall contain a provision that in the retirement of said stock out of earnings it shall be subordinated to the first preferred stock offered to all the other creditors, including the other bondholders.

The total amount of the claims of the bondholders, the proposed plan specifies, "shall be reduced to not more than $5,000,000, or such less sum as may remain due upon said bonds after the sale of the mortgaged property by the trustees, free of the lien of said general mortgage to the Central Trust Company, as hereinabove provided, and the application of the proceeds of such sale thereon."

The sale referred to shall be "of the real estate covered by the mortgage to the Central Trust Company, as trustee, and comprising the Siegel-Cooper store, the Greenhut store, and the Warehouse property."

Greenhut to Provide Cash.

Concerning the participation of J. B. Greenhut and those associated with him in the bankrupt store in the reorganized company the plan provides:

An underwriting syndicate is to be formed by Joseph B. Greenhut which shall subscribe and pay for first preferred stock of the company at par to an amount equivalent to the cash to be paid to creditors other than bondholders under the first proposition. In consideration of such underwriting, the underwriters are to acquire the claims, if any, which the new company may have against any Director or stockholder of the J. B. Greenhut Company other than claims for merchandise sold or money loaned or upon notes or other instruments for the payment of money.

The present stockholders of the J. B. Greenhut Company are to receive six thousand shares of common stock of the company, pro rata.

J. B. Greenhut is to give such portion of his time as the Directors may decide to avail themselves of without any compensation, until all of the first preferd stock has been retired.

The plan anticipates that the bondholders will acquire title to the Siegel-Cooper store on the east side of Sixth Avenue, in consideration, provides for the lease of the store by the new company for an annual rental equivalent to 4 per cent. of the gross sales of the company during each fiscal year, the rental not to exceed $225,000 a year. The Warehouse property, if acquired by the bondholders, shall be leased to the company for an annual rental equivalent to the total of the mortgage interest, insurance and taxes on the property.

The representatives of the Creditors' Protective Committee will send out a statement of the alleged benefits of the plan and a recommendation that the first proposition made to the general creditors be accepted by them.

Charges Against Greenhut.

Mr. Bacon's opposition to the plan will be followed today by a circular letter from the Independent Creditors' Committee to the merchandise creditors in which the lawyer's arguments are summed up. The letter objects to the inclusion among the creditors of the Monmouth Securities Company, which holds $3,600,000 in bonds, on the ground that the company is composed of members of the Greenhut family. Furthermore, the letter sets forth that there are "clear, substantial claims of $2,408,000 against the Greenhuts and the Monmouth Securities Company for their withdrawal from the funds of the estate" of money for excess salaries, payments under ban, ng mentality agreements, preferential payments to the Monmouth Securities Company, preferential payments on notes indorsed by J. B. Greenhut, and preferential payments of interest to the Monmouth Securities Company. This sum of $2,408,000 should be returned to the bankrupt company, the letter contends, and distributed among the "legitimate" creditors.

The examination of Captain Greenhut, by which Mr. Bacon hoped to prove his allegations, did not get very far yesterday. The main points developed were that Captain Greenhut had paid the Monmouth Company $400,000 last October and that the solvency of the Greenhut Merchandise Company had been impaired by payments from its resources to the bank operated by Captain Greenhut in connection with his store. Captain Greenhut's answer to these facts was that he had to make the payments described to prevent the utter and immediate collapse of the store company.

Captain Greenhut denied that he had ever artificially enhanced his credit by misrepresenting his assets, and he asserted that every payment made by him out of the funds of the store company had been authorized by the Directors. Mr. Bacon could not find such authorization in the minutes of the Directors, and Mr. Greenhut's son, the Secretary of the Board, was instructed to look for them. He had not reported when the hearing adjourned until 2 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon, when it will be reopened in the same place.

Hard Coal Tone Better.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the beneficial effects of continued restriction at the anthracite mines are becoming more apparent every week. The market has developed a better tone of late, owing to the manner in which the output is being held down, rather than to any marked increase in demand, although the movement in some directions has picked up slightly. While the independent operators are selling some tonnage below the circular, there is less price cutting now than earlier in the season, and the situation is certainly no worse. That is usually true in the Summer. The bituminous trade is still drifting. The majority opinion is that it is drifting toward higher prices in the Fall, but as yet no surface indications of strength have appeared.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

A VERY HIGH-GRADE STOCK OF

TRIMMINGS, LACES,

Robes, Silks, Woolens, Etc.,

Consisting of Real Hand-made Venice, Oriental, Torchon, Irish, Cluny, and other Laces, ranging in price as high as $10.00 per yard.

Also a Stock of COLLARS, Hand-Embroidered Linen Robes and Shirt Waist Fronts.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

Will Sell Today, Wednesday, June 23d, '15, At 10:30 A. M., at Salesroom, 15-17 Mercer St., Near Canal St., N. Y. C.

NOTICE—The entire offering is of an exceptionally high calibre, and adaptable for the finest retail trade, and will be sold strictly without reserve. For further information you may telephone Spring 4299.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,

520-522 BROADWAY.

Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.

To-day, Wednesday, June 23d, 10:30 A. M., Special peremptory auction sale. Select offering

Men's, Youths' & Children's

CLOTHING

Consisting of Men's & Youths' SUITS, TROUSERS, Children's Knicker & Novelty Suits

Sale will commence with about 50 Lots

Men's Furnishing Goods.

INSPECTION TODAY from 12 M. to 5 P. M.

Wholesale Stock—$10,000 Valuation

Staple and Fancy Ladies' and Children's

Furnishings

INFANTS' WEAR.

Frank Jacobovitz, by D. S. Bellows, Auct'r, Sells Tomorrow, Thursday, 10:30 A. M., At 10 Lispenard St. - Tele. 2950 Franklin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Benj. S. Wise, Auct'r,

will sell at the galleries,

428 Columbus Av., 81st,

To-day, Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

also Thursday at 2 P. M.

Balance of the personal property formerly belonging to the late

Fanny Davenport,

Together with the contents of a mansion removed from Riverside Drive.

Exhibition To-day.

Goods on view 9 A. M. and during entire sale.

Salvage Stock of Cantor Bros Co.

Mattress Manufacturers

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23D, 1915, 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y., 100 Bales Cotton Linters, Jute Felt, Cotton Waste, Shoddy and Cotton Felt. Also quantity Excelsior, Black and White Hair, Silk Floss, large quantity Ticking in printed, fancy, and sateens; Mattress Covering, Binding, and Sewing Cotton, etc. By order of LEOPOLD GANS CO. Telephone, Spring 2248-2249.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs, Will Sell To-morrow, Thursday, June 24th, 1915, AT 10:30 A. M., ON PREMISES, 2348 B'way, bet. 110th & 111th Sts., N.Y.C.,

Elaborate Fixtures

Consisting of Circassian Walnut Wallcases, 8 Silent Salesman Showcases, Hat Case, Shelving, National Cash Register, Forms, Brass and Nickel Display Stands, etc., etc.

Also high-grade stock of Haberdashery

COTTON SELLS OFF AND THEN RECOVERS

Afternoon Market Recuperates from Five Point Decline in Morning Session.

WEATHER DELIGHTS BEARS

Experts Believe 1915 Crop Will Be Best Since Yield of 1911.

Cotton sold off further yesterday and around the low level prices showed a loss of about nine points. At this time the undertone was weak and liquidation was general. Along in the afternoon, however, a renewal of bullish support, together with local short covering, brought about a rally which left prices practically unchanged for the session.

There was little feature to yesterday's market. The weather, in the opinion of local bears, is ideal. Already tentative crop estimates are being made and they suggest a supply which in conjunction with stocks carried over from the present season would give more raw material than most cotton men are prepared to concede that the world will need. The Cotton and Cotton Oil News in its latest issue says:

"It is the opinion of this paper that the condition of the crop at this time is the nearest perfect it has been since 1911. We look for a reduction of 10 to 12 per cent., and think with this reduction that it is reasonable to look for a crop of 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 bales. Such crop will sell for 10 cents per pound or better, though we may again see a glut in the market during the early Fall months, especially if cotton is barred out of Europe by the continuation of the war. The only relief we will have from a very radical depression is from the large amount of emergency currency to be loaned by the Federal Reserve banks on cotton properly warehoused. Therefore, if we have adequate warehouse facilities in every town, there will be little distressed cotton pressing on the market and prices may not go any lower or very little lower than at present."

Inasmuch as The Cotton and Cotton Oil News is stoutly devoted to the championship of the Southern planter, the admission of such a crop prospect was bearishly received.

Although Liverpool opinion is generally against the market, one or two firms take a conservatively bullish opinion. One firm in a letter which has just reached the American trade says:

"While we should keep before us the possibility of a large supply of raw material next season, we ought at the same time not to forget the wonderful capacity for consumption which the world's spindles have shown during the present season, notwithstanding all the obstacles by the world-wide war."

Textile conditions in this country are generally satisfactory. Cotton mills are holding out for present prices on staples, although buyers appear to be awaiting developments before placing contracts. There is confidence in the outlook and inquiries are plentiful.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, Memphis 18 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was dull, 5 points decline, 9.55 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows (closed firm):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.41	9.24	9.34@ 9.35	9.84@ 9.85
Oct.	9.81	9.66	9.75	9.75@ 9.76
Dec.	10.04	9.91	10.01@10.02	10.00@10.01
Jan.	10.12	9.99	10.00@10.02	10.07@10.08
March	10.34	10.24	10.30@10.32	10.31@10.33
May	10.46	10.46	10.52@10.54	10.51@10.53

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,526	2,486	672
New Orleans	1,136	2,500	2,455
Mobile	....	158	1,113
Savannah	947	617	1,937
Charleston	73	41	....
Wilmington	29	33	....
Norfolk	152	567	220
Total port receipts, same day last year	10,840,	against	6,399

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	135	312	96
Memphis	155	847	616
St. Louis	97	975	750
Houston	1,015	1,388	5,084

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Year.
Galveston	700 to 1,000	2,814	1,741
New Orleans	100 to 300	1,881	898

Total exports yesterday: 5,754 bales; so far this season, 8,062,835, against 8,804,783 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	1915.	Stocks. 1914.
745	New Orleans	9.00	178,947	110,017
25	Mobile	9.00	16,188	8,093
200	Savannah	9.00	69,297	28,404
—	Galveston	9.20	184,514	126,183
—	Wilmington	....	37,758	13,107
217	Norfolk	9.00	53,026	20,985
39	Augusta	9.00	90,977	17,523
250	Memphis	8.87	101,605	75,722
—	St. Louis	9.00	24,753	19,891
165	Houston	9.05	71,046	56,757

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points decline, at 5.23d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 17,000 bales, including 12,000 American. Closed barely steady.

A JUMP IN EXPORTS.

Those Last Week from This Port Were Nearly $30,000,000.

Exports at this port in the week ended June 19, exceeded those of the week before by almost $5,500,000, according to the Custom House statement issued yesterday. Last week's outward shipments totaled $29,992,048, compared with $24,516,535 in the week before, and $21,507,153 in the week before that. In the corresponding week last year, the exports were valued at only $14,768,234. The total exports here for the year to date aggregate $638,982,704, against $456,787,859 the same period of 1914.

France and England, which are alternating weekly for place at the top of the export column shifted positions again last week. England was in the lead the week before, but last week dropped behind France. The latter country took merchandise out of this port valued at $8,270,566, while England's purchases totaled $6,999,508. The Netherlands came next with shipments worth $3,071,307. Russian purchases here for the week were reported at $2,111,180. Merchandise for British possessions reached the high total of $1,958,918.

Shipments to Scotland were unusually heavy, being put down at $955,148. Scandinavian exports were smaller than in some recent weeks. Outward trade with Japan amounted to $404,869, and to Japanese possessions, $121,210. The Argentine led in exports to South American countries with $803,700. Brazil came next with merchandise manifested at $607,148. Cuba exports totaled $868,797, while Mexican exports had a value of $222,420.

O. K. BRONX RIVER BRIDGE.

Federal Authorities Grant Permit for Subway Track Structure.

The Public Service Commission was notified yesterday that the Board of Estimate has received the consent of the War Department for the construction of a bridge over the Bronx River at Westchester Avenue. A notification from Colonel W. M. Black, United States Engineer for this district, was received by the commission at its meeting yesterday and referred immediately to counsel and to the Chief Engineer.

The bridge is to be built to carry the tracks of the Pelham Bay Park branch of the Lexington Avenue Subway, which at this point runs on an elevated structure. The plans call for a permanent bridge with a clearance of 61 feet above mean high water, so that all except tall-masted vessels will be able to pass beneath it.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER LOOKING at Fall samples of silk and cloth dresses. Call all week, 7th floor, 187 West 35th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits and coats all this week, 4th floor, 133 W. 15th St.

JOBBER looking after silk and cloth dresses. 135 West 27th St., 10th floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall dresses; orders given. 5th floor, 32 West 37th.

CONTRACTORS.—Silk dresses, well made, popular-priced; your own styles preferred. Call seventh floor, 134 West 26th St., after 3 P. M.

CONTRACTORS on silk dresses; must furnish own samples; immediate orders. Call all week, afternoons, 3d floor, 37 West 33d St.

TO CLOSE OUT 1,500 taffeta and wash dresses at sacrifice prices. Chas. Steger, 60 West 33d St.

JOBBER looking at Fall Dresses, Serges, and Silks. 9th floor, 130 West 29th St.

JOB of 75 infants' white cloaks to close out cheap. J. Levin, 583 Broadway.

WASH DRESS SPECIALS
White voile dresses, lace trimmed, $1; embroidered voile dress, $1.50; other good values, up to $3.75.
MAJESTIC DRESS CO.,
31-35 West 15th St.

FIRST QUALITY Taffeta Dresses, $7.50, all colors; Crepe de Chines, $5.50; also job of Cotton Dresses and Nets. M. & L. Grossman Co., 33-39 West 34th St.

JOB 200 DRESSES made in assorted colored voiles, stripes, and checks, latest models, regular price $3.75, to close out at $2.25. Levy, 121 Prince St.

250 CHILDREN'S COATS, COLORED PLUSH, SIZE 6 TO 14; BARGAIN FOR CASH. MAX ROTHBELL & SON, 103 EAST BROADWAY.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Cotton dresses from $8.50 to $7.50. Elgrade, 181 West 36th St.

WILL SELL Ballard Cutting Machine, straight knife, slightly used, bargain. 2 216 Times Annex.

PALM BEACH suits with label for immediate delivery. Broadway Dress Co., 60 Grand St.

NECKWEAR SALESMEN.
High-class ladies' soft neckwear concern wants salesmen on strictly commission basis, who trade in any of the following States: New York, Pennsylvania, New England (except Maine and New Hampshire), Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas. Can be carried as a side line. Apply in person or by letter, Room 748, Fifth Av. Building.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT
covering the entire country, and having exceptional showroom, desires additional line for decorators, fine furniture dealers, and gift shops; unusual opportunity for out-of-town concern needing New York representation. Address Agent, W 146 Times.

SALESMAN, cloaks, suits, open for position; entire New England States; reference. W 142 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Monday...3¼@3¾ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Inquiries for Uniform Cloth.

During the last couple of days there has been an increased inquiry in the piece goods market for uniform cloth for foreign Governments. Those who have been connected with this work state that possibility of a long war has been responsible for the renewal of activity. That this has a good deal to do with the matter is indicated by inquiries that are being received now from sources close to the British War Office. As soon as the question of representation has been adjusted the mill agents believe that England will again be in this market for goods. The Serbian contract is still in process of negotiation.

Litigation Over Dyes.

Factors in the clothing trade, who have been following the dyestuff situation closely, believe that some arrangement should be made to obviate trouble with the retailers in case it becomes necessary to use fugitive colors. Their contention is that the retailers may find very good cause, even for court action, where no notification has been given of a substitution for the fast dyes in the garments they buy. The endless litigation, that may ensue as a result of misunderstanding between buyers and sellers, might be eliminated if some agreement could be reached before the situation becomes serious and is actually beyond adjustment.

Dress Goods Trade Easier.

The dress goods market has seen a more active demand during the past two days than for some time past. One selling agent said that the number of telephoned orders had increased to quite an extent. This sudden spurt in the demand has not been so much a source of gratification to selling agents as it might be, because the call for merchandise is regarded somewhat in the light of preparation for a strike in the coat and suit trade. If labor trouble does come up, it is generally believed that the walk-out will take place on July 1. Outside of this, the cutting-up trade is unusually free from disturbing influences. There is no trouble over the style question and the retailers seem inclined to order this week earlier than has been their custom.

Something Will Have to Happen.

It is now more or less generally accepted in the local gray goods market that unless some extraordinary change in the price of cotton takes place, either up or down, in the next two or three days, there will be no change in the condition of business until after the Fourth of July. Sellers say that with the tail of the half year at hand and with inventory taking the popular Summer sport at the moment, good trading cannot be looked for in spite of the flashes of activity that have occurred from time to time in the last week or so and that have given rise to opinions that a buying movement was at hand. An upturn in cotton, after the holiday, will do a great deal more toward stimulating business, it is contended, than a break in the price of the staple.

Gray Goods Demand Light.

Yesterday was another quiet day in the local gray goods market, so far as staple goods were concerned. There was not much doing on their drills or sheetings from all accounts, while in the printcloth end of the market the only feature was the selling of 39-inch 68-72s more freely at 4 9-16 cents for spot delivery. Rumors were heard that these goods could be had at that price for delivery in July and August, as well as spot, but the impression prevailed pretty generally that the mills would want at least 4⅝ cents for the later shipments. In the line of specialties, an unusually large business on piques is reported. Spot printcloth prices for the day were:

39 -inch, 80-80s	.6c	38½-inch, 64-56s	.3⅝c
39 -inch, 72-76s	.5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	.3½c
39 -inch, 68-72s	.4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	.3⅜c
38½-inch, 64-64s	.4c	27 -inch, 64-60s	.2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	.3⅝c	27 -inch, 56-52s	.2½c

Burlap Prices Firm.

Prices continue firm to higher in the local burlap market, though the demand is restricted somewhat by the lack of spot supplies here. Much of the present business consists of resales of goods bought to arrive in the near future, on which the original purchasers are making good profits. If anything, the present demand for the heavier burlaps is better than the call for lightweights. These prices were quoted here nominally yesterday on spot and afloat forty-inch goods: 7¼-ounce, 9.50 cents; 8-ounce, 8.60 cents; 10-ounce, 7.85 cents, and 10½-ounce, 8 cents. Some business is reported to have been done at figures slightly lower than the foregoing on goods to arrive in the next two to four weeks. The outlook for more liberal deliveries of burlaps in the next several months is not considered bright here in view of reports of additional orders placed with the Calcutta and Dundee mills by the British Government, which orders take precedence over civilian business.

Crude Rubber Prices Firmer.

Prices on the principal grades of crude rubber continue to gather strength in this market in spite of inactivity on the part of buyers. The price strength of the plantation rubbers here is largely due to the activity in these grades abroad, while the Brazilian rubber prices are sustained by the limited quantities that are being received here just now. Yesterday it was said that up-river fine, pale crêpe, and smoked sheets could all be had for spot shipment at 65 cents a pound. There is no demand at all here for rubber for the later shipments, prices apparently being too high for the tastes of the manufacturing companies at this time. As they have waited for some time now for lower figures to come around, it is apparent that they will either have to buy soon at whatever prices they can get or let their supplies run down to a point that will result in considerable buying when the price reverse comes, if it does.

Buyers Will Have More Latitude.

From the advance models of dresses that have so far been shown here for Fall, buyers will have more latitude in their operations during the coming season than has been the case for some time. For instance, models are now being shown here of semi-fitted Princess effects in dresses for the new season and with them, in the same line, are offered the more or less loose-fitting effect of the redingote. This will mean, it is said, that the buyer will not have to confine his or her activities to either one or the other to be right, but with a fair amount of safety can buy both of these styles and the offerings that run between them. Ordinarily the offerings are all fitted, semi-fitted or loose at once, and to buy anything at that time than the one accredited type of garment is to lose money. According to one manufacturer, there is some doubt concerning the success of the Princess effects in the more popular-priced lines because of the difficulty in altering them in the store to suit the customer. In the higher-priced dresses, where the cost of alteration would likely not be so much of a factor in the sale, he thinks they will be very good.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTIC CITY—Herman Abrams, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d; Room 1,007.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; N. Schenthal, shoes; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger Bros. & Co.; N. Liberies, piece goods; 340 Broadway; Netherland.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewhaite, hosiery, underwear, gloves, shirts, men's knit goods; C. Freindlich, jewelry; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Rosenfeld & Co.; G. M. Harsh, manufacturers nightshirts, pajamas, drawers; 1,133 Broadway; Netherland.
BALTIMORE—I. X. L. Mfg. Co.; T. Silberman, ready-to-wear; Room 901; 1,261 Bway.
BANGOR—A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
BIRMINGHAM—L. Pisits D. G. Co.; A. Weinstein, silks, dress goods; J. Smulian, notions; 1,161 Broadway.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Mrs. E. S. Adelson, women's, children's wear; 15 East 20th.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; J. W. Kelly, worsteds, art embroidery; Miss J. E. Rowell, corsets; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—J. C. Stott, cloaks, suits, waists; Boztell.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; H. M. Schasker, general merchandise; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Crawford, Plummer Co.; Miss C. Frees, dresses, skirts; J. Schenker, dresses, skirts, waists; 12 W. 31st.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; L. F. Hill, children's dresses; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Milliken, infants' wear, knit goods; C. G. Sheffield, girls' coats; Mrs. Telford, furs; Mrs. Clark, untrimmed millinery; Mrs. Barrett, women's machine-made dresses; Mrs. Phillips, women's costumes, dresses; Mr. Phillips, women's coats, (basement buyers); Mr. Silverman, skirts; C. O. Cooper, women's coats, suits; Mr. Tomson, corsets, kimonos; Mr. Fleming, men's furnishing goods, knit underwear, hosiery, gloves; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; A. Sanborn, ribbons; Miss E. G. Cronin, infants' wear; E. B. Holmes, musical instruments; W. A. Hooper, toilet goods, cutlery; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery; underwear; D. Emery, representing; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Hirsch, jobs waists, silk dresses; Mr. Kahn, jobs waists, cloth skirts; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; H. A. Cook, corsets, muslin underwear, petticoats; M. Hornstein, representing; 432 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel-Cooper Bros.; M. Sloper, electroplated rings, brooches, earrings; 605 Bway.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; I. B. Hope, boys' clothing, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 220 5th Av.; Great Northern.
BUFFALO—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; W. Bone, flowers, feathers; C. O'Rourke, hats; C. Van Tassel, silks, ribbons; B'way Central.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; R. F. Smith, coats, suits; W. E. Henry, clothing; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; E. Fairbairn, knit underwear; 2 Walker.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. H. Price, corsets, umbrellas; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; H. W. Van Syckle, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Braude & Frank; H. Frank, cutlery; Braude, cutlery; B'way Central.
CINCINNATI—S. Och & Co.; G. Walters, trimmed hats; 621 B'way.
CINCINNATI — Schroeder-Krehnbrink Millinery Co.; V. V. Krehnbrink, millinery; J. K. Amann, millinery; Albert.
CINCINNATI—Model Skirt & Suit Co.; J. D. Jacobs, jobs coats, waists, skirts; 18 W. 27th.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Sons & Co.; J. F. Gallagher, men's furn. goods; 470 4th Av.; Prince & Bergh.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; J. D. Knight, representing; 18 W. 35th.
CLEVELAND—Reed Bros Co.; W. P. Weaver, millinery; 621 B'way.
CLEVELAND—E. M. Klein & Co.; G. Klein, skirts, dresses; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros.; J. C. Stirm, men's, boys' clothing, men's wear, (basement); 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Mrs. M. Lewis, misses', children's wear; 18 West 35th.
CLEVELAND—Joseph & Feiss Co.; S. Joseph, manufacturers clothing; 215 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Hart & Co.; J. W. Mason, silks, ribbons, notions; 37 West 32d.
DES MOINES—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; L. Strauss, trimmed hats; B. Strauss, representing; 621 Broadway.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; J. H. Clements, notions, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 31 Leonard.
DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; D. V. Davis, domestics, linens; Mr. Shand, representing; 2 Walker.
FALL RIVER—E. S. Brown Co.; E. E. Lewis, cloaks, suits, corsets, infants' wear; Latham.
GLOVERSVILLE—M. Lurie & Co.; J. Lurie, jobs coats, waists, skirts; 18 W. 27th.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—The Fashion; J. Dortman, jobs wash dresses, skirts; 49 W. 23d.
HARRISBURG.—Bowman & Co.; T. P. McCubbin, ready-to-wear, mdse. mgr.; 116 W. 32d.
HOUSTON—W. C. Munn Co.; W. T. Inkley, shoes; 1,160 Broadway; Marlborough.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. M. Wasson Co.; James Miller, silks; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; J. Miller, silks; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Boston Bargain Store; G. G. Rothschild, gen'l mdse.; McAlpin.
KANSAS CITY—Parisian Cloak Co.; Mrs. Schulze, dresses; Miss S. Platt, ladies' cloaks, children's wear; 7 W. 22d.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Department Store; J. A. Haberbach, upholstery, curtains, rugs, carpets, &c.; 95 Madison.
LOS ANGELES—"Bullocks;" E. C. Yourell, laces, trimmings, veilings, neckwear; G. A. Skinner, leather goods, ribbons, handkerchiefs; 95 Madison Av.
MACON—W. A. Doody Co.; W. E. Cornell, shoes; Grand.
MOBILE—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; J. Hammel, cloaks, waists, trimmings, gloves; B. Baron, shoes; 71 W. 23d.
MONTGOMERY—Scheuer, Wise & Co.; N. Scheuer, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
MILWAUKEE—M. Heinemann & Co.; A. H. Weisendorf, untrimmed hats; 621 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss Ryan, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; J. Schoenfeld, millinery; S. Muhlfelder, representing; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—Schulman & Evans; J. Schulman, woolens; Mr. Evans, woolens; Park Avenue.
NEW HAVEN—H. Wallick, woolens; Park Avenue.
NEW HAVEN—Rappaport & Tucker; M. Rappaport, woolens; R. Tucker, woolens; Park Avenue.
NEW ORLEANS—Tulane Shop; Mrs. J. Burnstein, ready-to-wear; Martinique.
NEW ORLEANS—M. Isaacs Co.; A. Good, hosiery; 148 West 23d.
NORTH ADAMS—M. Lurie & Co.; E. Ferber, jobs coats, waists, skirts; 18 W. 27th.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's;" I. Blauner, jobs waists, petticoats; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Nordon Straw Works; M. Kraftsow, manufacures ladies', children's hats; Broadway Central.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Sooten, men's, boys' furn. goods, gloves, shirts, underwear, women's hosiery; Miss E. Freeze, hosiery; C. H. Churchill, carpets, rugs; G. C. Levy, jobs women's ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSFIELD—Royal Cloak and Suit Co.; L. Nadelson, jobs Spring coats; 26 Union Sq.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous & Mitchell & Braun Co.; O. A. Moore, Jr., upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. H. Kirkpatrick, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
POTTSVILLE—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; B. N. Eckenrode, men's furnishing goods; 3 Walker St.; Herald Square.
PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; Miss C. M. Lambert, handkerchiefs; 220 5th Av.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; C. E. Baker, linens, white goods; 2 Walker.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss M. Bloomfield, ladies' gloves; Miss E. Miller, infants' wear; 2 Walker St.
READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; L. Eschwege, women's ready-to-wear; Imperial.
ST. JOSEPH—Sturges, Ellingwood & Goerman D. G. Co.; J. S. Ellingwood, cloaks, suits; Flanders.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; E. M. Sostman, jobs women's, misses' wash dresses; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.; F. B. Eisenstadt, representing; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Garland's; Miss E. B. Edgar, dresses; Miss K. Woods, waists; 15 East 28th; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Walker Dry Goods Co.; G. F. Newhard, notions, gloves, dress trimmings, umbrellas, knit goods; 256 Church St.
SYRACUSE—J. W. Hennocksburg, millinery; Herald Square.
SYRACUSE—Chappell, Dyer Co.; C. E. Tegge, cloaks, suits, 315 4th Av.; Park Av.
TOLEDO—Lion, Black & Co.; C. F. Weller, waists, wash dresses; Broztell.
TOLEDO—Lion Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. A. Tea, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 3 East 26th.
TORONTO—Novelty Lace and Veiling Co.; M. A. Teller, veilings, laces, neckwear, novelties; 141 5th Av.
TROY—Sidney Nathan, Palm Beach suits; 72 Madison Av.
UNIONTOWN—Wright-Metzler Co.; W. E. Shaw, carpets, upholstery; 320 Church St.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. H. Boyce, cotton dress goods; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; D. H. Rosen, men's clothing, hats, trunks, bags; 15 W. 26th.
WORCESTER—Jasper Bros.; M. Jasper, woolens; Broadway Central.
WORCESTER—Ben Marche; B. T. Shuman, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear; Broztell.
WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; C. H. Hughes, millinery; 2 Walker.
WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; A. E. Fish, colored, black dress goods; 2 Walker St.
YORK—P. Wiest's Sons; J. M. Rodgers, dry goods; 116 West 32d; Gregorian.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close Higher After Irregularity in Early Trading.

Further progress was made by the stock market yesterday, although during the earlier hours of the session many issues moved uncertainly. There was weakness in Canadian Pacific, which for a time influenced the rest of the market, and there was reaction in other parts of the list, but these movements did not prevail against a reassertion of the optimism with which traders have been looking upon the market. The financing of the war by issues on a scale never before dreamed of contains certain elements precautionary in character, but the effect of such considerations so far as our own position is concerned is much outweighed in local estimation by the very tangible proof of great money ease supplied by the existence of a surplus reserve in excess of $200,000,000.

Definite announcement was made yesterday of the first installment of the loans which it is proposed to make to Europe on American securities held on the other side and it is likely that further transactions of this kind will be put through as securities become available. It is plain, however, that our repurchases of American securities during the past year have largely reduced the floating supply of American stocks and bonds in Europe, and those that are still held there are for the most part being very firmly held. High as the rate which the British Government is now paying, the yield on many good American securities is higher, and that fact naturally influences the attitude of English holders toward their investments in American securities. Aside from the inconvenience of dealing with securities issued in a foreign currency, the loan just made for the benefit of the French Government, although made to a private banking house, is in a very satisfactory form for this market, being free, among other things, of the objections raised by some of our bankers against direct loans to belligerent countries.

The prevailing temper of the market was, perhaps, well illustrated by the market's indifference to the previous day's decision against the Lackawanna, an attitude which was specifically illustrated by an advance of eight points in the stock of that road yesterday. Some practical fruit of the recent rise in the price of copper was provided in an increased dividend on Anaconda, but that merely fulfilled expectations. There was other news bearing on particular properties, including a highly favorable statement by the Baltimore & Ohio for the month of May. That found reflection in a net gain of over two points in that road's common stock. Here and there the day's trading supplied some evidence of a little larger outside interest, but in the main the dealings seemed still to be in the hands of habitual traders.

At the moment the war news is perhaps a larger factor than it was for a long time, although the German successes against Russia would probably have little importance in the eyes of the market should they merely prove the prelude to the entrance into the struggle of some of the Balkan States on the side of the Allies. Such a turn in events was again suggested by yesterday's news.

LONDON MARKET SLOW.

Business Given Over to the Discussion of the New War Loan.

LONDON, June 22.—With the exception of a few transactions in oil shares, rubbers, United States Steel, and Canadian Pacific, business was practically given over to the discussion of the new war loan details. Dealers were busy answering clients' queries regarding the conversion, &c. Home rails and gilt-edge securities were dull, and in several instances weak, the new loan proving more attractive. The old war loan advanced on conversion rights.

The opinion in the money market that the new war loan would be responsible for higher money rates in the near future caused a smart rise in discount rates, which strength was also assisted by the continued drain of gold. In the late trading short bills touched 3⅞ to 4 and three months' bills 4 to 4¼, against 2⅞ and 3 to 3⅛, the final quotations of yesterday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.		
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90. Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½ 5
New York	4	4	4 5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½ 5
Cleveland	4	4	4½ 5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½ 5
Atlanta	4	4	4½ 5
Chicago	4	4	4½ 5
St. Louis	4	4	4½ 5
Minneapolis	4	4	5 5
Kansas City	4	4	4½ 5
Dallas	4	4	4½ 5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½ 6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅛	5 mos. 3
90 days	2½@2¾	6 mos. 3
4 mos.	2¾@3	7 mos. 3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3½	6 months	3¾@3¾
60 to 90 days	3¾		3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months	4	6 months	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76⅝	$4.76¼	$4.76⅜
Cables	4.77¼	4.76⅞	4.76⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	$4.76⅜	$4.76⅝
Paris	5.47½	5.46⅝
Berlin	.81¼	.81⅜
Austria	.83	15.25
Russia	15.20	89.35
Switzerland	5.37½	5.37
Scandinavia	26.38	26.38
China—		
Hongkong	43.45	43.65
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.24⅞	5.24⅝
Holland	.39⅛	.40⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	
Calcutta	33.00	
Italy	5.96½	5.96
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.90	42.00
Rio	25.70	25.80
Spain	18.90	19.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73⅛	$4.72⅝	$4.73	$4.72⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $309,909,953; balance, $15,872,154; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,450,951. The local banks have lost $8,142,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges in New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 8.75 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23¼d, off 1-16d; New York, 48⅝, off ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	462,367
Same day last year	198,089
Year to date	60,048,890
Same period last year	36,609,062
Average price and change 50 stocks	71.88 + .29
Same day last year	68.78 — .44

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.86	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.80	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
37¾	38	1,900	Alaska Gold Mines	38	38½	37½	37¾	— ⅛
18	18½	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	18½	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
75½	75¾	5,600	Amalgamated Cop	76⅝	76½	75¼	75⅜	— ⅛
51¾	51½	600	Am. Beet Sugar	51⅝	51⅝	50⅝	51	+ ⅛
45¾	45⅞	20,300	Am. Can	45¾	46⅞	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
101¼	102	300	Am. Can pf	102	102	102	102	— ⅛
56	56¼	1,800	Am. Car & Fdry	56⅛	56½	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
118	115	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118	118	118	118	— 1
102½	105	100	Am. Coal Products	103½	104¼	104½	104½	— ⅛
46⅜	46¾	900	Am. Cotton Oil	48	48	47½	47½	
7⅞	7⅞	600	Am. H. & Leather	7¾	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
34½	35	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34½	35	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
30	30¼	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	30⅜	30⅝	30	30	— ⅛
53	53¼	8,100	Am. Locomotive	53	54⅛	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
96¼	97	100	Am. Locomotive pf	97	97	97	97	+1
5½	6	300	American Malt	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	
81⅝	81½	3,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	82¼	82¾	80⅝	81½	— ⅛
40	41	4,300	Am. Steel Foundries	42	42⅝	39¾	40	— ⅛
108⅝	110	100	Am. Sugar Ref	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅛
114	114½	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	
123⅛	124	1,200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124	124	123½	123½	+ ⅛
226	227	100	Am. Tobacco	226⅜	226⅜	226⅜	226⅜	+ ⅛
106	107	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	+ ⅛
7	8	100	Am. Writing P. pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	
36⅜	38⅜	12,025	Anaconda Cop. Co	37	37	36¾	36⅝	— ⅛
101	101¼	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	100⅝	101⅛	100½	101	
101	101⅛	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101½	101	101¼	+ ⅛
67½	67⅝	23,400	Baldwin Loco	69	69½	67	67⅜	— ⅛
77	77½	8,800	Baltimore & Ohio	75	77⅜	75	77⅛	+ ⅛
70½	70⅞	800	Baltimore & O. pf	70	70⅝	70	70⅝	+ ⅛
1¼	1½	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
170	170¼	5,070	Bethlehem Steel	160	171½	168	170	— 1⅝
88⅜	89¼	800	Brklyn Rapid Tran	89¼	89¼	89	89	
67⅞	69	800	Butte & Superior	69¾	69¾	67⅝	68	— 1½
14⅜	15½	100	California Petrol	15	15	15	15	
150½	150¾	18,963	Canadian Pacific	152¾	152¾	149¼	150¼	— 2⅜
41¼	41½	11,100	Central Leather Co	40⅞	42	40⅞	41⅜	+ ⅛
59½	59⅝	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	58½	59⅝	58½	59⅜	+ 1
11½	11⅝	800	Chi. Great Western	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
29½	29⅞	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29½	— ⅛
91½	91⅜	1,810	Chi., Mil. & St. P	90¾	91⅞	90¾	91⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	18⅜	5,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17⅝	18½	17½	18⅛	+ ⅛
45½	46	2,400	Chino Copper	45⅝	46	45½	45⅝	— ⅛
32⅞	33	1,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	33	33	32⅝	33	
14	15	3,700	Comstock Tunnel	15	16	15	16	
125½	127	100	Consolidated Gas	125⅝	125⅝	125⅜	125⅝	
67	68½	300	Continental Can	69½	69½	69	69½	+1½
97	101	100	Continental Can pf	90	99	90	99	— 3
15⅛	15¼	900	Corn Products Ref	15¼	15¾	15	15¾	— ⅛
78½	79	700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅜
30¼	30½	1,900	Crucible Steel	31¼	31⅝	30¼	30½	— ⅛
80	87	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	86	87	86	87	— 1½
402	420	200	Del., Lack. & West	415	418	415	418	+8
115¼	115½	300	Detroit Edison Co	114⅞	115¼	114⅞	115¼	+ ¼
26⅝	26½	5,700	Distillers Secur	27⅛	27⅝	25⅝	26½	— ⅛
26⅜	26½	5	do., odd lot	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
27¼	27⅜	17,500	Erie	26⅞	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛	
41⅞	42	3,000	Erie 1st pf	40½	41⅜	40½	41⅜	+ ⅛
34½	34⅞	10	Erie 2d pf	31	31	31	31	
32	34½	300	Federal Min. & S	32	34½	32	33⅞	+ 1⅛
172	172½	1,500	General Electric	172⅜	172⅜	171½	172¼	— 1½
154½	155	1,400	General Motors	153	154½	153	154½	+1½
102	102½	100	General Motors pf	102	102	102	102	
52¼	52⅜	7,500	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	52¼	53¼	52¼	52⅜	+ ⅛
101	102	200	Goodrich pf	102	102	102	102	
119	119½	1,000	Great Northern pf	118½	119	118½	119	+ ⅛
37	38¾	1,700	G. N. ctfs. ore prop	37	37¼	36½	37	— ⅛
64	64½	1,800	Guggenheim Explor	64¾	64¾	63¾	64	— ⅝
107½	109	100	Illinois Central	108	108	108	108	
31⅜	31⅞	500	Inspiration Copper	32	32¼	32	32	
23⅜	24	20,100	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	24½	24⅝	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅛
77½	77½	10,300	Inter.-Met. pf	77⅞	77⅞	76½	77¼	+ ½
103¾	104	500	Int. Harvester, N. J	103⅝	104	102½	103	
37½	39	500	Int. Paper	37½	37½	37	37	— 1⅜
37½	39	20	do., odd lot	38	38	38	38	— 1
25½	25⅞	700	Kansas City South	25⅜	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
87	85	20	Kayser (J.) & Co	85	85	85	85	
45¼	46	200	Lackawanna Steel	46¼	46¾	45¼	45¼	— 2⅜
144⅝	145	4,000	Lehigh Valley	144⅞	145	143¾	144¾	+ ¼
116½	121	100	Louis. & Nash	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ⅛
125¼	128	225	Manhattan Elev	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	+ ⅛
52	57	100	Manhattan Shirt	54	54	54	54	+2
43	44	800	Maxwell Motors	44	44	43	43⅛	— 1⅝
86¼	87	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	87¼	87¼	87	87	— ½
36	37¼	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	38	38	37½	37½	— ⅜
92¼	98½	500	May Dept. Stores	98	98	98	98	+1
76⅞	77	3,100	Mexican Petroleum	76½	77¼	75¾	77	+ ⅝
26	26¼	800	Miami Copper	26	26¼	26	26½	+ ⅛
116	117	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	117	117	116¼	116¼	+ ⅛
121	124	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. 8. 15 f.	123	123	123	123	
30	31	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	30	30	30	30	
11¼	11⅜	2,300	Missouri Pacific	10⅞	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
100⅞	102½	400	Montana Power pf	102½	102½	102	102	
71	73	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	71½	71½	71½	71½	— ⅞
17½	17⅝	2,905	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
64½	65	200	Nat. Lead Co	65½	65½	65	65	
108	111¼	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	110⅜	110⅞	110⅜	110⅜	+ ⅜
108	111⅜	20	do., odd lot	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	
14⅞	15	1,200	Nevada Con. Cop	15½	15½	15	15	— ⅛
91	92	100	N. Y. Air Brake	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
89⅞	90	11,335	N. Y. Central	88½	90¼	88½	89⅞	+1⅝
66¾	66⅞	4,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	65¾	66¾	65	66⅛	+ ⅜
30½	30½	2,900	N. Y., Ont. & West	29⅜	30⅝	28⅜	30½	+2⅛
107⅜	108	900	Northern Pacific	106⅞	107½	106⅜	107½	+ ⅝
34⅜	35	9,400	Pacific Mail	32⅞	35¼	32½	34½	+2¼
106⅜	107	6,600	Penn. R. R. Co	106⅜	107	106⅜	107	+1¼
35	40	1,900	Pettibone, M. & Co	35	40½	35	39	+2½
22½	23¼	1,400	Pittsburgh Coal	22½	24¼	22½	23	+1½
93	93½	700	Pittsburgh Coal pf	93	93⅞	93	93⅞	+1⅝
3,090	3,100	3,090	Pressed Steel Car	49½	50⅝	49½	50	+ ½
160½	162	200	Pullman Co	162	162	162	162	+1¼
3	3½	500	Quicksilver	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3	3½	200	Quicksilver pf	4	4	3½	3½	— ¼
33⅜	33⅝	200	Railway Steel Sp	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33½	— ⅝
24½	24½	1,900	Ray Con. Copper	24½	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
145⅝	145⅝	21,500	Reading	144½	145⅞	145⅜	145⅝	+1⅛
30	30½	600	Rep. Iron & Steel	30⅛	30⅝	29⅝	30	— ⅛
87⅜	88	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	87⅜	88	87½	87½	+ ⅜
⅝	¾	100	Rock Island Co	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5¼	5½	600	Rumely, (M.,) Co	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
12½	13⅜	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	12	12½	12	12½	— ½
6	6⅝	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6	6	6	6	
14⅝	15	1,400	Seab. Air Line	14¼	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅝
36	37	700	Seab. Air Line pf	35½	37	35½	37	+ 1½
137	139	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	137½	137½	137½	137½	+ ½
93	97	500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	87⅜	87½	86½	86½	— ⅞
89⅝	89¼	5,850	Southern Pacific	89¾	90¼	88⅝	89¼	— ⅛
...	...	100	So. Pacific I. r.	50	50	50	50	— ⅛
16⅜	17	1,000	Southern Railway	16⅛	16⅝	16	16⅝	+⅞
51⅜	52½	100	So. Railway pf	52	52	52	52	— ⅝
51¾	52⅞	39	do., odd lot	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	
79½	80	11,300	Studebaker Co	79½	80⅝	79½	79⅝	+ ⅜
99¾	101	100	Studebaker Co. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	
...	...	35	do., odd lot	101	101	101	101	
87⅛	88	600	Tennessee Copper	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
124	127	200	Texas Co	128	128	128	128	+1
14½	15½	100	Texas & Pacific	15	15	15	15	
54¼	54½	3,500	Third Avenue	54½	54⅝	53½	54¼	
7	7½	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	7	7	7	7	+1
...	6⅛	100	Union B. & P. Co	6	6	6	6	
128⅜	129	15,600	Union Pacific	128½	129⅛	128	128⅞	+ ⅛
80⅝	81½	100	Union Pacific pf	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	+ ⅛
43	47¾	100	United Cigar Mfrs	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
16½	17	500	United Rys. Invest	17¼	17¼	17	17	—1
31	31⅝	1,700	United Rys. Inv. pf	31	31⅜	31	31	— ⅛
55	55½	1,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	56¼	56⅝	52½	54⅜	— 2¼
4	4¼	5	U. S. Red. & Ref	4½	4½	4½	4½	
5	6	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
64½	64⅞	3,600	U. S. Rubber	64½	64⅞	63½	64½	—1
107	108	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107	107	107	107	
61⅜	61½	68,200	U. S. Steel	61¾	61⅞	60¾	61¼	— ⅛
109¾	109¾	1,000	U. S. Steel pf	109¾	109¾	109½	109½	— ⅛
68¼	68½	1,900	Utah Copper	68¼	68½	67¾	68	— ⅛
33	33⅜	900	Va.-Car. Chemical	33	33⅜	33	33½	+ ⅛
96¾	96¾	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅛
⅞	⅞	13	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
¾	¾	500	Wabash pf	¾	¾	¾	¾	
67	67⅝	332	Western Union Tel	67⅞	67⅞	67¼	67¼	— ⅛
99	99¼	19,000	Westingh. E. & M	99¼	100¼	99	99	— ⅛
7½	8	300	W. & L. E. 1st pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
131½	132	300	Willys-Overland	131½	131½	131	131	+ ⅛
105	106	100	Willys-Overland pf	105	105	105	105	+1½
104	105	100	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛

*Cents per share.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The bringing into prominence on the advancing side of the railroad shares had an excellent effect upon market sentiment on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Such stocks as Reading, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, New Haven, New York Central, Erie and St. Paul all had their share of trading attention. Canadian Pacific was about the only weak spot in the railroad list. The industrials, while active, did not monopolize interest as has been the rule of late. Some of them were reactionary, although the tone of the market as a whole was firm.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	38	38	38	38
100	Allis-Chalmers	18½	18½	18½	18½
1,410	Amal. Copper	76¼	76⅝	75¾	76
30	Am. Beet Sug.	52	52	51	51
1,820	Am. Can	45⅝	46⅞	45¼	45⅞
10	Am. Car & F.	55⅝	56⅜	55⅝	55⅝
20	Am. H. & L.	7½	7½	7½	7½
90	Am. Ice Sec.	30¼	30¼	30	30
630	Am. Locomo.	53	53	53	53
1,220	Am. Smelting	82⅜	82⅜	81	81¼
100	Am. Sugar	109	109	109	109
310	Anaconda Cop.	37	37	36¾	37
40	A., T. & S. F.	100⅜	100⅜	100½	100½
1,100	Baldwin Loco.	68⅞	69	67¼	67¾
40	Balt. & Ohio.	77¼	77⅜	76⅝	76⅝
10	Brook. R. T.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
20	Cal. Petrol.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
980	Canadian Pac	151¼	152	148	150
1,690	Central Leath.	40⅜	42	40⅜	41½
10	Ches. & Ohio.	59	59	59	59
200	C., M. & S. P.	90⅜	91⅞	90½	91¼
70	C., R. I. & P.	18⅛	18⅜	17⅞	18
70	Col. Fuel & I.	33	33	32¾	32¾
30	Corn Products	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
140	Crucible Steel	31¼	31½	30⅜	30⅜
120	Dist. Secur.	27	27	25⅞	26⅜
750	Erie	26⅜	27¼	26	27¼
40	Erie 1st pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
290	Goodrich Co.	53	53	52½	52½
80	Gt. North. Ore	36½	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜
10	Gt. North. pf.	119	119	119	119
890	Inter.-Met.	24¼	25⅛	23¾	25⅜
70	Inter.-Met. pf.	77	77½	76⅝	77½
120	Lehigh Valley	144¼	144⅝	143¾	144⅝
30	Maxwell Mot.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¾
50	Mex. Petrol.	77¼	77½	76¼	76¾
270	Mo. Pacific	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11
350	N. Y. Central	88⅝	90¾	88½	90¼
510	N.Y., N.H. & H.	63¼	66⅜	63¼	66⅜
20	N.Y., O. & W.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
20	No. Pacific	107½	107½	107½	107½
1,310	Pacific Mail	32½	35½	32½	34⅝
120	Pressed S. C.	50	50¼	49¾	49¾
7,580	Reading	144¼	146	143¾	145¾
60	Rep. Iron & S.	30¼	30½	29¾	29¾
500	So. Pacific	89⅜	89⅜	88½	89½
40	So. Railway	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
710	Studebaker Co.	79⅜	80⅜	79⅜	79⅝
30	Tenn. Copper	38	38	38	38
50	Third Av.	54¾	54¾	53⅝	54½
3,600	Union Pacific	128⅜	129⅜	128	129⅛
180	U. S. Rubber	64⅞	64⅞	64	64⅜
13,120	U. S. Steel	61⅜	61⅝	60⅜	61⅛
10	U. S. Steel pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
50	Utah Copper	68¼	68⅛	68	68⅛
20	Va.-Car. Chi.	33¼	33¾	33¼	33⅝
1,360	Westing. El.	99¾	100⅜	99	99⅝
42,580					

BONDS.

$2,000	Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s, ofs	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝

MINING STOCKS.

600	Atlanta	.32	.33	.32	.33
500	Booth	.53	.53	.52	.52
2,600	Comstock	.15	.15	.15	.15
300	Consol. Va.	.07	.07	.07	.07
1,000	Goldfield M.	.24	.24	.22	.24
1,100	Jumbo Ext.	1.57½	1.75	1.37½	1.75
500	Mexican	.33	.33	.33	.33
300	Midway	.17	.17	.17	.17
400	Montana	.90	.90	.30	.30
300	Nevada Hills	.22	.22	.22

Reason No. 3.
For Investing in Securities of Five and Ten Cent Stores.

Opportunity for Appreciation in Value

Regardless of commercial and political conditions the earnings of the Five and Ten Cent Store Companies gradually increase.

They supply to the public at large necessities of every-day life. The intelligent and careful management of these companies see that their stores are located in growing cities where increased demand for their wares will continue. They do a cash business, having no bad accounts. They buy articles in quantities which can be quickly turned into cash.

A provision is made for a certain amount to be set aside yearly for the retirement of the preferred stock, accordingly increasing the value of the common in proportion.

With increased earning power and increased book value for the common stock it is only logical that the market value of this stock will show appreciation.

Foregoing reasons and other essential reasons "Why Securities of Five and Ten Cent Store Companies Are Good Investments" are contained in our Booklet T 125, which will be sent on request.

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Kans. City Southern
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Deposits over $112,000,000.00

DIVIDENDS.
The German Exchange Bank
330 Bowery, New York.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held on June 15th, 1915, a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1915. Transfer books to close June 19th, 1915, reopen July 1st, 1915.
GEORGE KEEN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK.
June 22d, 1915.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS TODAY DECLARED a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at close of business June 22d, 1915.
MAURICE H. EWER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
June 22, 1915.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24, 1915.
F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

TO UNITE HOLDERS OF MO. PAC. BONDS

Brown Bros. & Co.'s Move Presages Fight in Plan for Readjustment.

SECRECY SHROUDS MOTIVE

Divorcing of Iron Mountain Might Affect Interests of Security Owners.

The first move by Missouri Pacific security holders to organize for protection in the face of the impending financial readjustment of the system was made yesterday when Brown Brothers & Co., invited holders of the collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds and holders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern unifying and refunding 4s to send the firm their names and the amount of their holdings. The invitation said this course was taken for the protection of the holders' interests "if it becomes necessary."

Members of the firm refused to give detailed reasons for the action at this time. A semi-annual interest on the $30,551,000 Iron Mountain 4s is due on July 1, but no interest payment on the Missouri Pacific 5s, of which $14,376,000 are outstanding, is due until next September.

There have been indications that the July interest on the Iron Mountain 4s would not be met. There seems no reason for the organization of security holders at this time except the announcement of the Missouri Pacific plan for voluntary reorganization.

This plan may not be announced until July. The Board of Directors of the Missouri Pacific yesterday afternoon agreed to extend the time for making deposits of the Missouri Pacific's 6 per cent. three-year notes, which were due on June 1, until June 30. A total of $23,260,000 out of the $24,845,000 notes have been deposited for extension and the road's bankers, it is understood, wish all the notes deposited before the plan is announced.

None of the provisions of the plan unofficially announced have called for a scaling down of either of the bond issues in which Brown Brothers & Co., are interested. However, these bonds might be affected in a reorganization, particularly if a proposed dissociation of the Missouri Pacific and the Iron Mountain roads were carried out.

The Missouri Pacific collateral trust 5s are a first collateral lien on 1,114 miles of road and have been selling around 80. They mature in 1917 and 1920. The Iron Mountain unifying and refunding 4s are a first lien on 609 miles of road, and also a first collateral lien on about $9,000,000 face value of Wabash Railroad stock and bonds, and on $24,000,000 Texas & Pacific income bonds. The Iron Mountain bonds have been selling around 65. They mature in 1929.

MAY SUE ROCK ISLAND.

Federal Court Permits Brand et al. to Intervene in Receivership.

In an opinion written by Judge Ward and concurred in by Judges Lacombe and Rogers, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday permitted Horace L. Brand, August Nedert, Frances E. and Sadie E. Hidden, and Marie Louise H. Watson to intervene as parties defendant in equity receivership proceedings against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, if they deem such action necessary for the protection of their interests.

This action reverses the ruling made by Judge Mayer in the District Court which prevented Brand and the other petitioning stockholders from taking steps to raise the receivership injunction so as to press suits which they had instituted in the State court against the railroad and certain of the Directors for alleged malfeasance and negligence and demanding an accounting.

Reversing the action of the lower court, Judge Ward said:

"We do not think there is any necessity for the petitioners to intervene in the Federal suits. If the injunction improperly restrains them, they are entitled to relief without becoming parties. The material question is whether the receivership suit begun in the Federal Court was ancillary to and therefore part of the earlier foreclosure suit, or was new and independent. If it were ancillary, the District Court had the right to protect its own prior jurisdiction by the injunction. On the other hand, if it were independent, the jurisdiction of the State court, having attached before it was instituted, could not be disturbed by the District Court. We think that it was new and independent."

After the foreclosure proceedings the Central Trust Company, as the holder of a deficiency judgment, had ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes appointed receiver to take over the assets of the railroad company other than the stock collateral, which was sold at auction.

WABASH TO BE SOLD JULY 21

Receiver Explains Postponement Was Taken to Complete Details.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—Chester H. Krum, Special Master appointed by the Federal District Court to sell the Wabash Railroad at foreclosure, said today that the sale would take place July 21 instead of July 8, as announced last night.

Receiver Pryor explained that the postponement from June 23, the date originally set, does not indicate a hitch in the reorganization plans, but that it was taken to allow time to complete details incident to the sale of the road.

Interborough Stock in Exchange.

The Interborough Consolidated Corporation announces that its preferred stock will be ready for delivery in exchange for preferred stock of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company on and after June 23. Voting trust certificates for the Interborough-Metropolitan preferred shares may be exchanged for either voting trust certificates of Interborough Consolidated preferred stock or for the preferred stock itself. Deposits of the Interborough-Metropolitan stock and certificates may be made at the company's offices, 165 Broadway. Deposits of voting trust certificates for Interborough-Metropolitan common stock will be received on and after July 6 for exchange for certificates of the new corporation.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s, Sept., 1915	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
6s, Sept., 1916	102⅜		102⅜	
6s, Sept., 1917	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
4½s, June, 1965, w. i.	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝
4½s, March, 1963	103⅝	104	103⅝	104
4½s, Nov., 1957	103⅛	103⅞	103⅛	104
4½s, May, 1957	103½	103⅞	103⅜	104½
4½s, Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s, May, 1917	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s, March, 1964	99¾	99½	99¾	99⅝
4½s, March, 1962	99¾	99½	99¾	99½
4½s, Sept., 1960	99¾	99½	99¾	99½
4½s, March, 1930-60	99¾	99½	99¾	99½
4s, May, 1959	95½	95½	95	95⅝
4s, Nov., 1958	95¼	95½	95	95⅝
4s, May, 1957	95⅜	95½	95	95⅞
4s, Nov., 1956	94⅝	95½	94¾	..
4s, Nov., 1955	94¾	95½	94¾	..
4s, Nov., 1936	95¾	..	95¼	..
4s, May, 1917	99¾	..	99¾	..
4s, Nov., 1918	99¾	..	99¼	..
4s, May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s, Nov., 1955	86	..	86	..
3½s, Nov., 1954	86	..	86	..
3½s, May, 1954	86	..	86	..

TRADE BALANCE UP AGAIN.

New York Sent Out $29,999,625 Worth of Goods Last Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—American foreign trade figures for last week show a trade balance several million dollars larger than the previous week. In the week ending June 19 exports reached a volume of $49,177,867, with imports at $30,082,279, or a trade balance of $19,115,088—which is slightly below the balance of the week ended May 29 and the next to the highest balance in the last six weeks.

Last week's balance being $14,250,000, and the lowest for several months, the upward movement toward what has been accepted as a normal war balance, seems to indicate a stability in the present volume of war shipments. The exports from New York were $29,999,625 and imports $17,509,509. Duties collected at New York were $3,154,805. The total amount of duties collected for the United States was $4,373,381, the highest since the week ended May 22.

Cotton shipments last week were 56,841 bales, making the total since Aug. 1, 1914, 3,208,241. The heaviest export business recently outside of the Port of New York has been from Norfolk and Detroit. Coal and horses formed a large part of the business from Norfolk, and every description of war material from Detroit.

France was our biggest buyer of copper last week, taking 7,121,938 pounds, worth $1,328,000. England took 2,809,347 pounds, worth $536,000. The largest copper shipment for the week was from Peru. It amounted to 1,851,931 pounds, worth $204,655. The same week this country got from Japan 320,248 pounds of scrap and from Canada 346,000 pounds.

ANACONDA DIVIDEND JUMPS.

War Demand Brings Increase in Copper Company Earnings.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, as compared to 25 cents paid on April 14. The increase was expected in the Street because of the high price the company has been receiving for its product since the war began to stimulate the demand for copper. The dividend will be paid on July 21 to stockholders of record July 2.

The Anaconda Company paid annual dividends of $3 in 1913 and in 1914 until September, when the payment was reduced to $1 per year. In common with most other copper producers the company cut its production in half last Fall, but in recent months rapid strides have been made toward a normal monthly output. In May 20,500,000 pounds were turned out, as compared to 11,800,000 pounds last December.

$25,000,000 ZINC MELON.

New Jersey Company to Distribute Huge Stock Dividend.

The New Jersey Zinc Company is planning to increase its capital from $10,000,000 to $35,000,000 and to distribute the $25,000,000 increase to stockholders in the form of a stock dividend of 250 per cent. A special meeting of stockholders to authorize the dividend has been called for July 7.

The company is the largest single producer of zinc in the country, and two of its grades of the metal are said to be the most sought after for commercial purposes. So far this year dividends amounting to $20 per share have been paid, and the annual disbursement in the last three years has been $50 a share. The management said in announcing the forthcoming dividend yesterday that it would be taken from the surplus, which is unofficially estimated at about $50,000,000.

NEW FRENCH LOAN TO BE $30,000,000

If Negotiations Please Here, Initial Sum May Be Greatly Increased.

RAILROAD BONDS SECURITY

Exchange Falls to Stiffen After Announcement by J. P. Morgan & Co.

The original amount of the new French loan which is being negotiated by private bankers in Paris and J. P. Morgan & Co., acting with the National City Bank and the first National Bank here, will be $30,000,000. As more securities are obtained by the French bankers and forwarded for deposit this sum will be increased.

As security for the initial loan the borrowers will send to this country Pennsylvania and St. Paul bonds, part of the issue of $48,175,000 of St. Paul 4s, placed in Paris in 1910, and of $48,262,000 of Pennsylvania 3½s, sold abroad in 1906. The notes will bear interest between 5 and 6 per cent. and will be held by the bankers, none of them being offered for subscription.

J. P. Morgan & Co. issued the following statement yesterday afternoon:

The Rothschilds of Paris have arranged to borrow in this market for a period of one year a considerable amount of money, the proceeds of which the Rothschilds will make available to the French Government here for payment for its commercial obligations in this country. The loan will be secured by high-grade American railway bonds to be lodged with J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York. It is impossible at this time to state the amount of the loan.

Announcement of the completion of arrangements for additional French credit here did not serve to stiffen the exchange market. On the contrary, francs went to a new low level at 5.47¼ for demand and 5.46⅝ for cables.

Sterling was firm early in the session, but closed weaker at 4.76⅝ for demand and 4.76 15-16 for cables.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Charles H. Imhoff, a Vice President of the Irving National Bank, has resigned to become Vice President of the Union National Bank of Newark on July 1.

Jules S. Bache was elected a Director of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, yesterday, to succeed F. W. Fuller, resigned.

Directors of the Merchants Exchange National Bank yesterday appointed Frank E. Andruss, Cashier, to succeed E. V. Gambier. Mr. Gambier is a Vice President of the bank and will devote all his time to this office.

The committee representing holders of Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad bonds and bonds of affiliated companies announced yesterday that more than 40 per cent. of those outstanding had been deposited with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. After July 26 deposits will be received only upon such terms as the committee approves.

The United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company had gross earnings in the year ended May 31 of $3,379,071, as compared with $101,632 the year before. After meeting bond interest and certain bills a balance of $75,599 was left, against a deficit of $59,868 in 1914. The company's net working capital at the end of the year was $3,273,436.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
670	Cons. Power	106¾	107¼	106¾	107
103	Northern Cent.	85	85¼	85	85½
100	Un. Rys. & El.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt., Sp. Pt. & C. 4½s	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Char., N. C., 4½s, '35	98	98	98	98
2,900	City Balt. 4s, '61, J. F.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5,000	Cons. Coal ref. 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
7,000	Cons. Coal 6s	100½	100½	100¼	100½
1,000	Det. & Pon. 4s	87	87	87	87
1,000	Det. Unit. 4½s	72	72	72	72
1,000	Nort. Ry. & Lt. 5s	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
1,000	Phil., Wilm. & B. 4s	96	96	96	96
3,000	United Rys. & El. 1st 4s	79¾	79⅞	79¾	79⅞
3,000	United Rys. & El. inc. 4s	55½	56	55½	56
1,000	Wash. Elec. 5s	82	82	82	82
4,000	Wil. & Wel. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
140	Adventure	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
240	Alaska	38	38½	37½	37⅝
225	Allouez	56⅞	56⅞	56½	56½
60	Amal. Copper	76	76	76	76
7,308	Am. Zinc	51	51	49¼	50⅝
20	Anaconda	36⅝	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
355	Ariz. Com'l	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
75	Butte & Bal.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
7,910	Butte & Super.	69⅞	69⅞	67½	68
367	Cal. & A.	66⅝	66⅝	66¼	66¼
16	Cal. & Hecla	590	590	590	590
20	Chino	45	45⅝	45	45⅝
852	Copper Range	56	56	55⅝	55⅝
20	East Butte	13	13	13	13
380	Franklin	10	10	10	10
322	Granby	88⅝	89	88½	89
1,365	Greene-Cananea	40¾	41	40½	40¾
15	Hancock	19½	19½	19½	19½
375	Island Creek	48	48⅛	47⅜	47⅜
25	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
45	Lake	14½	14½	14	14
100	Mason Valley	2⅞	3	2½	3
125	Mass. Consol	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13½
25	Mayflower	5	5	5	5
100	Miami	25⅜	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
200	Michigan	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
520	Mohawk	79	79½	78½	79½
100	Nev. Consol	15¼	15½	15¼	15⅜
200	New Arcadian	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞
287	North Butte	33¾	34	33¼	34
100	North Lake	2½	2½	2½	2½
200	Osceola	89½	91½	89½	91½
1,750	Pond Creek	17⅞	17⅞	17	17⅛
200	Santa Fe	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
110	Shannon	9	9	9	9
45	Shattuck	28	28	27¾	28
800	South Utah	25c	25c	25c	25c
125	St. Mary's	59	59½	59	59½
120	Super. & Boston	3½	3½	3½	3½
75	Superior	29½	29½	29½	29½
100	Trinity	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Tuolumne	60c	60c	55c	55c
1,009	U. S. Smelters.	46	46	45	45¼
92	U. S. Smelt. pf.	47¾	47½	47¾	47½
275	Utah Apex	4½	4½	4¾	4¾
90	Utah Copper	68⅜	68½	68¼	68½
200	Victoria	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
115	Winona	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
80	Wolverine	62½	62⅝	62	62

RAILROADS.

177	Boston & Alb.	177	177	177	177
95	Boston Elev	75	75	74½	74½
220	Boston & Me.	32	34	32	33
50	Fitchburg pf.	68	68	68	68
145	Mass. Electric.	6	6	5¾	5¾
653	N.Y., N.H. & H.	63	66¾	63	66¾
2	Rutland pf.	19	19	19	19
50	Union Pacific	129¼	128½	128½	128½

MISCELLANEOUS.

12	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	94	94	94	94
1	Amoskeag	65	65	65	65
102	Am. Pneu. Serv.	2¾	2¾	2	2
27	Am. Sugar	109¾	109¾	108½	109½
27	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115	115	115
1,664	Am. Tel. & Tel.	123⅞	124	123¾	123⅞
8	Am. Woolen pf.	88	88	88	88
135	A., G. & W. I.	11½	11½	11¼	11¼
310	A. G. & W. I. pf.	27½	27½	26½	27
25	East Boston Ld.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
25	Gen. Electric	171¼	171½	171¾	171¾
215	Mass. Gas	85½	86	85	86
47	Mass. Gas pf.	87¼	87½	87¼	87½
10	McElwain pf.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
50	Pullman	161	161	161	161
15	ReeceButtonhole	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
41	Swift	109⅜	110½	109⅜	110⅛
170	Torrington	32¼	32½	32	32
258	United Fruit	138	138	137½	138
150	U. S. Shoe Mach.	52¾	53¼	52¾	52¾
28	Unit. Shoe M. pf.	29	29	29	29
1,265	U. S. Steel	61¼	61¾	60¼	61⅜
19	U. S. Steel pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Tel. & T. 4s	88½	88½	88½	88½
100	Am. T. & T. 4½s	102	102	102	102
38,400	A., G. & W. I. 5s	72¼	72¼	71¾	72
50,000	Bur. & Q. Jt. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
2,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Chi. Pneu. Tool	58	58	57½	57½
100	Com. Edison	133½	133½	133½	133½
57	Ill. Match	95	95	94½	94½
50	Ill. Brick	65½	65½	65½	65½
5	K. C. Ry. & L. com.	19	19	19	19
5	Mont. Ward pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
11	People's Gas	116½	116½	115¾	115¾
50	Public Svc. c.	81½	82	81½	82
6	Public Svc. pf.	94	94	94	94
55	Sears-Roeb. c.	138	138¼	138	138¼
358	Stew. Warner.	68½	69¼	68¼	68½
39	Swift & Co.	110¼	110¼	110	110
50	Un. Carbide	152	152	151	151
1,381	Un. Car. rights	5	5	4⅝	4⅞

BONDS.

$1,000	Com. Ed. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000	Chicago Ry. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Gas, N. J.	100½	100½	100½	100½
10	Am. Rys.	40	40	40	40
2,935	Baldwin Loco.	69	69½	67⅝	68
77	Baldwin L. pf.	102	102	102	102
40	Buf. & Sus. pf.	40	40	40	40
27	Cambria Steel	49	49¼	49	49
10	Colo. Fuel	32¾	32¾	32⅜	32⅜
17	Con. Tr., N. J.	72	72	72	72
10	Distillers	26⅜	26⅜	25¾	25¾
5	Elec. Storage	58½	58¾	58½	58½
100	Erie	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
220	Gen. Asphalt	34½	34½	33½	33¾
183	Hunt. & B. T.	5	5	5	5
90	H. & B. T. pf.	14	14	14	14
12	Ins. Co. N. A.	22	22	22	22
10	Key. Tel. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½
2,983	Lake Superior	11¾	12	11¾	11¾
1,566	Lehigh Nav.	74½	76¼	74½	75¼
150	L. V. Tran.	14½	14½	14½	14½
145	Nor. Central	84½	84½	84½	84½
25	N. Y. Central	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
358	Pennsylvania	53⅛	53½	53¼	53¾
50	Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
52	Phila. Co.	34	34	34	34
262	Phila. Elec.	24	24	23¾	23¾
230	Phil. R. T. t. c.	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
10	Phila. Tract.	74	74	74	74
19	Reading	72	72	72	72
100	Studebaker	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
1,150	Tono.-Belmont	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
420	Union Trac.	32¾	33	32¾	33
151	Un. Gas Imp.	85	85	85	85
6,970	U. S. Steel	61	61¾	60¾	61¼
110	U. S. S. & I.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48½
860	Wm. Cramp	65	65	68¾	68¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	86	86	86	86
3,000	Bald. L. 1st 5s	102	102	102	102
3,500	City 4½s, '31	94	94	94	94
19,000	Eq. Ill. G. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½
11,000	L. V. G. C. 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½
3,000	L. V. Coal 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½
15,000	Penn. con. 4½s, w. i.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
55,000	Penn. con. gen. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1000	Phila. Elec. 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
1,000	Reading gen. 4s	93	93	93	93

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Amer. Wind. Gl. Mach. pf.	80	80	80	80
1,550	Colum. G. & E.	12¾	12¾	12	12
295	Cruc. Steel pf.	88¼	89½	88¼	89½
30	Elk Co. Nat. G.	113¾	114	113¾	114
55	Ind. Brewing.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
160	Mfrs.' Lt. & Ht.	47½	47½	47½	47½
210	Nat. P. proof. pf.	19	19	19	19
80	Ohio Fuel Sup.	43	43	43	43
50	Pitts. Coal pf.	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾
212	Pure Oil	14¼	14¼	14	14
10	Un. Sw. & Sig.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
30	U. S. Steel	61¼	61¼	61¼	61½
28	W'house A. B.	132	132	131½	131½
197	W'house Elec.	50	50	49¾	49¾
40	W'house El. pf.	65	65	65	65

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	1st Nat C.	2¾	2¾
Bay S Gas	.12	.14	Houghton	4¼	4¾
Begole	1	1¼	Iron Blos.	.82	.85
Bingham	9¾	10	La Rose	.50	.54
Bohemia	2¾	2¾	Majestic	.83	.85
Boston Ely	.25	.35	McK-Dar.	.27	.32
Butte & L.	.26	.26	Mex Met.	.20	.21
Calaveras	1⅞	2	Mex Metals	2¾	2¾
Cham Cop.	.10	.11	New Baltic	3½	4
Chief Con.	1	1¼	Nev-Doug.	.46	.50
Cortez	.30	.50	Ohio Cop.	.20	.23
New Corn.	7¼	8	Oneco	1¾	1¾
Con Aris.	.75	.85	So Lake	6¾	7
Con Cop.	2¾	2¾	Stewart M.	2¼	2½
Crown Res	.75	.80	Utah Met.	4¼	4¾
Davis-Daly	1⅞	1⅝	U Verde E	4⅞	5
Eagle & B.	1⅝	1¾	Yuk Gold.	2½	2¾

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, June 14 to 19, 1915.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding June 12	$64,528,247.70	$56,751,000.00	$10,526,100.00
Net decrease	*400,000.00	7,200,000.00	
Outstanding June 19	$64,928,247.70	$49,551,000.00	$10,526,100.00
Cash balance June 19	3,189,426.70		
Net obligation	$61,738,820.91		

*Represents increase.

$3,500,000
The Detroit Edison Company
5% First and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Dated July 1, 1915. Due July 1, 1940. Interest payable March 1 and September 1 in New York City. Coupon bonds, registerable as to principal, or fully registered bonds, interchangeable. Denominations $1,000 and $500. Banker's Trust Company, New York, Trustee.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange

For details regarding the above bonds attention is called to the letter of Mr. Alex Dow, President of the Company, copy of which will be sent upon request, and from which it will be noted that:

The Detroit Edison Company does the entire commercial electric lighting and industrial power business of the City of Detroit and of an extensive adjacent territory in the State of Michigan, serving a total population estimated to exceed 700,000.

Earnings and Expenses
(As officially reported for year ended May 31, 1915)

Gross Earnings	$6,983,647.77
Operating Expenses and Taxes	3,881,325.02
Net Earnings	$3,102,322.75
Annual Interest on mortgage bonds (including interest on present issue of *$5,500,000 First and Refunding 5s)	975,000.00
Balance	$2,127,322.75

*$2,000,000 retained in the treasury of the Company.

Net Earnings over three times annual interest on Mortgage Bonds

The replacement value of the mortgaged property is conservatively estimated to be approximately twice the par value of all mortgage bonds outstanding, including this issue. Additional First and Refunding Bonds may only be issued to a par value of 70% of the actual cash cost of future permanent extensions and improvements.

Price 98½ and Interest

Complete Circular on request

Bonds are offered subject to approval of legal details by our attorneys

Spencer Trask & Co
New York
Harris, Forbes & Co
New York
Perry, Coffin & Burr
Boston
Security Trust Co
Detroit

THE COMPTROLLER OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
will sell at his office in the
Municipal Building
On June 29, 1915, at 2 P. M.
$46,000,000.00—4½%
Gold Corporate Stock of the City of New York
Payable June 1, 1965,
—and—
$25,000,000.00—4½%
Gold Corporate Stock (15-Year Serial) of the City of New York
Maturing annually from June 1, 1916, to June 1, 1930, inclusive.

The latter class will be sold only in series. For example: A single bid for $15,

Holt & McWilliam

Buy & Sell

Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives
Canadian Explosives
Colts Arms
Cramp Ship & Engine Bldg.
Cameron Powder
Du Pont Powder
E. W. Bliss
Fajardo Sugar
Giant Powder
Guantanamo Sugar
Hercules Powder
Lima Locomotive
New Jersey Zinc
New Niquero Sugar
Savage Arms
Winchester Arms

Inquiries Invited

Hoit & McWilliam

Phone 4744 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 Aetna Explosives Com. & Pfd. Stk.
25 Amer. Power & Light Pfd. Stock
50 Atlas Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
10 Bankers Trust Stock
50 Bush Terminal Stock
100 Comput'g-Tabulat'g-Record'g Stk.
22 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
50 Dela., Lack. & West. Coal Stock
150 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
50 Federal Sugar Com. Stock
50 Great Northern Paper Stock
10 Guaranty Trust Stock
30 German American Insur. Stock
50 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100 Int. Steam Pump Com. & Pfd. Stk.
135 Lima Locomotive Com. Stock
48 Lincoln Trust Stock
24 New Jersey Zinc Stock
100 N. Y. & N. J. R. R. Com. Stock
50 Northwest'n Ont. Pow. Pfd. Stk.
50 National Fuel Gas Stock
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
100 New York Dock Com. Stock
25 New York State Rwys. Pfd. Stk.
25 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
50 Pacific Pow. & Light Pfd. Stock
10 Southern Pipe Line Stock
10 Thompson-Starrett Com. Stock
50 Victor Talking Machine Stock
100 Ward Baking Com. Stock
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.
100 Westmoreland Coal Stock
50 White Rock Min. Springs Pfd. Stk.
10 Yale & Towne Stock

J.K.Rice,Jr.& Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

SUNLISTED SECURITIES

KENNECOTT COPPER CORP
6% BONDS & STOCK
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM CO., LTD.
INTERNATIONAL NICKEL
PREFERRED & COMMON
AM. SUMATRA TOBACCO.
PREFERRED & COMMON
NATIONAL FUEL GAS
BURNS BROTHERS
COMMON STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.

Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
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We Specialize in
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100 Int. Agric. Corp. Pfd.
50 Western Power Pfd.
25 Int. Textbook Co.
50 Amer. Piano Com.
100 Amer. Inv. Sec. Pfd.
20 Childs Com.
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.

WANTED

$2000 Western Pacific 5s
100 U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd.
10 United Gas & Elec. 2nd Pfd.
100 Int. Agric. Corp. Com.
100 Western Power Pfd.
25 Dayton Power & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
100 Southington Hardware Co.

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Incorporated.
24 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
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Electric Boat Com. & Pfd.
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K. P. EMMONS

Tel. Rector 8887. 111 B'way, New York.

Amer. La France Engine
Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Light & Traction
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DU PONT	CANADIAN
HERCULES	AETNA
ATLAS	

Charles Gold & Co.,

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Are Irregularly Changed in the Curb Market—Bonds Active and Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 269,981 shares of stock and $168,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 72,496; railroads, 1,100; oils, 1,845, and mining, 194,540. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	Alliance Film.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,539	Am. Zinc	50⅜	51	49⅜	50⅛
350	Can. N. G. C.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
27,000	*Car. L. & P.	5⅞	7	5⅝	6⅛
540	*Cramp Ship	65	65	63¾	63¾
200	Cush. Bak. pf.	97	97	97	97
1,750	*Electric Boat	121	122	115	121
225	*Elec. B. pf.	120	120	118	120
300	Emerson Phono	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝
200	Fisk Rub. T.	73½	74	73½	74
2,000	*Int.-Mer. M.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
2,500	*Int.-M. M. pf.	8¼	8¼	8	8
200	*Int. Motors	13	13¼	13	13¼
81	*Int. Motors pf	35	36	35	36
610	*Int. Steam P.	6	7½	6	7½
200	Int. S. P. pf.	12¾	13	12¾	13
240	Kelly S. T.	159	165	159	161
30	K. S. T. new 1st pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½
200	Mutual P. S.	7	7	7	7
145	*Pyrene Mf Co	104	110⅝	104	109⅝
400	Cp. of R. & H.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
9,000	Stand. Motors	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8
800	Sterling Gum	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
4,000	*St. J. Lead	12⅜	13⅛	12⅜	13
8,120	U. C. S., new	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝
100	*U.C.S.Co.,Am.	105	105	104	104
6,400	United Prof. S.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
2,500	*World Film	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
400	Ang.-Am. Oil	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
5	Atl. Refining	560	560	560	...
5	Buck. F. L.	103½	108½	103½	-½
13	Ill. Pipe Line	135	135	135	+1
1,000	‡Int. Petrol.	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
80	Ohio Oil	137	135	135	-2
200	Pierce Oil	11	9½	11	...
75	Prairie P. L.	148	145½	146½	+1½
1	Sou. Pipe Line	213	213	213	+1
25	St. Oil of Cal.	281	280	280	-2
4	St. Oil of N. J.	403	403	403	+1
25	St. Oil of N. Y.	185	185	185	...
12	Vacuum Oil	200	199	199	-1

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	*Int. Con. w.i.	25	25	24	24
100	*Int. Con. pf. w. i.	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
250	*Wabash w. i.	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
150	*Wabash pf., A	46	46	46	46

MINING STOCKS.

1,200	*Alaska Juneau	13¼	13¼	13	13⅛
5,200	*Atl.-C. M. Co.	70	72	67	72
5,900	*‡Atlanta	32½	33⅛	33	33
3,500	†Big Co'ton	6	6	5	6
300	Big L. D. Co.	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
5,200	*†Booth	54	54½	53	53½
1,100	Braden Cop.	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
400	Butte & N.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	†Caribou Cop.	48	48	48	48
3,000	†Cashboy	7	7	7	7
500	*Chile Copper	20¼	20½	20	20
2,500	Con. Ariz S.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7,500	Con. Nev.-Utah	½	½	½	½
1,500	Crown Reserve	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,575	*Dome Mines	17⅝	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞
2,000	*Emma Cop.	23	24	23	24
20	Eagle & B. B.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	†Florence	42	44	40	43
1,100	Goldfield Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1⅞
3,900	†Genesee Val.	42	42	40	42
6,000	*†Gold. Merger.	23½	24½	23½	24
1,600	Greene-Can.	40½	41	40½	41
755	Howe Sound	3	3¼	3	3¼
1,700	†Iron Blossom	85	88	85	88
9,700	Jumbo Exten.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	*†Kewanas	14	15	14	15
35,000	*Kennecott C.	29⅝	30½	29⅝	30½
50	La Rose	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	†Lone Star	7	7	7	7
2,500	†McKin.-Dar.	27	28	27	27
5,200	†Majestic Cop.	87	90	85	90
1,300	New Utah B.	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
2,000	*†Oro	10	10	10	10
1,000	*†Sand. Kend'l	8	8	8	8
500	*†Sells	25	25	25	25
1,800	Stewart	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
48,700	*Success. Min.	87	89	83	84
5,800	†Super.Min.Co.	23	23½	23	23½
100	†Temiskaming.	35	35	35	35
310	Tono Belmont	4¼	4½	4⅛	4⅛
2,600	†Tono. Jim B.	96	95	93	94
1,500	Tonopah Ext.	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛
5,500	†Tono. Merger.	40	41	40	41
250	Tonopah Mining	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
900	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,500	Tuolumne Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	*†Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	†West E. Con.	86	87	86	86
1,000	†West E. Ext.	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

$13,000	*Chile Cop. 7s.	116½	117	116½	117
55,000	*Ken. Cop. 6s.	116	119	116	118
65,000	Nev. Utility 4½s. '65, w.i.	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103⅝
35,000	*West Elec. conv. 5s.	107	107	106¾	106¾

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡Odd lot.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	June 22. Bid.	June 22. Asked.	June 21. Bid.	June 21. Asked.
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	16½	17	16½	17
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	16½	17	16½	17
Fisk Tire	70	72	70	72
Inter. Nickel	145	150	145	150
Inter. Nickel pf.	104	108	104	108
Inter. Rubber	8	9	8	9
Kelly Springfield Tire new 2d pf.	145	155	145	155
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	160	170	160	170
Marconi of America	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
McCrory Stores Corp.	50	53	50	53
N. Y. Transportation	14	16	14	15
Riker & Hegeman	7	7½	7	7⅛
Riker & Heg., new	5¼	6	5¼	6
Tobacco Products	59	60	59	60
Un. Cig. S., new pf.	12½	13	12	12¼
Wayland Oil & Gas	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Canadian Copper	1½	1¾	...	...
Majestic Mines	82	85	82	85
Nipissing Mines Co.	6	6½	5⅝	6
Standard Silver-Lead	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
White Knob Cop. pf.	1½	2	1½	2
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
American Light & Traction	319	322
American Light & Traction pf.	106	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	55
*American Gas & Electric	92	93¾
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	48½
American Power & Light	60	64
American Power & Light pf.	79	83
American Public Utilities	34	37
American Public Utilities pf.	92	105
American W. W. & E.	7	9
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	16	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	58	62
American La. F. F. Eng.	55	60
American La. F. F. Eng. pf.	90	95
Cities Service	49	52
Cities Service pf.	54	57
Colorado Power	18	19½
Colorado Power pf.	90	92½
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	51	53
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	79	82
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929	90	91
Columbia Gas & Electric	12½	12⅝
Dayton Power & Light	30	35
Dayton Power & Light pf.	80	85
Denver Gas & Electric gen 5s	80½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	61	66
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	101
Empire District Electric 5s	72	76
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	13	16
Federal Light & Traction pf.	56	60
Gas & Electric Securities	66	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	27	29
Northern States Power pf.	83½	85
Oasak Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	44	45
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	83	85
Republic Ry. & Light	16	19
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	63	66
Southern California Edison	71	74
Southern California Edison pf.	91	94
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	23	25
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5¼	6¼
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	28	30
United Light & Rys.	40	45
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	66	69
Utah Securities	14½	16
Western Power	13	14½
Western Power pf.	54	56½

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Lead	5.00	5.50	5.00	5.75
Tin	41.10	42.50	41.75	...
Iron, 2 X fdy	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Antimony	36	37	36	37
Spelter (spot)	*18.00	...	*19.00	...
Quicksilver	$96.00	...	$95.00	...
Aluminium	†31.00	32.00	†30.00	31.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, thirty days, was quoted 20¼@20⅝c a pound unchanged in the open market yesterday. London market quotations were:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	83	15	0	83	0	0
Copper, futures	84	0	0	84	2	6
Tin, spot	168	15	0	170	10	0
Tin, futures	166	10	0	168	0	0
Lead	24	12	6	24	16	3
Spelter	90	0	0	102	10	0

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD STOCK.

All Remaining Was Bought Yesterday by Gimbel Brothers.

The offer of Gimbel Brothers for the entire merchandise stock of the Simpson-Crawford Company, amounting to $680,000 at inventoried retail price, was accepted yesterday, when bids for the goods were opened. In addition to purchasing the stock of the Simpson-Crawford Company, Gimbel Brothers have added to their organization a number of the employes of the concern that has gone out of business.

Among those who were present yesterday at the Simpson-Crawford Company store when the bids were opened were a number of representatives of out-of-town department stores and practically every local auctioneer of prominence. The chief items listed at inventoried retail price contained in the stock which Gimbel Brothers bought were: Furniture and bedding, $101,004; silks, $41,258; men's clothing, $39,394; china, $34,647, and ladies' suits and cloaks, $26,520.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—Twenty-seven companies with aggregate capital stocks of $491,500 were incorporated today, including:

The Wolpert Realty Co., Brooklyn, agency, brokerage, builders, contractors, decorators, $150,000; R. K., C., and A. Wolpert, Sr., 281 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

Western Atlantic Corp., agricultural implements, firearms, explosives, ammunition, hardware, cattle, live stock, rubber, leather, $100,000; S. H. Halstead, L. W. Davis, H. S. Strause, 10 Wall St.

Copper Issues Co., miners, smelters, refiners, reducers of metals, merchants, brokers, lumbermen, provisions, $100,000; H. E. Reilly, A. M. Hyland, P. E. Tuthill, 145 Henry St., Brooklyn.

Herkimer County Realty Corp., Herkimer, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $40,000; D. F. Strobel, S. Taylor, J. W. Moon, Herkimer.

Woods Business and Real Estate Exchange, Syracuse, agency, brokerage, $10,000; J. L. and J. E. Dillon, J. R. Woods, 400½ Park Av., Syracuse.

Louis Meyers Fur Co., garments, leather articles, $8,000; D. E., L. and B. L. Meyers, 600 West 176th St.

Samorodin Dry Goods Co., dry goods, household goods, $5,000; G. Scher, H. Segall, S. Samorodin, 108 Lenox Av.

M. Gertrude Miller, stenography, typewriting, multigraphing, $5,000; C. H. Chapman, A. F. Churchill, M. Gertrude Miller, 27 William St.

Thedford Transportation Co., autos, motor vehicles, passenger, baggage, freight, $5,000; J. Farber, G. Glynn, R. Thedford, 1,441 Union St., Brooklyn.

S. Frank & Co., furs, clothing, wearing apparel, $5,000; E. L. Vazgy, M. B. Hofmann, H. Springer, 235 East 25th St.

The Cummunal Press, printing, bookbinding, stationery, $5,000; S. Goldberg, J. Jospe, M. L. Kenner, 200 West 111th St.

Gertler Electric Co., fixtures, construction, $5,000; R. Markowitz, N. and C. Gertler, 282 West 78th St.

Egg Preservative Co., compounds for preserving eggs, provisions, wines, construct, manage hotels, $5,000; F. V. Calder, C. and M. J. Davis, 357 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Simon & Safftr, suits, cloaks, $5,000; H. Safftr, J. and M. Simon, 601 West 140th St.

Virginia Building Co., realty, $5,000; L. Cohen, B. Klein, J. Kooner, 126 Lee Av., Brooklyn.

United Brethren Co., Albany, realty, stocks, bonds, $10,000; M. Thomas, L. Bizman, H. Sheber, 63 Schuyler St., Albany.

Bellevue Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, chemical, pharmaceutical products, disinfectants, $10,000; J. F. Bolz, G. W. Weiss, R. E. Beneville, 367 Hudson Av., Brooklyn.

The Gia-San Realty Co., Queens, building construction, $5,000; P. and R. Giamo, G. Lomenzo, 72 East Jackson Av., Corona.

Capital Increases—Rogers-Brown Iron Co., Buffalo, $6,000,000 to $7,000,000; Nassau and Suffolk Lighting Co., Hempstead, $500,000 to $1,500,000; Shaw & Truesdell Co., Brooklyn, $40,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary Dissolution—Fiske Fruit Co. of Cuba, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 22.—The following concerns were incorporated in the office of the Secretary of State today:

Heaton Co., East Orange, to deal in real estate, $10,300; Henry C. Miller, East Orange; Benjamin F. Hurd, Newark; Thomas D. Miller, Orange.

Columbia Water Co., Jersey City, to deal in chemical waters, $25,000; James W. Shannon, Harry V. Bulger, Mary L. Shannon, all of Jersey City.

Rockland Chemical Corporation, Madison, to manufacture and sell heating appliances, $20,000; William F. Kenny, New York; J. A. McNamara, New York; Edward J. O'Donnell, Madison.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 22.—Articles of incorporation filed here:

Surface Combustion, incorporated, New York, $2,000,000, to develop processes and appliances for burning gaseous and liquid fuels. Hugo Leeber, Eugene Beecher, Arthur W. Beves, Frank A. McGurk, William W. Goode, James B. Mackee, all of New York; Edgar Park, Larchins, New York.

***

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of June show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	$2,164,485	+ $84,680
Nineteen roads	7,315,219	—1,051,130
Total (26 roads)	9,479,704	— 966,450

BALTIMORE & OHIO for May—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$8,276,206	$7,732,040	$8,967,456
Net	3,131,405	1,866,119	2,675,812
11 mos. gross	83,152,842	91,203,408	92,740,705
Net	24,687,738	23,277,014	25,476,207

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ADIRONDACK ELECTRIC POWER for four months ended April 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$408,882	$429,154	*$20,272
Net aft. taxes	183,435	168,965	14,470
Sur. aft. chgs.	98,576	84,699	13,877

*Decrease.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC for May—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	193,016	219,299	199,178
Net aft. taxes	47,326	75,964	44,292
Sur. aft. chgs.	16,060	34,789	12,209

UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE AND FOUNDRY for the year ended May 31—

*Total earn.	211,267	121,297	729,279
Other income	107,804	70,335	76,693
Total inc.	319,071	191,632	805,572
Interest	147,472	155,560	145,545
Net inc.	171,599	36,132	660,427
Res. for imp.	96,000	96,000	96,000
Total deduct.	96,000	96,000	96,000
Surplus	75,599	150,868	564,427
Prev. surp.	177,417	737,285	672,859
Total surp.	253,016	677,417	1,237,285
Pfd. divs.	.....	500,000	500,000
P. & L. surp.	253,017	177,417	737,285

*Total earnings from operation, after deducting cost of maintenance and operation of plants, expense of sales, and general offices, and provisions for taxes and doubtful accounts.

†Deficit.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101⅛	2.90
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	5.40
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100⅛	100⅝	5.75
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98⅞	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	99¼	5.25
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	98⅜	98⅛	6.35
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	96	99	6.85
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swed'h Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	99⅝	5.30
Switz. Gov't.	6	Mar., 1918	96⅝	97⅛	6.15
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	96½	97	5.73

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¼	101	4.00
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	101	3.70
Anaconda Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.45
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅝	99⅞	4.60
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98⅝	98⅞	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100	100¼	4.90
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar., 1924	102⅜	103⅛	5.06
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	91¾	91⅞	7.50
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
C., P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	96	9.25
Con. Gas, B.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Con. Power.	6	May1,1917	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	4	Apr., 1916	99⅜	99⅝	5.15
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	5.25
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.90
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	98	98⅛	5.95
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	99⅛	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	May, 1916	100⅜	101⅛	2.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99½	99⅝	5.15
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.65
Lou. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.35
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sept., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	3.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	3.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98½	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.80
Mo. Pacific.	5	June, 1917	87	92	..
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.65
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97½	97⅝	7.40
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99¾	100	6.00
N. Y. Central.	6	Sept., 1916	99⅝	100⅜	1.30
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	1.75
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.00
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	1.60
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.45
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100¼	4.65
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100⅛	4.80
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98½	98¾	6.10
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96¼	97⅛	5.95
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'16	94½	95⅛	14.40
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅞	102	4.95
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98¼	99	5.85
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98¾	100	6.00
Western Pow.	6	July, 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.80
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.10
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98⅛	6.75

A NATION BOYCOTT URGED.

Liverpool Cotton Exchange Suggests It to Associates Here.

Members of the Cotton Exchange who are associate members of the Liverpool Cotton Association, received a circular letter yesterday urging them to sign enclosed declarations that they would not have any dealings with "persons domiciled or carrying on business in any State at present at war with His Britannic Majesty, until such times as peace may have been declared."

The pledge required the signer to make inquiry to satisfy himself that the ultimate destination of goods was not any State hostile to Great Britain.

"The Directors are of the opinion," continued the Liverpool letter, "that a preference will be shown by our members to such firms abroad as are not trading, either directly or indirectly, with countries with whom we are at war, and have decided that the names of the firms of our American associate members who are able and willing to make a declaration to this effect should be posted on the Exchange."

The members here who received the communication took it under consideration to be answered later.

Treasury Fund Increases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Officials of the Treasury Department are pleased at the steady increase of the balance in the General Fund. This fund today was $27,372,000, marking a rise of almost $14,000,000 from the low water line of a few weeks ago. The increase is due largely to receipts from the income tax, which generally come in during the last two weeks of the fiscal year. The fund's gain since yesterday was $1,327,000, in spite of the payment today of $2,000,000 for expenses of the Panama Canal Zone.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
100 Amer. W.W. & El. Part. Pfd. Stk.
100 Amer. Lithographic Com. Stock
50 American Trading Pfd. Stock
50 Atlas Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
20 Bordens Condensed Milk Pfd. Stk.
50 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
10 Continental Insurance Stock
50 Corning Light & Power Stock
25 Conn. Rwy. & Lighting Com. Stk.
30 Du Pont Powder Com. & Pfd. Stk.
50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25 Franklin Fire Insurance Stock
15 Fidelity Phenix Insurance Stock
50 Fajardo Sugar Stock
50 Great Northern Paper Stock
25 Germania Insurance Stock
50 Hercules Pow. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 Hocking Valley Products Stock
25 Hanover Insurance Stock
100 Ingersoll Rand Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 Int. Steam Pump Com. & Pfd.Stk.
50 International Salt Stock
100 Lima Locomotive Com. Stock
25 New Jersey Zinc Stock
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock
50 New York Dock Pfd. Stock
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
50 R. J. Reynolds Tob. Com. Stock
10 Sulzberger & Sons Pfd. Stock
150

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 2, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Re S S Titanic, (limi tation.)

DISTRICT COURT—Anderson, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.
Equity calendar.
Hoffay<Columbia Graphophone Co.
Waldheimer<14th St Bank.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Anglo-So Am Bank<1st Nat Bank.
Fox<Harper.
Ballard<Audubon Nat Bank.
Lennon<A S'ntini, Inc.
Watts<Farmer.
Benedict<G I Tea Co.
Levering<Paova Oil Co
Murando<Erie RR.
Miller<Sonn Bros.
Poenanski<NY, NH & H RR.
Title Guar, &c, Co<Comp Gen Trans.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
Lehigh C & N Co<Staples Tr Co.
Falschuck<Holland-Am Lmbeck.
Beard<Moran T & T.
Northrup<St Bern.
Ocean SS Co<Curt Leaverton.
Us<Tug J H Steers.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Motion calendar at 2 P. M.
Barnes<Tug Edward Murray.
Marsh<Leeman.
Indiv Drinking Cup Co<Pub Serv Com Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Walter (Block—Mendel Cloth Co.)
Delaney<Delaney.
Merzon<Cohn.
Chelinsky<Amer Hard Rubber Co.
Nelson<Dixon.
Wohlstadter<Lilling.
Bryan<Beasley.
Same<University.
Bowers<Quarelli.
Greenleaf<Vierow Tow Line, Inc.
Corcoran<Murphy.
Rolt & Wheeler<Rolt & Wheeler.
Re Loeffler<Bell.
Roberts<Weisner.
Moller<Taylor.
Delamanaras<Delamanaras.
Re Santulli (Pollard.)
Needham Piano & Organ Co<Heiser.
Lester<D, L & W RR.
McCrea<Utterhart.
White<Leach.
Olshansky<James.
Castellani<Mt Jessup Coal Co.
Monypeny<Monypeny.
Comstock<Dandrew.
Narcisi<Jacobs.
Gilbert<7th Av Holding Co.
Ziegfeld<Ziegfeld.
Cluff<Cluff.
City R E Co<Randegg Realty Co.
Hans Mahler Co<Mahler.
Zographos<Zographos.
Gucker<Kopp.
Bartnick<Bartnick.
Weiss<Montrose Realty Co.
Woytisek<Cruikshank.
Beller<Fischer.
Re U S Fid & Guar.
German Sav Bk<Hills.
Tudor Rty Co<Riley.
Kassel<Kassel.
Dudley<Dudley.

PART II.—Shearn, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Lambert<Lambert.
Latham Rty Co<Hudson Tr Co.
Gelles<Schailer System C S Corp.
Bell<Bell.
Chatterton Co<Matthews Sons.
Bishop<Lewis.
Matthews<Glockner.
Bixon<Bixon.
Johns<Johns.
Mathews<Pinney.
Kresney<Kresney.
Baron de Hirsch Fund<Aldebaran Co, (2.)
Rich<Rich.
Preferred causes:
Lord<Lord.
Cavanaugh<Tomlinson
Fox<Mulligan.
Forman<Forman.
Minaldi<Minaldi.
General calendar:
Jara<Jara.
Harris<Harris.
Frank<Frank.
Atwater<M'ch'ts Mot Sales Co.
Sexauer & Lemke<Allerton-88th St Co.
Braunstein<Braunstein.
Atlas Bolt & Screw Co<Burke.
Strogatz<Strogatz.

PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Con.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Cosmos F F Co<Alliance Film Corp.
Robertson<Robertson.
Ingraham<Radium Co of Amer.
Whitehead<Whitehead.
Cohn<Marrin.
Adams<McGee Iron, &c, Co.
Schneider-Anderson Co<London Thea Co.
Baker & O H.
Wald<Jermon.
Ogilvy<Tucker.
Security Bank<Cohen.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part X. Room.
Persian<D'Alessandro, D'Alessandro<Bonn (2)
Persian<Same.
Goldsmith<R von Zimmerman Bldg.
Scarpinato<Cosgrove.
Jacobs<NY Con RR.
Moran<Atlantic Ex Co.
Armstrong<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Shea<same.
Magnini<Viacara.
Herrmann<Hess.

PART IV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kulaschik<Holbrook C & R.
Pearson<Houpt.
Lane<Smith.
B Allen<NY Rys.
J Allen<same.
White<Pitts Life & T
Mirman<Warburg.
Spindel<Breslauer.
Rose<Int R T.
Feldman<Ehrlich.
Hanlon<Baker.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Schneider<Whiteside Const Co.
Murrey<B H RR.
Conley<NY & Q El L & P Co.
Devonish<Imperial Inv Corp.

PART IX.—Adjourned for the term.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Causes remaining in this part will not be assigned to any part this week. No day calendar.

PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McCormack<Benollel.
O'Brien<Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
Cisko<Del L & W RR.
Migaino<Angonos, Inc
Markowitz<Reliance Trading Co.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Wood<Fiske.] No day calendar.

PART XV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Guarantee Rty Corp<Barnum.

PART XVI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Oriental Bank<Stallo.
Hall<Schiff.
Overlander<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Eltonhead<Trav Ins.
Doherty<Doherty.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—May Term Continued—Recess.

PART XVIII.—Whittaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Moore & M<Read
Parnall<Seeber.
Voska, Foelsch & Sidlo<Risland.
E Rieger Co<Croner.
Appleby<McGrath.
Konig<US Cas Co.
Morris Co<CNY, (2.)
Van Wagoner-Linn Const Co<Gallagher.
Maller<Nat Calcul Co.
Saranac Rty Co<Donahue.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Clark<Schoonmaker.
Same<Schoonmaker (2.)
Kirwan<Robinson.
Holzman<Krieger.
Okstein<Eichler Pub.
Burns Bros<Kuhn.
Lakin<Drake.
Marlow<Equit L I.
Mullen<Spiwak.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M.
Estate of Blanche B Robinson, (2.)

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Theatre Mag Co<Packard, &c, Co.
Crossman<Levy, (8.)
Ruckgaber<Straus.
Beecham Mfg Co<Sokolow.
Cook & Bernheimer Co<Keller.
Strauss<Jacobs.
Myers<Gray.
Mann<Silberberg.
Holzer<Super-Smith C & S Co.
Tannenbaum<Seaman.
Castano<Lane.
Stuyvesant Casino<Gold.
Same<Dunkelman.
Schmidt<Wyeth C Co.
Rumiel<Georgiana.
Stein<Schultz.
Schmidt<Wyeth C Co.
Heine<Weller.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Davis<Salvation Match Co.
Frankel<Dimitz.
Phillips<Hays.
Polinsky<Grossman.
Lester<NY Rys.
Greenberger<Yel T Co
Schneider Farms<Union Rys.
Brann W W Co<Windsor Const Co.
Hausman<Borden's Milk Co.
Mele<Forno.
Harris<Gen Accident, &c, Co.
Solomon<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Doyle<Int R T Co.
Kleinfeld<Greenauer.
Devery<Hoban.
Riegler<Am U Rty Co.
Wighton<NY Rys.
Cossa<Castaldo.
Wasserman<Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Schwartz<No German Lloyd.
Heller<NY Rys.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Hyman<Overshiner.
Century Garage Corp<Madine.
Godfrey<Wasser.
Lucas<Kahn.
Du Bois<Espetein.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Lynch, J.—Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Rojas<Niese & Co<Irving Nat Bank.
Commi Trust Co<Reid
Perkins Goodwin Co<Van Dyke.
Maas<Coysh.
142 W 26 St Rlty Co<Frumker.
P Munroe Co<Toilette Prod Co.
Silver<Landy.
Wilbeth Rty Co<Crystal & Son Co.
Samuels<Roth.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Clarke<Johnson.
Friedman<Schleln.
Miller<Barnett.
Jaeckel<Katzman.
Brown<L Scheuerer & Son (2.)
Coopersmith<Raider.
Robt Gordon & Son<Wolf.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Bloodgood<Reilly—Michael J. Mulqueen. Cudliff<Kodak Theatre Co.—Morton S. Coan. Pakus<Devoe—Walter W. Irwin.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Podesta<Andriaccio—David S. McConnell.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Holzman<Illinois Surety Co.—Enos S. Booth. Mielniczeck<Illinois Surety Co.—Enos S. Booth. Strassler<Illinois Surety Co.—Enos S. Booth.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Gutman<Schreiber-Sol Kohn.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Babcock<Amer. & West Indian Trading & Dev. Co.—John J. Rooney.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Roper<Damiane.
Colgate<Young R & C Re Look.
Ellis<Ellis.
Thompson<Gimbel Bros. (2.)
Wright-Ogden Co<Strayer.
Nat Surety<Wenninger

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Pallidino<Pitts Con.
Walt<Tesla.
Rogoff<Kamentzky.
Morre<CNY.
Palansky<NY, S & W RR.
O'Brien<Bronx Gas & El Co.
Highest number reached in regular order, 812.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of:
Samuel Jakubstowsky, Martin Cafiisch, Catherine Lappin, Max Geringer.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will: Mary McManany.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Goldberg<Adler, (2.)
Eckles<Dinan.
Fredericks<Snyder.
Ketrynink<Redmond.
Grower<Miller.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Rock<Schumacher—Charles C. Marrin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions.
Friedman<Wayne.
Giancimino<Olmstead.
Riley<Riley.
Collins<Collins.
Haigney<Gillard.
Hart<Schaffer.
Sloman<Seifter.
Gulions<Picksy.
Seinfel<Hickey.
Murray<Murray.
Re Pfadenhauer.
Re Doig.
London<Cheesman, (2.)
Scandelsohn<Greenwald.
Levinsky<L I RR.
Halpin<Same.
Van Tassell<same.
Furey<same, (2.)
Garahan<Geer.
Quinn<Am Drug Synd.
Casey<Gannon.
Huntington L & C Co<Schaefer & Co.
G Hader Co<Friedland
Pines<Newton.
Gilbert<Demick.
Sass<same.
Flobert Rty Corp<Bernstein.
Walter<Ury.
Feckerman<Peckerman.
Palmenteri<Ageloff.
N E RR Co<City.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.
Undefended divorces:
Perlmutter.
Edson.
Gold.
Tingren.
Fritts.
Grubbe.
Bauer.
Brown.
Williams.
Anthony.
Levin.
Ward.
Kuhlkin.
Kaufman.
Steenwerth.

TRIALS—Van Sicien, J.
Kenny<Cornell.
Pittsburgh Pub Market<Weixelbaum.
Sweeney<Sweeney.
Dickman<Dickman.

Beyer<Paradise Paper Box Co.
NY, B'klyn & M Rch RR Co<City.
Re Bklyn Children's Aid Soc, (Ira Surf Av.)
Lawyers Mtg Co<Van Wyck.
Same<Boate.
Carpenter<Geisman.
White<Walsh.
Re Simon Nager, Jr, Inc.
Re Rosebank Av.
Henderson<Balz.
Green<Green.
Keegan<T starrett Co.
Mistretta<Urban Rty.
Abbazia<same.
Mahoney<Moore.
Mulvaney<E Pearson & Co.
Wilson<Gillette Clipping Machine Co.
Rosenthal<Norris.
Scharf<Bachansky.
Elmhorst<Mazzioff.
Williams<Keeler Bldg.
Dettiner<Trillard.
Leventhal<No Brit & Mero Ins Co.
At 2 P. M.:
Keller<Averell, (testimony.)

Roszel
Willeman,
Jacobsen,
Moren,
Mathus,
Parker,
Marquet,
Beardsley,

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Maddox, J.; Part VI., Manning, J.

Re Fannie Weingarten (alleged incompetent)
Lamb<Leopold.
Kranz<CNY.
Paffen<CNY et al.
Rooney<Nassau RR.
O'Brien<Agar & Co.
Moscato<Prince Line.
Beatty<B H RR.
Nick Feldmeyer & Liebman.
Stevenson<NY & Long Branch RR et al.
Akerson<F Kent Co.
McCarthy<Cohn Cut Stone Co.
Sakalowski<Trans Dev
Donovan<Int R T.
Lorenzan<Edison El.
Buttner<Eidlitz & Son et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Seaman<Nassau RR.
Handel<Kuhne.
Karakand<B H RR.
Balestriero<De Nicola.
Schumacher et al<B H RR.
Brown<same.
Huttlinger<Campbell.
Halpin<Richmond L & RR Co.
Ward<Suydam.
Hamann<Bklyn E D Terminal.
Scala<Garbarino.
Hasakordjian<B H RR.
Zinn<Int R T.
Ballou<Block et al.
Popillarski<Empire Bridge Co.
Beyer<Mundy.
Cox<B H RR.
Israel<C J & B RR.
Meanley<L I RR.
Kelly<Hinch et al.
Bennett<B H RR.
Miller<Buermann et al
Kelly<Am Fruit Prod Co et al.
Highest number reached on regular call, 7043.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Alice Moran,
Ellen Rogers,
John Manning,
Peter Schreiber,
Anna Martin,
Louis Clowes,
Admr. of:
August Bauer.
Accounting of:
C G F Lindstrand,
James Chappell,
Rose Kraft,
Michael Salerno,
Katherine Oeschler,
Marie C Barnes,
Charles F Wilson,
Mary J Kimpton,
Fannie M E Ensel,

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Will of:
Rebecca Lyle.

County Court.

PART IV., Hylan, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J.—Calendar called in Part V., Room 10.
Friedberg<Benigsohn.
Nappo<Bklyn H RR.
Basilio<Nassau El RR.
Levy<Block.
Arens<Danzer.
Penn<Nassau Ferry.
Kirby<Dellamore.
Corsch<Prehn.
Connor<NY Life Ins.
Smith<NY Con RR.
Maxey<Kalof.
Diltney<Manna.
Van Daalen<Remus.
Hereth<Rustin.
Knief<Morson.
Nolan<NY Cons RR.

Hinch<B H RR.
O'Connell<Duncan et al.
Gebert et al<Gebert.
Bosch<Miller et al.
Koop<Bodmer & B et al.
Glenn<Interstate Lumber Co.
Hall<Goldsmith et al.
Albracht<Bauer.
Interb Bwg Co<Acme Furnace Equip Co.
Iranigan<B H RR.
Schwartz<Walkowitz.
Beadle<Holbrook, C & R.
Hoecker<Hoecker.
Elford<L I RR.
Pataky<B H RR.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:
Doern<Merritt & Gilbert Co.
Cooke<City of Yonk.
Lane<NYC & H R R Co.
Fisher<City of Yonk.
Quinn<Bugden.
Massaro<Pitts Con.
Lupinacci<same.
Reynolds<Fleischmann Mfg Co.
Bergin<West Elec R R Co.
Wiese<Epstein.
Remington Oil Eng Co<Milton Boat Works.
Zepiela<Howard.
Vredenburgh<O'Brien.
Woods<Whitson.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Tompkins, J.—Recess.
Calendar for Thursday:
Dickie<Horton.
Mamaroneck Sash, D & T Co<Hann.
Santoro<Turso.
Bellofatto<Schulke.
Billings-Chapin Co<Williams.
Am 5 and 10 Cent Store<Jones.
Wiggins<Freeman.
Rositzke<Meyer.
Fowler<Pruss & Pruss.
Calahan<Newton Pav Co.
Siebrecht<Siebrecht.
Slater<Holzworth.
Coles<Tripodi.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Blackmar, J.—At 10 A. M.
All cases tried before Mr. Justice Blackmar must be submitted with briefs, findings, and requests to find immediately at the close of the trial.
The answer must be "ready" or "off." No cause on this calendar will be set for a day. Cases must be ready for trial in their order when reached.
McLaughlin<McLaughlin Re Co et al.
Highest number reached is 573a.
Clonin<Abbenante.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.
Gambino, as admx<L I RR Co.
Laimbeer<same.
Mitchell<Salant.
Bradley<B H R R Co.
Hyatt<same.
Kopp<Richey, Browne & Donald, Inc.
Egan, as admx<CNY, Cantanno, an infant<Stevenson.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1285.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bannar<Frazer.
Lynch<Golden.
Mears<Rich L & R.
Jones, an inf<same.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

COLLINS, WILLIAM G., head of Collins & Aikman Co., (June 15;) personalty over $10,000; widow, Mrs. Bertha W., gets all books and household effects acquired after marriage and $4,000 annuity for life; sons, William M. and Kenneth B., share equally in all books and household effects acquired before the marriage of testator, all the latter's jewelry, and at least $4,000 annuity for life; the boys also receive all surplus of income after payments mentioned, and $1,500 annuity for life to Harriet C. Ruth, sister of the testator; there are directions concerning Kenneth's prior right to acquire the capital stock, together with his brother, of the firm, all of which was owned by the testator; if the boys should die with lineal descendants and the widow and sister of the testator die, $10,000 is to go to the West End Presbyterian Church and the rest of the estate to the Presbyterian Hospital.

COONEY, JOHN W. (May 15;) personalty, $100; all to widow, Alice M.

McCORMICK, WILLIAM J., (May 24;) personalty about $500; 1-8 to brother-in-law, Edward W. Dickinson; 2-8 to aunt, Ann Kelly.

PLUYM, CATHERINE, (May 26;) personalty about $10,000; German Orphan Asylum at Washington, D. C., gets $1,000; Lulu F. Markel, $2,000 and interest in tailoring establishment at Washington; Samuel O. Ochs, about $2,000; like amounts to Theres Eigener, Gustav Pluym, and Emma Jaronskuy; about $500 to William F. Shipley.

SCHUSTER, MARIE, (June 4;) personalty about $2,000; Louise and George F. Schuster, about $400 each; Annie Piquet and Dora Lichtenburger, about $400 each.

WOOD, MARGARET A., (June 9;) personalty about $12,000; Sarah F. Tubbs, residue, about $5,000; Walter F. Tubbs, nephew, about $2,000; William Arthur Tubbs, like amount; Florence B. Tubbs, $3,000; other bequests.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Pressure is high in the middle and upper portions of the Mississippi Valley; also over the North Pacific Coast States.

A depression, which has been moving north over the Atlantic during the last few days, is now centred off the Nova Scotia Coast, and a second depression has developed over the west plateau region. Showers and thunderstorms have prevailed in the Middle and North Atlantic States and there also have been scattered thunderstorms in Arkansas and the East Gulf States. A maximum of 102 degrees was recorded Tuesday at New Orleans, equalling the highest temperature reported during more than forty years.

Showery conditions over the Northeast will pass away Wednesday, and fair weather may be expected in that region during the next three or four days.

The temperature will rise slowly in the Northeast and continue relatively high in the South.

Winds Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light west.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Wednesday. Thursday fair.

New England and Western New York—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	65	61	4 P. M.	66	64
6 A. M.	64	61	6 P. M.	68	61
9 A. M.	65	60	9 P. M.	63	60
12 M.	67	64	11 P. M.	62	60

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperatpre at 8 A. M. yesterday was 61; at 8 P. M. it was 61. Maximum temperatpre, 65 degrees at 3:45 P. M.; minimum, 60 degrees at 7:20 A. M. Humidity, 73 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.89 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.74 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
1:15—212-214 W. 111 St.; Erina Bonneala.....Slight
1:50—60 Av. B.; Schane Brothers.....Slight
8:00—71 Clinton St.; Hyman Friefeld.....$500
11:55—529 Pearl St.; not given.....Slight
P. M.
12:05—102 W. 75 St.; Frank Grumond..Slight
1:40—714 E. 9 St.; Jacob Polinsky.....Slight
3:15—649 E. 149 St.; Y. M. C. A.....Slight
3:30—213 W. 61 St.; George Miller.....Slight
3:35—79 1 Av., city.....$10
8:25—388 Madison Av.; C. Brigham.....$500
9:45—97 Broome St.; Meniches & Yacris..$25
10:00—1,287 Amsterdam Av.; N. Schutte.....Slight
10:45—296 Broome St.; Annie Rice.....Slight
12:25—349 E. 51 St.; M. Diesler.....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Lt. Col. S. Reber, Signal Corps, and Capt. R. C. Marshall, Jr., Q. M. Corps, to San Diego and San Francisco after July 1, and to Seattle and Portland to investigate sites in those places for an aviation school and training grounds for the Signal Corps, then to their station in this city.

2d Lt. E. B. Spiller, C. A. C., from 163d Co., about Aug. 1, to unassigned list, and will proceed to Fort Adams R. I., for duty with mine planter General Royal T. Frank.

1st Lt. C. B. Thurnel, Ord. Dept., to Frankford Arsenal, Penn., July 1, for duty.

Resignation of 1st Lt. W. E. Leighton, M. R. C., accepted.

Resignation of 1st Lt. F. Cobb, M. R. C., accepted.

Orders of June 10, relating to Major E. L. Ruffner and Capt. R. S. Porter, Medical Corps, revoked. Major E. L. Ruffner will proceed to Chicago, July 11, and report to Commanding Officer Central Department for duty with organized militia during July and August, then to his station.

1st Lt. T. S. Proxmire, M. R. C., to active duty, July 2, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., until Sept. 30, then to his home and stand relieved from further active duty in M. R. C.

Orders of June 15, relating to 2d Lt. A. R. Rockwood, C. A. C., revoked. He will be relieved from 73d Co., eff. about Aug. 25, then to coast defenses of Mobile for assignment to a company.

2d Lt. R. W. Clark, Jr., C. A. C., from 54th Co. about Aug. 25, then to coast defenses of Oahu for duty.

Capt. L. S. Ryan, C. A. C., relieved from assignment to 112th Co., about Aug. 5, and is attached to that company until time for him to comply with orders of May 4.

Orders of May 17, assigning 1st Lt. E. S. Hughes, F. A., to the 4th Co., June 20, amended to assign him to that regiment on July 1.

Capt. C. A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., is detailed Capt. of the Cavalry team in the national matches for 1915. He will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., on July 1.

1st Lt. F. F. Clapham, 19th Inf., is detailed Capt. of the Inf. team in the national matches for 1915.

Orders of May 24 are amended to direct 1st Lt. J. F. Clapham, 19th Inf., to proceed on conclusion of national matches to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty at School of Musketry.

Capt. F. C. Doyle, 6th F. A., detailed in Q. M. Dept., will proceed July 15, to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty as Quartermaster and also to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Boston, for duty as Quartermaster of those defenses, relieving Capt. H. T. Matthews, Q. M. Corps, who will proceed to San Francisco and sail about Aug. 5 for the Philippines for duty.

Capt. J. G. Steger, C. A. C., from assignment to 12th Co., about July 5, is placed on unassigned list, and will report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, for duty on his staff.

Leaves: 1st Lt. H. L. Schurmeir, M. R. C., one month and 5 days extension; 2d Lt. B. Wedgwood, 11th Inf., one month and 14 days; Major H. O. Steele, C. A. C., 2 months; 1st Lt. W. A. Capron F. A., 2 months; 2d Lt. A. E. Wilbourn, 13th Cav., one month, and Capt. P. H. Bipps, Jr., C. A. C., 2 months. He will sail for his new station on Sept. 5 instead of Aug. 5.

Navy.

Commanders: E. H. Campbell, the General Board, to command the New Orleans, and N. E. Irwin from command of the New Orleans, then home and wait orders.

Lt. Commanders: M. H. Simons, the Louisiana, to temporary duty receiving ship at San Francisco; W. N. Jeffers from command of the Fanning to office of Naval Intelligence, and Z. Madison, Navy Department, to Naval War College.

Lts.: C. A. Richards, Atlantic reserve fleet, to command the Fanning, and L. M. Stevens, the Raleigh, to the Oregon.

Junior grade Lts.: H. C. Train, the Yorktown, to the Oregon; S. S. Brown, the Raleigh, to the Milwaukee; R. C. Lee, the Oregon, to the Raleigh; H. W. Hosford, the Milwaukee, to the Raleigh as senior engineer officer; A. M. Charlton, New York Yard July 1, to the Texas; E. T. Oates, the Raleigh, to the Milwaukee, and R. E. Bell, the Oregon, to the Yorktown as senior engineer officer.

Ensigns: J. R. Redman, the Oregon, to the Yorktown; J. A. Crutchfield, the St. Louis, to the Raleigh; E. W. Broadbent, Bath Iron Works, Maine, to temporary duty receiving ship at Boston in connection crew of the Wadsworth and on board when commissioned; C. K. Martin, the Milwaukee, to the Raleigh.

O. O. Hagen, the Yorktown, to the South Dakota; J. K. Esler, the Raleigh, to the Oregon; R. E. P. Elmer, the Yorktown, to the Oregon, and R. E. Kerr, the South Dakota, to the Yorktown.

Machinist M. Bayer, the Delaware, to connection fitting out the Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.

Chief Carpenter T. W. Richards, Maryland Steel Company's Works, Maryland, to Philadelphia Yard.

Cable Repairer, Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Manila.—Lt. A. A. Garcekon, the Mohican, to the Bainbridge.

Junior Grade Lt. T. Baxter, the Saratoga, to aid on staff Commander in Chief Asiatic Fleet.

Ensigns: R. Dudley, the Saratoga, to the Pompey; O. L. Downes, the Saratoga, to the Dale; D. C. Pallthorp, the Pompey, to the Saratoga, and R. V. Hannon, the Dale, to temporary duty the Saratoga.

Asst. Surgeon C. Stephenson, Cavite Station, to the Monadnock, and A. N. R. Sullivan, the Villalobos, to Canacao hospital.

P. A. Surgeon W. Chambers, Canacao Hospital, to the Galveston.

A. Paymasters W. V. Fox, the Monterey, to Wilmington, and H. J. Hauser, Wilmington, to home and wait orders.

Chief Gunners T. Swift, Olongapo Station, to the Saratoga; J. F. McCarthy, Cavite Station, to Saratoga, and H. A. Davis, Pompey, to Olongapo Station.

Gunner H. A. Nevins, Olongapo Station, to Cavite Station.

Machinist F. F. Webster, the Saratoga, to Olongapo Station.

Chief Carpenter J. L. Jones, Saratoga, to Olongapo Station.

Commander W. C. P. Muir, retired, died at Shelbyville, Ky., June 20.

Ensign C. L. Pearse died at Key West, Fla., June 19.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cassin, K-1, K-2, K-5, K-6, and Tallahassee at New York Harbor, Flusser at President's Roads, Reid and Sonoma at Newport, San Diego at San Francisco, and the Dolphin at Bridgeport, Conn.

Sailed—Sonoma, Utah, and Texas, New York Yard, for Newport; Fulton, Ozark, G-1, and G-2, Newport, for New York Yard; Abarenda, Hongkong, for Amoy and Shanghai; Glacier, San Diego for Guaymas, and Virginia, Boston, for Newport.

The Jason, now at New York, ordered to Philadelphia, thence to Hampton Roads.

The Cyclops, now at Norfolk, ordered to New York.

The Vulcan, now at Hampton Roads, ordered to Philadelphia.

The Machias, now at Key West, ordered to Vera Cruz.

The Nereus, now at Norfolk, ordered to Olongapo, P. I., and return via the Panama Canal.

The Monadnock was placed in full commission at Olongapo Station yesterday.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:29 | Sun sets..7:34 | Moon sets..12:57

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:35	4:13	9:48	10:46
Governors Island	3:42	4:29	10:16	11:20
Hell Gate	5:32	6:19	11:53	1:00

Arrived—Tuesday, June 22.

SS Stanja, Rotterdam, June 1.
SS Suwanee, Manchester, June 8.
SS Bayamo, Havanna, June 18.
SS Hektaria, Liverpool, June 8.
SS Nueces, Galveston, June 16.
SS Alamo, Tampa, June 17.
SS El Alba, Galveston, June 16.
SS Niagara, Bordeaux, June 13.
SS Ghazee, Hull, June 6.
SS Caloria, Tampa, June 14.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, June 19.
SS Ityach, Liverpool, June 8.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, June 19.
SS Aragon, Georgetown, June 19.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Frederik VIII	Copenhagen	June 10
Noordam	Rotterdam	June 10
Saxoleine	Dartmouth	June 9
Sao Paulo	Santos	May 29
Caloria	Tampico	June 14
Bankdale	Havre	June 8
Santa	Grimsby	June 8
Havana	Havana	June 20
John D. Rockefeller	Tuxpan	June 15
Eocene	New Orleans	June 19
Lenape	Jacksonville	June 20

DUE TOMORROW.

San Guglielmo	Palermo	June 13
Kura	Plymouth	June 10
American	Rotterdam	June 10
Ardgarroch	London	June 10
Carrillo	Kingston	June 19
Bermudian	Bermuda	June 22
Comus	New Orleans	June 19
Santiago	Tenfuegos	June 14
Philadelphia	San Juan	June 19
Huron	Jacksonville	June 31

DUE FRIDAY.

Adriatic	Liverpool	June 16
Lord Ormonde	Havre	June 12
Richmond	London	June 10
Hathor	London	June 10
Maravai	Grenada	June 19
Colon	Cristobal	June 19
El Sigio	Galveston	June 19
City of Memphis	Savannah	June 22
Concho	Galveston	June 19

DUE SATURDAY.

Kristianiafjord	Bergen	June 16
Cadiz	Cadiz	June 14
Egyptiana	Mowey	June 12
Tonawanda	Liverpool	June 11
Welsh Prince	Brest	June 12
Belgier	Genoa	June 10
Strathspray	Barcelona	June 11
Mohawk	Jacksonville	June 23

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arabic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Afghan Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
P. F. Hendrik, Haiti	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Paloma, Gibara	—	12:00 M.
Chippewa, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kursk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hyanthes, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Sark, Rio Janeiro	12:0 M.	2:00 P.M.
Tocantins, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hellig Olav, Christ

A NEW QUESTION IN ADMIRALTY LAW

Right of the British Admiralty to Requisition a British Ship 3,000 Miles Away, UNDER AMERICAN CHARTER

Test Case in the Libel of the Steamship Thyra Menier, Now in Dry Dock Here.

Charterers of British merchant vessels said yesterday that the libel proceedings instituted in the United States District Court of New Jersey Monday to determine the right of Great Britain to requisition for Government use ships of British ownership under charter to neutrals may go far toward settling a question which has been disturbing American charterers of British ships for some time. The vessel libeled was the Thyra Menier, owned by the Donald Steamship Company, a British concern.

This vessel was chartered by M. Henri Menier, the French chocolate manufacturer of Paris, and by him sub-chartered to the Canadian-American Steamship Corporation, a New York concern. The order from the British Admiralty requisitioning the ship came while the vessel was in dry dock here and while preparations were being made to load the cargo aboard. A United States Marshal is now in charge of the vessel, which cannot be removed except by further order of the court without incurring the penalty of contempt of court.

While the matter would not be discussed yesterday at the British Consulate General in this city, it was understood that Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, the Consul General, is making a report to his Government regarding the incident. From what could be learned, it is expected that the Consul General will be instructed to go before the court with a strong protest against the legality of the libel in the case of the Thyra Menier with a request that the libel be dismissed. It also will probably be contended that United States courts are without jurisdiction in a matter of this kind.

Charterers apart from the mere questions of law raised by the issue, are vitally affected in a business way by the assumed right of the British Admiralty to requisition vessels of British ownership lying in ports distant many thousands of miles from the British Isles. Several many British ships of all kinds, it was said, have been chartered by Americans at this and other ports under the impression that they were protected against requisition under the terms of the Royal proclamation made by King George on August 4 last.

Among other things, the proclamation contained the following clause relating to the taking over for his Majesty's service of British ships, specifying vessels within the British Isles or the waters adjacent thereto. A representative of an American firm chartering many British vessels had this to say yesterday regarding the requisitioning of ships under charter:

"Charterers of British vessels in this country have up to this time gone ahead and hired ships owned by British subjects at high rates, in the belief that the proclamation meant just what it said, namely, that only vessels in or near the United Kingdom would be taken over for Government use. Certainly we had no reason to suppose that ships chartered in American ports, 3,000 miles distant, could in any fashion be held to be in waters adjacent thereto (the British Isles). Among the vessels protected charterers have hired ships in great numbers. It is certain that if the British Government is to have the right to step in and upset contracts between owners and charterers, the business of the latter will be most seriously interfered with.

"That this question should become acute at this time is most unfortunate, owing to the great difficulty experienced in finding available ships to transport war supplies and merchandise formerly carried in the regular liners. Charterers find themselves in a very difficult position, since after taking over vessels from their owners for fixed periods, they have obligated themselves to exporters and others by contracts to transport goods to all parts of the world. This latest episode adds one more to the list of difficulties under which charterers have worked since the outbreak of hostilities."

Morris Douw Ferris, an admiralty lawyer who is Secretary of the National Association of Importers, said yesterday that while the libeling of the Thyra Menier was the first case of the kind to arise in this country, the British Government's requisitioning of vessels has elsewhere resulted in disputes between owners and time charterers as to who is to receive the hire in the Admiralty for vessels requisitioned from either the owners or the charterers, or both.

"A number of cases have been referred to arbitration," said Mr. Ferris, "and have been compromised, while others are under consideration. The decisions of the arbitrators is being awaited with interest. While there is no precedent for the point, maritime authorities and arbitrators seem to be of the view that, when a ship under charter is requisitioned, the hire is to be paid to the owners and not to the charterers. This is due, it is understood, by a writer in a recent issue of Fairplay, an English publication. It will be interesting to see whether the District Court will hold that it has jurisdiction in such a case as that of the Thyra Menier."

While the libel claimed by Mr. Menier is for $200,000 damages, charterers here are of the opinion that, should the British Admiralty take any great number of steamers chartered by Americans, the resulting losses would run into the millions of dollars.

CANADIAN ROUTE BARRED.

Koller Will Sue Railroad for Not Selling Ticket to Detroit.

Eugene H. Meyer, as attorney for John Koller of 12 Buffington Street, Newark, announced yesterday that he would bring a suit for damages against the Lackawanna Railroad because his client was refused the privilege of buying a ticket to Detroit last Sunday. Mr. Meyer says the ticket agent thought Koller was a German because of his accent. He had to take another route. He is Vice President of the American Coal Chute Company and Architectural Iron Works of Newark and his lawyer has begun correspondence with the Interstate Commerce Department.

The railroad's version of the matter was given out yesterday by W. C. Ellis, City Passenger Agent. He said:

"Koller, who speaks with an accent, applied to our agent at the Broad Street Station for a ticket to Detroit. The agent immediately asked him if he was a German, and Koller replied that he was, whereupon the agent explained that the present ruling of his road obliged him to refuse to sell a ticket to a German through a Canadian port. The agent, however, offered to sell him a ticket by way of Toledo, Ohio, on the American side, or sell him transportation as far as Bridgeburg, just over the Suspension Bridge in Canada. Koller refused to take either of these, and went to a telephone booth. When he returned he told the agent he was a naturalized American citizen, but it was then too late, as the train had gone."

Mr. Ellis quoted the ruling of his railroad's traffic department issued recently, which says:

"On account of the European war, the Canadian authorities are exercising great diligence to prevent foreigners who are not friendly to England from entering Canada, subjecting all foreigners to rigid inspection. Foreigners destined to points in Canada, therefore, should be ticketed to Suspension Bridge or Bridgeburg only, and foreigners destined to points in the United States should in all cases be routed via lines which will not take them through Canada, unless such foreigners are British or rFench subjects."

ESTATES APPRAISED.

AULD, JANE, (Jan. 10, 1915;) net estate, $1,778.11.

BELDING, EMILY C., (Nov. 28, 1914;) net estate, $17,666.10; principal beneficiary Milo M. Belding, Sr., husband.

BERMAN, ABRAHAM, (Nov. 5, 1913,) net estate, $5,935.94.

BUTLER, FRANKLIN CROSBY, (Aug. 20, 1914;) net estate, $8,084.63.

CRF, FREDERICKA, (May 24, 1914;) net estate, $1,069.42.

DOYLE, MILES J., (Aug. 28, 1907;) net estate, $946.66.

FREY, CATHARINA, (Oct. 12, 1910;) net estate, $7,836.80.

GIVEN, PATRICK, (Dec. 10, 1910;) no assets.

HEIN, JACOB, (Jan. 5, 1907;) no assets.

HUEBSCH, SAMUEL, (Jan. 1, 1909;) net estate, $921.12.

KEREUS, FANNIE, (details elsewhere.)

KERR, JENNIE M., (March 11, 1915;) net estate, $16,027.49; F. S. Kerr, son, principal beneficiary.

KINNICUTT, SUSANNA ELEONORA, (Oct. 26, 1910, supplemental report;) net estate shown to be $104,581.

KOHLMAN, LOUIS, (May 9, 1913;) gross estate, $4,447.12; deductions amount to $4,-465.81; showing a deficit.

KOHLMAN, BRIDGET, (Dec. 16, 1914;) net estate, $4,609.42.

LANE, MARY B., (details elsewhere.)

LORCHE, ELISE, (details elsewhere.)

MAGILL, EDWARD H., (Dec. 10, 1907;) net estate, $4,487.75.

McCARTHY, ANNIE L., (April 11, 1907;) gross estate, $607.40.

McDONALD, THOMAS, (Dec. 7, 1907;) no assets.

McGRATH, THOMAS, (July 2, 1910;) a resident of Blauvelt, N. Y.; net estate, $687.06.

METZLER, ELIZABETH, (Dec. 12, 1913;) net estate, $12,462.40.

MEYERS, ANNIE, (July 2, 1907;) net estate, $8,121.79.

MILOS, THOMAS J., (Jan. 18, 1911;) gross estate, $462.42; net estate, $56.27.

NEARY, HENRY J., (Dec. 6, 1910;) no assets.

NUSSBAUM, DAVID, (March 26, 1914;) net estate, $5,508.50.

O'CONNOR, JOHN TIMMINS, (Nov. 26, 1914;) net estate, $5,860.10.

PETRIE, LILLIE, (Sept. 20, 1906;) net estate, $1,564.19.

POPPEL, TESSIE, (Dec. 8, 1914;) net estate, $323,148.87; entire estate consists of securities, bonds, and mortgages, jewelry, and personal effects; principal holdings, New York City 4½ bonds, due 1963, value, with accrued interest, $78,628.12; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. convertible 4½ bonds, due 1932, with accrued interest, valued at $95,585.75; shares Cambria Steel Co., $50,000; entire estate to widower, Edward Popper.

PRINCE, SAMUEL, (Aug. 10, 1914;) net estate, $8,476.66; principal beneficiary widow, Mary Prince.

QUARTULLO, LUIGI, (May 6, 1912;) net estate, $3,080.03.

SCHLECHMANS, (Sept. 27, 1913;) net estate, $805.85.

RESNYK, STISSLE, (Dec. 9, 1910;) net estate, $1,304.10.

RASCH, HANS, (Sept. 27, 1913;) net estate, $805.85.

RUBENSTEIN, JOSEPH, (June 27, 1912;) net estate, $11,830.03; decedent left an indebtedness amounting to $10,983.33; principal asset is real estate valued at $11,850.

SCHMIDT, CHARLES, (Dec. 27, 1911;) net estate, $2,961.97.

SCHUCK, FREDERICK, (Aug. 9, 1914;) net estate, $463,927.11; real estate, $26,500; cash in bank, $31,781.33; person chattels, bonds and mortgages, &c., $429,586.57. Among largest assets are bond and mortgage made by Schuck Realty & Construction Co. to decedent, $125,000; bond and mortgage made by same concern, $66,000; decedent's indebtedness amounted to only $5110.63; principal beneficiaries are decedent's children, Katie Hoehn, George, Augustus, Frederick, and Anton Schuck, and Annie M. Avery.

SEECHAN, ABRAHAM, Oct. 13, 1907; net estate, $1,573.13.

SEIZ, THEODORE, (Dec. 5, 1907;) net estate, $1,145.

SHERIFF, THOMAS, (Dec. 14, 1913;) net estate, $43,459.21; real estate, $42,500; principal beneficiary is nephew, Thomas Barholomew.

SOLOMON, ABRAHAM, (Sept. 6, 1910;) net estate, $28,762.85; principal asset is cash in bank, $31,821.19; grace Solomon, widow, and Sidney Solomon, son, principal beneficiaries.

SCHWARTZ, CAROLINE, (Oct. 14, 1914;) net estate, $5,608.70.

WILLETTS, ELIZABETH, (Jan. 7, 1915;) net estate, $3,340.

WOOLSEY, THEODORE W., (May 7, 1910;) a resident of Newport, R. I.; total estate in New York amounts to $1,963,833; equity in realty at 23 St. is $1,000; entire personal estate, wherever located, $41,845.19; $1,000 was left to Home for the Friendless, in Newport, and rest of estate to relatives.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Another day of favorable weather over the entire wheat belt, including bright and warm conditions in the harvesting sections, caused an early sharp decline in wheat values, which sent the market to new low levels for the season. The July position in Chicago sold at $1 a bushel, while September sold at 98¼c. These prices represented a drop of over 6c from the high point of last Friday, and seemed to have reached a point where they attracted trading orders in sufficient volume to check the decline. At any rate, the low point of the day was made at the start, and prices gradually hardened until at the close they were unchanged to ½c net decline to ⅝c advance. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.25¼ and No. 2 hard at $1.28¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; 1 car was billed; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.25¾, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.22, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	..	..	1.00	1.09⅝	89¼
September	..	..	1.07	1.07	88½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	1.02¼	1.00	1.01⅜	1.02¼	79⅞
September	1.00¼	98½	99⅝	99½	79
December	1.03	1.01⅜	1.02⅞	1.02⅝	81⅛

CORN.

The corn market also felt the influence of the improved weather conditions and continued offers from Argentina, which were being freely made here at about 73½c, cost and freight. Prices declined ⅞ to 1c early, but toward the close experienced a partial rally in sympathy with wheat, and final prices were ⅛ to ¼c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84¼c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	73	72½	72⅞	73	69¼
September	72⅛	71¼	72¼	72¾	67⅜
December	63	62¼	63	63¾	57½

OATS.

The oats market was easier in sympathy with wheat and corn and owing to the improved weather conditions, which were considered favorable for the growing crop, but prices rallied with the other markets and closed steady at ⅛c to ⅜c net lower. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 53¼c; No. 2 white, 54c; No. 3 white, 53c; No. 4 white, 52¾c; fancy clipped white, 54 to 55½c; ordinary clipped white, 53 to 54c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	43¾	42⅞	43¾	43¾	39½
September	38½	37⅝	38½	38½	88

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was influenced to a large extent by the action of grain, prices showing some heaviness and a rally at the close. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 16,000; estimated for Wednesday, 25,000. Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 17,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	9.35	9.32	9.35	9.27	10.07
September	9.62	9.50	9.62	9.55	10.22
Ribs—					
July	10.27	10.20	10.27	10.25	11.42
September	10.60	10.52	10.60	10.55	11.50
Pork—					
July	16.80	16.65	16.77	16.80	20.70
September	17.25	17.10	17.22	17.25	20.05

COTTONSEED OIL.

New low records for the season were again established in the cottonseed oil market, and at the close of the day values were at about the low of the session, with net losses of 4 to 6 points.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.95@6.25	6.00
June	..	..	6.00@6.18	6.00
July	6.15	6.08	6.08@6.10	6.13
August	6.28	6.25	6.24@6.26	6.28
September	6.46	6.41	6.41@6.42	6.45
October	6.48	6.46	6.43@6.44	6.49
November	..	..	6.41@6.44	6.45
December	6.45	6.44	6.43@6.45	6.47
January	6.48	6.47	6.46@6.48	6.51

COFFEE.

The coffee market was practically lifeless throughout the greater part of the day, with a scarcity of orders either way, although at the close there was a little spurt of activity, which brought the total sales up to 6,750 bags. Prices were irregular, with the July position 3 points lower, while the late months were unchanged to 2 points higher. The local spot market was quiet and steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¼c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	5.80@5.85	5.85
July	6.91	6.87	6.90@6.91	6.93
August	..	..	6.74@6.75	6.73
September	6.74	6.74	6.74@6.75	6.72
October	..	..	6.79@6.80	6.77
November	..	..	6.79@6.80	6.77
December	6.79	6.79	6.79@6.80	6.77
January	..	..	6.82@6.83	6.81
February	..	..	6.85@6.86	6.85
March	6.88	6.86	6.88@6.89	6.88
April	..	..	6.92@6.93	6.92
May	..	..	6.96@6.97	6.96

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 87,195 packages, as compared with 94,468 packages last week. Exports for week to tropical countries, 236 packages. Arrivals have been very heavy again this week and large quantities have had to go into storage. It is estimated that about 27,000 tubs have been placed in the public refrigerators during the week. Demand has not been very satisfactory, and much of the stock was put away because receivers could not get a new dollar for an old one. Consumptive requirements are fair, but out-of-town trade is unusually light for the season of year. Prices held unchanged until Monday, when there was a little easier feeling and shading of about ¼c. This was recovered on Tuesday, and the feeling at the close was steady to firm. The quotations given for extras and higher scoring lots cover current sales. Firsts and seconds are weaker, as they comprise a larger proportion of the stock than heretofore, and selling rates vary a little, according to the quantity of stock the receiver has on hand. Renovated has weakened a little, and both ladles and packing stock have declined fully ½c, with tendency still downward. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28¾@28¼c; higher scoring, 28¾@29¼c; firsts, 27@28¾c; seconds, 26½@27¼c; thirds, 24@24½c; State dairy, finest, 28@28½c; good to prime, 26@27½c; common to fair, 25@25¼c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23@24½c; lower grades, 21½@22½c; factory, creamery, firsts, 22¼@23½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 19½@21c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 21c; No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18¼@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 102,505 cases. The market has improved during the past week. Receipts have shown a considerable shrinkage, and while demand has shown no material improvement, the lighter offering has cleared rather better. The proportion of fancy quality has increased, and all the better grades are now held with considerable firmness. Sales of higher grades of Western have lately ranged chiefly from 21@21¾c, with the bulk of the business falling within range of 18½@20½c, according to the proportion of fresh stock. There is continued good demand for the better grades of dirties and checks, but inferior sorts are dragging. Near-by eggs have continued in liberal supply, but quality is largely more irregular, and a small proportion of every receipts now shows quality to reach top quotations. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23½c; extra firsts, 21¼@21¾c; firsts, 19¾@20½c; seconds, 18@19c; thirds and poorer, 16@17½c; dirties, No. 1, 16¾@17c; No. 2 and poorer, 15@16½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15½@16½c; culls and inferior, 12@15c; State, Pennsylvania and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@26c; ordinary to good, 21½@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21½@23c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 22¼@24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 19¼@21½c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian runner, 24@26c.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

LOUIS SUMNER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Sumner, dealer in diamonds and jewelry at 9 Maiden Lane. He made an assignment on Saturday. It was alleged that on June 18 he had disposed of $5,000 worth of stock, claiming that he was robbed. He owes $31,000, of which $22,500 is for merchandise and $8,500 for borrowed money.

LOUIS KNEE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Knee, trading as the Star Binding Company at 37 West Thirty-first Street. He also made an assignment to Charles L. Brookheim.

HIRSCH & COHEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Tina Hirsch and Harry Cohen, who composed the firm of Hirsch & Cohen, dealers in furs and gowns at 103 West Forty-second Street. They made an assignment on June 15.

ISACK ZOLOTH, dealer in women's and men's furnishing goods at 2,825 Eighth Avenue, has made an assignment to Bertrand Ettinger. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against him.

A. LOWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the A. Lowell Manufacturing Company of 108 Fulton Street. It was alleged the company allowed its stocks to be seized under a judgment for $448. Liabilities are over $6,000 and assets $1,500. The company was agent for manufacturers of household utilities.

MAX KLINE, salesman, of 208 East 174th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,019 and no assets. He was formerly Secretary of the Star Umbrella Company of 138 Wooster Street, and most of his liabilities are on accommodation paper of that company and on a lease for the company which he guaranteed.

M. B. BEHRMAN & CO., Manufacturers of dresses at 9 West Thirty-fifth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $26,446 and assets of $16,560.

RICHARD W. SHAW of Pennyfield, N. Y., has filed schedules showing liabilities of $9,250 and no assets.

LEONARD PALLISER, dealer in diamonds and jewelry at 72 Bowery, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,286 and assets of $2,195.

BERNHARDT, WIRTSCHAFTER & CO.—Edward Wirtschafter of Bernhardt-Wirtschafter, manufacturers of furs at 24 East Twenty-first Street, has made an assignment for the firm to Henry J. Moskowitz.

H. & A. MOSHKOWITZ.—Harry and Abraham Moshkowitz, composing the firm of H. & A. Moshkowitz, manufacturers of clothing and pants at 68 East Broadway, have made an assignment.

SAMUEL HAMMER, dealer in men's hats at 61 Canal Street, has made an assignment to Harry M. Marks. Liabilities, $8,000, and assets, $2,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

F. A. Van Iderstone & Son—City of N. Y., $138.48.
Sterling Smelting Co.—Same, $258.72.
Tracy, John H.—Same, $258.72.
Trecartin, Silas—Same, $258.72.
Tracy, Wm. E.—Same, $258.72.
United Uniform Co.—Same, $109.52.
Sinsky, Thomas—Same, $258.72.
Smith, William—Same, $258.72.
Siegel, Meyer D.—Same, $258.72.
Seelman, Maurice S., Jr.—Same, $258.72.
Schultz, Philip—Same, $258.72.
Sommer, Jacob—Same, $258.72.
Saxton, Geo. C.—Same, $258.72.
Schmitzer, Geo. C.—Same, $258.72.
Schroeder, Gustav R.—Same, $258.72.
Saus, George—Same, $258.72.
Schratweiser, Jacob—Same, $258.72.
Sokel, Julius—Same, $258.72.
Wingate, Wm. W.—Same, $258.72.
Waldron, Daniel H.—Same, $258.72.
Vaughan, Geo. W.—Same, $258.72.
Abrahams, Hulda B.—G. Baruch, $934.75.
Burden, Arthur S.—Lord & Taylor, $354.66.
Beccaria, Stefano, or Etienne—D. F. Conti, $256.23.
Brookmire Realty Co.—N. Y. Edison Co., $164.23.
Bernstein, Julius—H. Koslowitzky, $150.48.
Bondy, Chas. E.—J. B. Little, $197.21.
Butinsky, Loufs—S. H. Gitter, $1,753.25.
Baume, Herma W., and Sam Roshberg—George H. Earle, Jr., $478.01.
Bernhardt, Frank W.; Edward Wirtshafter, and Joseph Flesch—I. S. Brozen, $802.68.
Chutjean, Haig F.—Atiyeh Bros., $169.11.
Caverly, Edw. G.—P. Schreiner, $274.41.
Clarke, Adelaide W., executrix—E. B. Leonard, $102.50.
Cotton, Adelaide—Supreme Realty Co., $126.48.
City of N. Y.—Central Chandelier Co., $258.44.
Clair, Joshua R.—Regina Co., $7,500.
Curtis, Harry J.—A. L. Hillyard, $1,189.98.
Christie, Frank W.—People's Bank of Haverstraw, $147.24.
Cheesman, Harry H.—Peter H. Reilly & Bro. Co., $106.
Dunlgraph Check Co.—J. H. Barclay et al., $188.54.
Davis, J. Howard—Machlin Audit Co., Inc., $178.16.
Deffas, Louis P.—H. R. Schmedes, $840.58.
Emerson, R. Schmedes, $3,502.10.
Evalenko, Nicholas—Saaks & Co., $109.23.
Englander, Philip—Maintenance Co., Inc., $133.
Flushing Construction Co.—J. Bergfalk, $193.38.
Great Central Palace Co.—S. Erman, $114.71.
Goodman, Samuel—D. Jones, $129.65.
Goldman, Joseph—N. Y. Edison Co., $175.19.
Greater New York Paper Co.—Grand Lake Corporation, $410.72.
Goldschmith, Joseph W., Jr.—J. H. Cowperthwaite et al., $186.11.
Greenberg, Sam, and Benjamin Israel—I. M. Fleishman & Co., $2,289.74.
Hacket, Carhart Co.—N. Y. Herald Co., $428.15.
Henry, Charles A.—A. J. Bruen, $323.65.
Holcombe, Gertrude N.—attred de Montebello & Co., $397.61.
Hermance, Jeanne, or Jeanne Jornelli Hermance—Musical Courier Co., $480.52.
Interstate Milk Cream Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $240.08.
Jordan, Joseph V., Jr.—Austin Nichols & Co., $413.70.
Kobuna, George J.—H. C. Quinby, $2,754.56.
Keller, John F. and Edward J.—Dimock & Fink Co., $115.44.
Kimball, Francis H.—H. L. Helbrun, $121.65.
Klinh Engine Co. of N. Y.—G. H. Mott, $1,450.61.
Loesch, Charles—W. J. O'Connor, $10,253.22.
Loeb, Louis—Morris & Co.—$301.88.
Landt, William J.—Roham Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., $777.79.
Lumb, Charles E.—Consolidated Iron Works, $552.04.
Lum, Forrester A., and William G. Brown—Aeolian Co., $531.30.
May, Abraham—F. May, $510.24.
Mandel, Lizzie—N. Y. Edison Co., $190.19.
Marx, Elizabeth—Samuel B. Davis Construction Co., costs, $107.94.
Marx, Rachel—Samuel B. Davis Construction Co., costs, $107.94.
Morris, Gouverneur—B. Altman & Co., $128.15.
Martin, Thomas G., and Daniel Gordon—Monolith Realty Co., $153.05.
Morandi, Louis, and Marie Frank—I. Mendelson, $186.04.
Morandi, Louis, Marie Frank, and Waldorf Costume Co.—I. Mendelson, $421.31.
Merker, Emily—M. V. D. Wall, administrator, $1,250.
Meehan, John, William E., and Samuel—A. J. Cox, $980.24.
Matowsky, Minnie—I. Dresner, $309.17.
N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R. Co.—E. D. Murphy et al., $235.46.
O'Connor, Edward E.—Post & McCord, costs, $102.42.
O'Connor, Catherine—Post & McCord, costs, $108.12.
Pugh, Paul B.—N. Y. Edison Co., $245.07.
Plotz, Meyer—Hartford Lunch Co., Inc., $263.81.
Rideal, Charles F.—Marist Bros., $270.69.
Riddell, Herman—Isaac Goldman Co., $541.91.
Robinson, Mary H.—Joseph Beaker & Co., $171.11.
Rand, McNally & Co.—J. C. Oweb, costs, $102.42.
Raucci, Micola—Interstage Nots and Holding Co., Inc., $152.14.
Sweezy, Arthur H., and Frederick Nevins—Brown Brothers & Co., $294.98.
Samaritan Hospital and Dispensary of the City of Brooklyn—Shultz Bread Co., $196.84.
Skinner, Laura A., executrix—H. M. Stevenson, $23.13.
Smith, Julius—Sonn Brothers Co., $275.83.
Schapira, Mendel—S. Weinschenker, $2,-376.14.
Same—Same, $1,088.98.
Showvan, Walter and Lottie—I. S. Berkman, $139.74.
Sandfort, Paul—Aeolian Co., $279.06.
Silberstein, David, Joseph Silberstein, and Samuel S. Silberstein—C. D. Barry et al., $10,327.50.
Segal, Louis H.—M. Wratsohko, $1,822.08.
Schneider, Jacob—Peter Schneider's sons & Co., $107.94.
Stewart, Isabelle—G. W. Lahey, $149.51.
Schmidt, Emili and Lena—P. G. Ottendorfer, $426.06.
Same—Same, $559.04.
Tockman Novelty and Mirror Works—Schrenk & Co., $476.29.
Torbert, Wm. A.—C. W. Wood, $583.40.
Thompson, R. Percy—J. B. Linerd, $735.85.
Thomas B. Leahy Building Co.—Igoe Bros., Inc., $127.40.
Teucalan, John, Syros Tsucalas, Spuros Spuripus, and Thomas Tsucalas—C. J. Stumpf et al., $421.41.
Verdi, George, and Angelo-Legniti—People, &c., $300.
Williams, William—Fiss Doerr-Carroll Horse Co., $1,959.02.
Wilkening, Henry P.—Morristown School, Foundation, $1,054.72.
Westside Improvement Co.—Seaman's Bank for Savings, $4,120.93.
Wolf, Edward D., Schwarts, $169.90.
Wolfshon, Otto—Manhattan Leasing Co., $166.61.
White Cont. Co.—E. R. Finch, $459.98.

In Bronx County.

Barsky, Jacob—S. Trimmer & Sons, Inc., $182.47.
Du Prez, James W.—M. Dodd, $38.96.
Glaser, Julius—W. Krausa, $105.47.
Goldstein, Alexander, and William Ginsberg—Monolith Realty Co., $60.
Karp, Isidore and Louis—I. J. Silverstein, $31.07.
Knowles, Charles A.—Marco Bros., Inc., $52.14.
Nickisch, John H.—R. Keller, $119.72.
Parks, Frank J.—L. Pfluger, $181.39.
Rosenfield, Morton—N. Schlyen, $29.45.
Ryan, George E.—Bronx Rubber and Auto Specialties Co., $27.72.
Stearns, F. Gerald—I. W. Bonner, $185.46.
Seidenstock, Gustav—S. Trimmer & Sons, Inc., $73.82.
Van Riper, Lewis C.—Empire City Iron Works, $629.58.
Windt, Edward—E. Westheimer et al., $176.72.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

City of N. Y.—J. Cassell, adm., Feb. 10, 1914, (reversed,) $8,089.45.
Staten Island Midland Ry. Co.—G. V. Reynolds, Oct. 16, 1914, $1,630.65.
Wiretsky, Morris—O. B. Coates & Co., July 3, 1911, $184.97.
Cohen, Solomon and Benjamin A.—S. Hyman Co., Dec. 14, 1914 $113.58.
Dages, Christian, and Ludwig W. Langer—H. Hauer, June 15, 1915, $326.97.
Kaufman, Benjamin H.—G. Keil, Dec. 24, 1914, $801.06.
Bohling, Bertha—J. E. Bale, March 31, 1915, $162.66.
Conroy, Bart, Patrick H. Dean, and Ward Trucking Co.—E. Janovic, Jan. 26, 1914, $107.06.
Degnon Contracting Co.—C. Jennings, April 15, 1915, $6,207.10.
Ginsberger, Emil and Jennie—Northern Bank of N. Y., Nov. 22, 1912 $403.92.
Kane, Thomas F.—A. Horton et al., Jan. 29, 1908, $228.12.
Same—J. A. Mahlstedt Lumber and Coal Co., July 17, 1914, $870.58.
Same—Larchmont Coal and Lumber Co., July 27, 1914, $1,595.12.
Long Theatre Co. and Frazee Theatre Corp.—Realty Advertising and Supply Co., June 29 1914, $519.65.
Smith, Josiah T., Wm. G. H. Smith, George C. Knapp, and Robert M. Knapp, Jr.—N. Y. Title Ins. Co., June 26, 1913, $17,154.44.

In Bronx County.

Bohling, Bertha—J. E. Bale, April 1, 1915, $162.66.
Scheinberg, Beatrice and Louis—J. Pizer et al., May 5, 1915, $390.58.

WESTERN RATE CASE ARGUMENTS BEGUN

Railroads Declare Labor Cost, Taxes, and Maintenance Make Higher Tariffs a Necessity.

THORNE CHARGES DECEIT

Says Carriers Submitted a List of Weak Railroads and Left the Money Makers Out.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Opposing views of the effect of the proposed increase in freight rates in Western territory were laid before the Interstate Commerce Commission today by representatives of the railroads and of interested shippers and State Railroad Commissions. Although the entire commission devoted the day to the hearing, argument was only started, and it is probable that it will continue for the remainder of the week.

Discussion of the financial conditions of the roads took up much of the time today, but the subject was not finally disposed of, and time will be granted for further argument on this point. Tomorrow the commission expects to take up the increases on specific commodities, including grain and grain products, live stock, fresh meats, packing house products, coal, fruits, and vegetables.

C. C. Wright, representing many interested roads, made the only argument in their behalf today which touched financial conditions. Clifford Thorne, representing several State Railway Commissions and associations opposed to the increase, replied.

Mr. Wright maintained that conditions would be fairly shown by taking forty-one roads in Western territory and using them to give a composite picture. He said this would show that labor cost, taxes, and cost of maintenance all are increasing, and that the only way in which the railroads can meet these increases, unless they reduce the numbr of trains, is increasing their rates.

"Some folks," replied Mr. Thorne, "have different ideas on these issues. These gentlemen have come before you with a selected list of railroads and nothing else. They have taken a half dozen of the subsidiary companies of the Southern Pacific Railroad and put them in their forty-one railroads and left the Southern Pacific out. These subsidiaries are earning deficits, and the Southern Pacific is one of the best properties in the West."

Mr. Thorne also said the carriers had failed to include in their composite list the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Union Pacific Roads, on the ground that these were transcontinental lines, although the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, a transcontinental road, had been included. He asserted that the present request for an increase was but an entering wedge, and that if the interstating rate case by that the book cost was the real value of a road, and that 7 per cent. was the fair return on such value, was held to be sound doctrine, the people of the country would find themselves in a few years paying increased rates amounting to $500,000,000 annually.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Park Avenue Plot Adjoining Colony Club Sold by Wilson Estate to Bing & Bing—Columbus Avenue Apartment in $500,000 Deal—Bronx Buyers—Acreage Sale Near Piping Rock Club.

Park Avenue came prominently to the front again in the realty market yesterday in the purchase by operators of a large plot within less than two blocks of William Ziegler's recent apartment house investment at 525 Park Avenue, southeast corner of sixty-first Street. This, with a $500,000 deal involving a west side apartment house and a few other sales of interest, gave an active tone to the market.

The Park Avenue transaction involved the purchase by Bing & Bing of the three old five-story flats at 568 to 572, and the dwelling, on a plot 49.6 by 25, at 54 East Sixty-third Street. The property surrounds the small plot on southwest corner of Sixty-third Street, 25.5 feet on the avenue by 50 feet on the street, and occupied by a building owned by James Brannan, who uses the lower part for a market.

The plot acquired by Bing & Bing fronts 75 feet on the avenue by 49.6 feet on Sixty-third Street, and was purchased from the estate of Richard T. Wilson. Pease & Elliman were the brokers. The new owners, who have been successful apartment house builders on the avenue, contemplate improving it with a high-class thirteen-story house, from plans by the architect, Emery Roth. It will adjoin the new Colony Club building now being erected on the northwest corner of Sixty-third Street, taking in the lower half of the block front, and which was also bought from the Wilson estate. The projected operation will have the unique appearance, thus far on Park Avenue, of surrounding the tiny corner parcel which will virtually be useless for any big improvement.

West Side Apartment in $500,000 Deal.

The seven-story Del Monte apartment house on the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street and a large vacant plot on Tenth Street near Sixth Avenue, figured in a deal representing in the aggregate value of properties about $500,000. The Del Monte, covering a plot 127.8 by 100, was sold by S. Morrill Bannner to Henry Dazian, the theatrical comtumer. It has been owned by the Banner family for about twenty-five years. In part payment, Mr. Dazian gave the vacant plot at 59 to 67 West Tenth Street, fronting 75 feet 9¼ feet, near the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue.

The Hall-Berwin Corporation acted as brokers in the transaction. The west side apartment figured at a valuation of about $400,000. Mr. Bannner has no immediate plans for improving the Tenth Street parcel.

Apartment Protective Purchase.

To protect the Surrey apartments at 122 to 128 West Eighty-second Street David Dows, the owner, has purchased the abutting property, a three-story brick dwelling, on a lot 20 by 102.2, at 121 East Eighty-first Street, from Stephen Duncan Marshall. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. negotiated the sale. The buyer will alter the property.

Buys East Side Apartment Site.

As a site for a nine-story elevator apartment house Bernhard Feifen has purchased through O'Reilly & Dahn the three private dwellings at 111, 113, and 115 East Eighty-first Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, which, with his own dwelling at 109, to be incorporated in the site, comprise a plot 80 by 102.2.

Artist Buys Ninth Street Home.

John C. Joh

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

New Brighton, S. I.: Castleton Av, w s, 224 ft s of Jersey St, 25x125.11, frame dwelling; to John D. Banks for $525; also 3d Av, n s, 222 ft w of Lafayette Av, 100x100, vacant; to H. M. Koon for $525; also 2d Av, s s, 615 ft w of Lafayette Av, 81x126x88x150, vacant; estate of Ellen McCarthy, deceased; to Frank T. Day for $250.

Eldridge St, 17, w s, 125 ft s of Canal St, 25x100; five-story tenement and stores; Dora Spring against Eva Hexter et al.; C. L. Hoffman and H. A. Friedman, attorneys; T. K. McCarthy, referee, partition; to the defendant for $58,000.

3d Av, 2,138, w s, 126.10 ft n of 110th St, 25x100, 1 and 2 story theatre; withdrawn.

Avenue A, 184, e s, 51.9 ft s of 12th St, 25.9x95.6, four-story tenement and stores and four-story rear tenement; Rosa Gentalinger, executrix, &c., against Barney Mechanic et al.; H. P. Boity, attorney; I. F. Cohen, referee; due, $8,205.36; taxes, &c., $8,000; subject to a mortgage of $16,000; to the plaintiff for $22,779.

By Henry Brady.

Christopher St, 105, n s, 125 ft w of Bleecker St, 25x90, four-story tenement and stores and two-story rear tenement; Kate Madden against A. E. Schloffel et al.; P. L. Klock, attorney; Charles P. Rogers, referee; partition; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

3d St, 359 East, n s, 217 ft e of Avenue D, 20x81; four-story tenement and stores; adjourned to July 12.

By J. H. Mayers.

119th St, 321 East, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.10, four-story tenement; Ernestine Weber et al. against E. J. McDonough et al.; O. J. Kalt, attorney; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $9,689.25; taxes, &c., $1,040; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Caldwell Av, 691, w s, 358.4 ft s of 156th St, 16.8x115, two-story dwelling; Mary Ambrose against Mollie Malnik et al.; Thomas Hooker, attorney; J. F. Joyce, referee; due, $8,884.98; taxes, &c., $684.26; to the plaintiff for $9,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

132d St, 689 East, n s, 170 ft e of Cypress Av, 15x110, two-story dwelling; Sixteenth Baptist Church against J. S. Amorgo et al.; H. B. Pogson, attorney; G. S. P. Kleeberg, referee; due, $3,306.44; taxes, &c., $364.45; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

132d St, 691 East, n s, 185 ft e of Cypress Av, 15x100, two-story dwelling; Sixteenth Baptist Church against E. M. Sutherland et al.; H. B. Pogson, attorney; S. D. Matthews, referee; due, $3,292.44; taxes, &c., $364.45; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Church St, 275, e s, 100.4 ft n of Franklin St, 25.2x75, four-story loft building; executor's sale, estate of Samuel J. Solomon, deceased.

31st St, 439 to 443 West, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 75x98.9, two four-story and one five-story tenement; voluntary sale.

Park Terrace East, e s, 147 ft s of 218th St, 150x100, vacant; also 215th St, s s, 100 ft e of Park Terrace West, 50x100, vacant; also 215th St, n s, 160 ft e of Seaman Av, 50x100, vacant; voluntary sale.

Reservoir Oval West, w s, 299.6 ft n e of Bainbridge Av, 50x98x irregular; vacant; voluntary sale.

Jamaica, L. I.—Maure Av, s e corner of Jamaica Av, 15 lots, each 25x100; voluntary sale.

By Samuel Marx.

Waverley Place, 168 and 170, s e corner of Grove St, (96 and 98,) 53x50.5x irregular; three four-story buildings; also

9th St, 47 and 49 East, n s, 227 ft w of Broadway, two four-story loft buildings, each 25x92.3, leasehold; executors' sale, estate of Nettie Ettlinger, deceased.

By Joseph P. Day.

122d St, 407 East, n s, 118 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.11, four-story tenement; Martin Boylston et al. against E. S. Boylston et al.; B. W. Moore, attorney; A. S. Norton, referee; partition.

117th St, 212 and 214 East, s s, 140 ft e of 3d Av, 40x100.10, six-story flat and stores; Isaac Goodstein against Fischel Realty Co. et al.; A. N. Schwarz, attorney; W. P. Schoen, referee; due, $4,331.75; taxes, &c., $669.30; subject to mortgage of $36,000.

By Henry Brady.

East Broadway, 101, s s, 185.8 ft w of Pike St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Rachel Jacobson against Hannah Solomon et al.; Henry Meyer, attorney; J. F. O'Ryan, referee; due, $9,752.52; taxes, &c., $426.58.

116th St, 338 East, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10, three-story dwelling; C. G. Openhym et al. against Eliza Cella et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; R. C. Murphy, referee; due, $8,584.98; taxes, &c., $549.71.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x94.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also

60th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; right, title, &c., L. D. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Ketcham, receiver.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James L. Wells Company.

Washington Av, 1,071, w s, 200 ft s of 166th St, 25x200, five-story flat and stores; Dollar Savings Bank against Florence Cahen et al.; Lexow, M. & W., attorneys; T. N. Cuthbert, referee; due, $25,042.40; taxes, &c., $689.70.

By Joseph P. Day.

169th St, 457 East, n s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 40x90, six-story flat and stores; Isidore Simon against Louis De Vos et al.; Mervyn Wolff, attorney; R. W. Murphy, referee; due, $3,950.54; subject to first mortgage, $35,000.

By James J. Donovan.

166th St, 664 East, s s, 35 ft w of Trinity Av, 40x99.6, five-story flat; A. M. Scheele against Rudolph Wahlig et al.; R. H. Bergman, attorney; O. E. Davis, referee; due, $6,568.77; taxes, &c., $1,395.30; subject to mortgage $32,000.

By George Price.

White Plains Av, w s, 226.11 ft s of Post Av, 25.4x101.6x103.2; Saul Domrose against Rose Gandolfi et al.; Antonio Ferme, attorney; Max Bendit, referee; due, $2,363.53; taxes, &c., $2,363.53.

When Analyzing Operating Costs

real estate agents should know the proper cost per square foot of net rentable area of the building served.

We have at hand a fund of data on many buildings in New York City. May we give you the benefit of this information in comparing your costs with those of other buildings?

The
New York Service Company
Geo. W. Martin, Vice-President
320 Broadway

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Well Established
Cafe and Restaurant
Near Grand Central Term'l
Long lease. Owner about to retire.
$12,500 Cash Required
Doing $1,200 weekly. Price very low.
Apply to
MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
111 BROADWAY

A.—A.—
TO LEASE
An ideal loft building site near Times and Herald Square, direct communication with present and new Subway line; large parcel adaptable for any mercantile or light manufacturing purposes; 21-year lease upon attractive terms; responsible parties dealt with only. Address ATTORNEY, 169 Times.

Anxious to Sell
218 West 78th St., close to Broadway and Subway Station—4-story high-stoop dwelling, 11 rooms and 2 baths.
Pease & Elliman,
165 West 72d St. Tel. Col. 8800.

ASSIGNEE'S SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

FRANK A. KUES, Assignee for the benefit of creditors of ISRAEL ROSENBERG, formerly engaged in the retail grocery business at No. 182 Audubon Avenue, New York, sells by D. S. Bellows, Auctioneer, on Saturday, July 3d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., the entire stock and fixtures formerly belonging to the assignor and located in the premises No. 182 Audubon Avenue, New York City.

Dated New York, June 22d, 1915.

FRANK A. KUES, Assignee.

YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Assignee, 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE OPTIMIST

You Know of Him
He's Now a Millionaire.

HE HAS MADE "REAL MONEY."

HE LOOKED AHEAD A FEW YEARS.

He Bought Lots in the Bronx

He Never Lost Faith in the Bronx.

When the Bronx Had 70,000 People,
He Said That in 1920 There Would Be a Million.

It Now Has 700,000

And Is Growing Faster in Population Than Manhattan.

Because He Made Good

They Say "He Was Lucky."

Was He "Lucky?"
Or Did He Have Foresight?

Have You Foresight?
If So, Buy Some of the

579 LOTS

of the estate of Bradish Johnson, Inc.,

Clason Pt. Rd., Ludlow Ave., Randall Ave., White Plains Rd., and adjacent avenues and streets, to be

SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

no matter what price they bring

TUES. and WED., JUNE 29th and 30th
at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street

70% Can Remain on Mortgage — Titles Insured Free

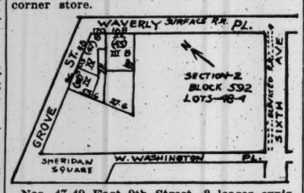
TO REACH THE PROPERTY

Take Subway, Bronx Park Train to Simpson Street Station, thence Westchester Avenue trolley car down Clason Point Avenue to property.

For maps, apply to

J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & 3rd Ave.
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y City.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
Will sell by order of
Samuel Ettlinger, Executor, C. T. A.,
of the
Estate of Nettie Ettlinger, Deceased,
the premises No. 168-170 Waverly Place
96-98 Grove Street
and leasehold
No. 47-49 East 9th Street,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
on Wednesday, June 23rd, 1915,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, No. 168 Waverly Place, a three-story brick and stone private dwelling.
No. 170 Waverly Place—96-98 Grove Street, four-story brick and stone tenement with corner store.



Nos. 47-49 East 9th Street, 2 leases expiring May 1st, 1918, ground rent of each plot $975 per annum, lease to pay all taxes, water rents, repairs, etc.

Two four-story brick and stone loft buildings, with stores in basement and first floor. Size of each plot, 25x92.8 feet.

Further information can be obtained from MILTON MAYER, Esq., Attorney for Executor, 27 Cedar Street, New York.
Or from:
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2120-2126. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
NEXT TUESDAY, JUNE 29,
At 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
S. W. COR. ARNOW AVENUE & EASTERN BOULEVARD,
BRONX BOROUGH.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r, 31 Nassau St., N.Y.C.

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is the title to your home, unless it is insured. We are specialists in Northern New Jersey and Rockland County Real Estate titles, and are the only Company authorized to transact business both in New York and New Jersey. Write for our booklet A. We issue guaranteed mortgages which make savings safe.
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New York Rep., Glenn K. Carver, 61 Broadway.

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IDEAL COUNTRY HOME
Overlooking Beautiful Lake
Less than one hour to New York.
Attractive, livable, all-the-year-round home, high in the healthy hills on beautiful chain of lakes, contains 9 rooms, 2 baths, every modern convenience, electric light, parquet floors, steam heat, extensive grounds, near trolley, schools and churches. Will sell at sacrifice. Perpetual restrictions.
$6,000. Easy Payments.
Address OWNER, Box 180, New York Post Office.

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25 miles New York, 3 miles station; 700 feet elevation; 125 acres; in centre of property a deep, well-stocked mountain spring water lake covering 30 acres; all sound shores, rocky promontories, delightful coves; apple orchard; 20 acres cultivated, balance wild and wooded; good 8-room house and 5-room bungalow. Only large lake so near New York (one hour); great bargain as well as opportunity, $12,500.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 Nassau Street, New York.

Sacrifice At Half Its Original Cost
AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.
Six beautiful acres, on high ground; fine views; among gentlemen's estates; house contains 16 rooms, 3 baths; electric light and heat; garage, chicken house; garden; furniture if wanted. For sale only. Address Howard, 138 Times Downtown.

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Many choice attractive furnished Cottages. SPECIAL BARGAINS. Send for Booklet "P"
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Fully furnished 20-room house, West End Station; boarding or private; fine plot; few steps to ocean; finest section. Brokers note. E. Smith, Attic, 165 Broadway, N. Y., Room 2904. Tel. 1621 Cort.

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HENDRIK HUDSON APTS.,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE & 110TH STREET.
One sevsn and one eight room fully furnished apartments. Southern exposure. Reasonable terms for Summer months. Inquire Manager, on premises.

38 WEST 59TH STREET,
FACING PARK.
Sublet; Summer rates; half price; handsome furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Very desirable furnished apartment of 2 rooms & bath; also one 3 rooms & bath.

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Eight-room Studio Apartment, studio double height; two servants' rooms, three master's bedrooms with southern exposure. Rent, $2,800.00. Superintendent.

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A CEDARHURST BARGAIN.
New stucco House, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 22 minutes from Pennsylvania station; will sacrifice.
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Are you interested in a water front bungalow? If so, write, call or telephone. Small amount of cash required. HENRY AUFFORTH, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

SMALL FARM,
fairly good house, needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating nearby; $100 cash, balance $12 per month; one hour from city. Small Farm, Box 126 Times Downtown.

Actual Water Frontage
within twelve miles of Herald Square; plot 50x118 on North Shore of Long Island; price $4,900; convenient terms.
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If you will look at these modern one-family houses and choice building lots that they are UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

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Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free.
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BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks,
care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City

Country Seat

Gentleman's beautiful country seat and productive farm for sale. 190 acres, 35 miles from N. Y., two miles from county seat on fine stone road. One of the most beautiful and attractive places in the county, the show place of the community. Grand view for 20 miles in every direction.

Large house in perfect condition, beautifully decorated, parquet floors, 3 baths, electric lights, fine well-kept lawn of several acres. Large new garage, capacity for four machines, creamery, new house for working men, gardener's cottage, large poultry yard. Everything is up to date and in the most perfect condition and must be seen to be appreciated.

Can be had either with or without equipment of tools, machinery, stock, herd registered Holsteins, etc. Also all or any part of 235 adjoining acres can be had if wanted.

The owner has lost his health and is forced to live in warmer climate, otherwise this place would not be for sale. This is a big bargain.

This is an honest advertisement written by the owner. The place will be a surprise to you. No trade or exchange of any kind considered. Call or write
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New Post Office Building
Long Island City
recently purchased by the
United States Government
for sale at a Big Bargain Price!
See or phone
SAMUEL KNOPF,
220 W. 42d St., N. Y. Phone 6644 Bryant.

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ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
Houses, immediate occupancy, for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

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for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

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I have a few lots on fine stream suitable for chicken and duck raising. I will sacrifice for $40 each; only $10 cash, and $2 per month; in Merrick, Long Island; only 40 minutes from New York; free, clear title. Seeing is believing. I will show it any day. Call, write, or phone. RICHARDS, 258 Broadway, New York. Phone 4698 Barclay.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD LANNING MASTERS, Bankrupt.—No. 21,107.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Lanning Masters, bankrupt, has filed his petition dated June 18, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 28, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 21st, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MOSES HAAS, Bankrupt.—No. 19,886.

Notice is hereby given that Moses Haas, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 19th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 28th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 21st, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM STORCH, Bankrupt.—No. 21,454.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Storch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 17th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 28, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 21, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,845.—In Bankruptcy.—SOLOMON PUSHKOFF, Bankrupt.

Solomon Pushkoff was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 19th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on July 9th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated June 21st, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21759.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL WEISSLER, Bankrupt.

Samuel Weissler was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 28th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on July 7th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated June 21st, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

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HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
4-5 and 6 Rooms and Bath,
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One 10-Room and 2 Baths Apt., $1,500 Per Annum.
Leases and occupancy from Oct. 1.

Choice Apartments
3-4-5-6-7 & 8 Rooms
All high-class buildings.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE
For plans and particulars apply
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Broadway and 109th Street.
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205 WEST 57TH ST.
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Furnished or Unfurnished.
Also to sublet, one 10 room Apartment with 3 baths; sunny exposure.

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9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class — Fireproof

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MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
Rents — Parlors 18x22
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Bedrooms 14x16
Immediate Possession If Desired.

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Rentals $660 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

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604-606 West 115th St.
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Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.
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4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$480—$900.

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THE MONTANA REALTY COMPANY
DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE THAT
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FROM NEXT OCTOBER, TWO APARTMENTS
IN THEIR BUILDINGS
375 PARK AVENUE
APPLY TO
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ONLY THREE SUITES OF
SEVEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
REMAIN FOR RENT AT
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$2300 to $2700
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7 to 10 ROOM APARTMENTS.
UNEXCELLED SERVICE.
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UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF THE OWNERS, ASSURING UNEQUALLED SERVICE.
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435 Riverside Drive, South cor. 116th St.
Largest Rooms and most attractive floor plan on the Drive.
Dining Rooms, 13x19; Bedrooms, 16x18; Living Rooms, 16x21, &c.
With Unobstructed View of the Drive and Hudson River.
Simplex and Duplex Apartments.
5-7-8-10 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths. Rents $1,600 to $2,700

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4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

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601 West 115th St.
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4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

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PARK & MADISON AVS.
AND CROSS STREETS
RULAND & WHITING CO.
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Rent $1,800 and $2,200.
NO. 39 EAST 65TH STREET,
Northwest Corner Park Avenue.
Choice residential section; private house block; all large, outside rooms.
Extra maid's room. Superintendent.

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1239 Madison Av., Cor. 89th St.
3 AND 5 SPACIOUS ROOMS.
Handsome apartments, beautifully arranged; elevator service and modern conveniences.
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114 East 71st St.
5 Rooms and Two Baths.
$1,400 AND $1,600
Choice Private House Block.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

Desirable Apartments Offered by DUFF & CONGER Madison Avenue, Corner 58th St.

58-66 E. 96th St.	Single Flats, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$35-$45
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127 East 86th St.	Hot water supply.	6 rooms & bath	$30-$31
131 East 86th St.	Steam heat, hot water.	8 rooms & bath	$45-$50
120-122 E. 85th St.	Elevator, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$50.

Janitors in charge will show premises.

No. 1261 Madison Avenue Cor. 90th St.
A Handsome 7-Story House. Finest Corner Apartments North of 86th St. ONE SUITE OF 9 ROOMS & 4 BATHS. ONE SUITE OF 8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS. High-class service. FAVORABLE TERMS.
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Two rooms and bath, with shower; also desirable Studio, on top floor. Northern exposure; steam heat, electric light.
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Queens—For Sale or To Let.

FORCED to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c.; on 2 elegant lots; need $125 cash at once, balance $18 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. T. B., 182 Times Downtown.

Will sacrifice my handsome 7-room cottage, having all modern improvements, in a select neighborhood, few blocks from station, trolley, and stores; must raise $125; will arrange balance to suit. C. Cottage, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Party in need of some ready cash will sell his 2 lots in Jamaica for $135 each; 2 blocks from trolley and station. This is a bargain. Title guaranteed. Call till 8 P. M. C. Bryan, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Morris Park.—2 lots, 2 blocks from new Liberty Av. L station; must be sacrificed at your terms. Koch, 785 East 181st St., New York.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Eight-room house, barns, 5 acres; electric lights; 12 minutes to station; fruit trees; hour from Manhattan. Particulars, Box 94, New Dorp.

Nine rooms, modern improvements; ground, 100x200; fruit trees; 15 minutes to Ferry; $50 month. W 126 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

Have demand for stores of all sizes along Broadway and Amsterdam Avs.; possession now or October; list with us at once. REMCO, B'way and 96th. Tel. 1300 River.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

70 Riverside Drive.—Beautiful 16-room corner mansion; all period rooms, tapestry walls, tiled kitchen; 5 toilets, baths; rent, $2,250; worth double; newly renovated.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

WAR ORDER FACTORY at Harrison, N. J., opposite Lackawanna Station, 19 lots fronting on 3d, Berran, and Sussex Sts.; good buildings and machinery; immediate possession; rent, $2,500. Apply to Donnelly, 99 Nassau St., New York.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Factory lofts, 68x75, with power; light on all sides; freight elevator, heavy carrying capacity; accessible location. 812-816 West 51st St.

ATTRACTIVE, LARGE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN, TELEPHONE, TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. INQUIRE ROOM 807, 309 BROADWAY.

Exceptional accommodations in handsome office for Directors, stockholders, and business meetings. Powell, Suite 1,023, 47 West 34th St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Bargains in Mount Vernon Dwellings.—$5,000, stucco, 8 rooms, electric light; $6,000, shingle, 10 rooms, parquet floors; $6,250, shingle, 9 rooms, deep lot; many others; come see for yourself. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Villa Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Villa plots as low as $1,000 at Hastings. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Hudson River, Westchester, 7 E. 42d.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Homes of all sizes; immediate possession. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Catskill Mountains. — Four-room furnished bungalow at Haines Falls, N. Y.; lot 100 by 150 feet. 20 President Place, Kingston, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Quite up-to-date shorefront house, Long Island preferred; good furniture; garage; acre or more shaded grounds; to rent immediate occupancy; possibly purchase; fullest particulars. A. B. W., 143 Times.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

TRUSTEE SALE OF MANHATTAN MARBLE COMPANY, THE ROBERT C. FISHER COMPANY.—CHARLES SHONGOOD, auctioneer, will sell Friday, June 25th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 140th St. and Locust Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City, $200,000 PLANT, consisting of machinery, fixtures, &c., as follows: 1-12 rubbing bed, with 7½ H. P. Westinghouse type C motor; 5-13' rubbing beds, each with 1-15 H. P. Westinghouse type C motor; 3-12' rubbing beds, each with 1-10 H. P. Westinghouse type C motor; diamond drill press; carborundum cutoff machine, motors on carriage; assorted cranes, with 2-3-5-ton hoists; 30-ton electric crane, 50-foot span; Worthington pumps and motors connected, Gill planers, with 5 and 15 H. P. Westinghouse motors; Campion blower, with 3 H. P. Westinghouse motor; Clayton air comp., with 40 H. P. West. motor; wire saw frames, with motors; double-bladed 36" Anderson carborundum, diamond saw machine, with 15 H. P. motor; Anderson diamond saw machine, with 15 H. P. motor; Ainslie & Co. planers, Richle machine, with West. motor, 3 and 5 H. P.; polishing machines, turning lathes and motors, Detroit, Nathan & Michigan, lubricators, assorted gauges, oil separators, Corcoran water heater, Westinghouse turbo, General Electric generators, floor surfacing machines, and American mosaic machine, Prentice lathes, 11 Marble City polishing machines, each with 1-3 H. P

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A COUNTRY HOME built to suit you at the very lowest possible expense. Every modern improvement; complete, ready to occupy, five large rooms and bath; on a plot of 5,000 square feet; only three minutes to a station in the five-cent fare zone; 22 minutes to Pennsylvania Station; $4,700; very liberal terms. P. O. Box 13, Flushing.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

OD you want to buy my little chicken farm and 6-room house on large ground; nice shade trees, &c.; will sell to a good party for $75 down and $12 monthly; write or call for further particulars. Johnson, Box 185 Times Downtown.

For Rent.—July 1 to Aug. 15, cottage on ocean front, Oak Beach, Long Island; living, dining room; two bedrooms and kitchen; quiet. Z 206 Times Annex.

For sale, North Shore, 200 acres fine, high rolling land; ½ mile on Sound. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 Broadway, (33d St.,) N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Gentleman's estate for sale in Tenafly, New Jersey, situated within one hour's ride from Broadway and 42d St.; about 18 acres; modern 21-room house; 4 bath rooms, very large verandas first and second floor, slate roof, large garage, modern barn, billiard house, gardener's cottage, large pond, artesian well with pump house and windmill; 300 ft. grape arbor, about 100 fruit trees, 2 acres all planted, complete garden under cultivation; beautiful lawns, lots of shade trees and shrubbery; part of lawns terraced with cut stone. Inquire Owner, Room 1,509, 30 East 42d St., New York City.

For Sale.—Easy terms or rent to responsible party, my eleven (11) room residence, situated on high ground, concealed in Tenafly, New Jersey, within one hour from Broadway and 42d St., either by train, West Shore Railroad or street car, all modern improvements, garage, tennis court, large verandas, sun parlor, two bath rooms, separate servants' quarters. Inquire Owner, Room 1,509, 30 East 42d St.

IF YOU WANT a suburban home with all city conveniences, on a fine large plot, at a very low price, and on extraordinarily easy terms, send for particulars of our Westfield and Fanwood properities. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

CRANFORD, N. J.—Brown stucco house just completed; 8 rooms, bath; outdoor sleeping room. Hardwood trim; all improvements, best restricted section; 20 minutes to city. Droesher, 79 Warren St., New York, N. Y.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

RIDGEWOOD.—7 acres; six-room house; outbuildings; fruit; bathing, boating, fishing; $4,000; terms. Hover, 212 Broadway, New York.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town,"
Secretary, Box 814, Nutley, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 855 Times Downtown.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

NEAR-BY CONNECTICUT, inland and shore front acreage. Crawford, 7 East 42d, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property, or acreage; fine income investments. Pruet, 334 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Beautiful furnished 7-room cottage; electric lights; all improvements; garage; wide, cool verandas; private dock and bathing beach. Inspection invited; near Watch Hill; rent, $400 for season, or will rent by the month. Box 115, Stonington, Conn.

Ridgefield, Conn.—To lease for Summer, lovely, large country place, very fully furnished; extensive, shady grounds; large vegetable garden, flowers, &c.; electric light, furnace; abundant water. Address, phone, or apply mornings, C. L. Hadley, 114 Liberty St.

For rent, furnished, exceptionally fine Berkshire Hills home; modern, twelve rooms, vegetable gardens, orchard, lawns, shade. Ready for occupancy. $600 for season. For photos and details address Baldwin, Lee, Mass.

Attractive home, Huntington, seven rooms and bath; very well furnished; garage, beautiful grounds, garden; season $350; exceptional value. D. M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.,) N. Y.

ON BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—Rent fully furnished, farmhouse, 10 rooms, bath; motor boat, ice, fuel. Famous fishing, boating, golf. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Furnished seven-room cottage; picturesque mountain resort; country club; fishing, swimming; mail, grocery delivery; $100 season. D Trust Co., Newton, N. J.

Furnished house, 16 rooms, bath; facing lake; New Hampshire; large grounds; garage, stable; $400. Roe, 234 West 15th St.

Budd Lake.—New house, furnished, on lake front; 8 rooms and bath; large porches. George Hayes, Budd Lake, N. J.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOME, for season, near New York. Apply Room 118, 45 Broadway. Telephone Rector 2729.

Adirondack cottage, shore Lake Pleasant; six rooms; $150; ideal mountain situation. Rev. A. L. Love, 179 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Exquisitely furnished house; twelve rooms; improvements; private waterfront; low rental. 141 Times.

To Rent.—Furnished cottages at Highland Lake, Winsted. Inquire J. F. Carey, Winsted, Conn.

Ocean Beach, Fire Island.—Small cottage to rent; small family. 249 Dodd St., East Orange, N. J.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

BUNGALOW WANTED.

Wanted, to rent, furnished bungalow, connected with hotel, in the mountains, for five adults and two children; five sleeping rooms and bath required. Write full particulars, including location, price, &c., to Z 210 Times Annex.

Small furnished place in country, July 1 for six weeks; rent reasonable; hour out. Room 906, 1,170 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES FOR SALE.—Small mortgages ranging from $2,000 to $4,000 in Long Island; interest 5½ per cent. John M. Riehle, 68 William St.

Mortgage loans, building loans, Manhattan, Bronx, Westchester. Hickey, 818 East 169th St.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

"SNOWITE" cold water painting and whitewashing; careful work; night or day; no spatter. Hudson Coating Co., Inc., 1,112-14 1st Av. Phone 4757 Plaza.

Fire Escapes, Fireproof Windows, Approved Fire-Alarm Systems. J. Gescheidt, 212 E. 52.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 200, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way, Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Thirty cents an agate line.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, &c., $12.
$1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.
MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT.
READY MADE—MADE TO ORDER.
HAMILTON, MARTIN & CO., Tailors.
Special—Full Dress Suits—Weekly Payments.
171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

Horses and Carriages

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Horses.—Bay team, 15.3 hands; long tails; accustomed to trains, automobiles, motor cycles; they are safe; driven together three years; depot wagon, top side bar, runabout; two sets single harness; two sets double harness; pole with each; sleigh. John C. Gazlery, 129 Lafayette St, New York.

Yachts and Vessels

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Fast motor boat, 28 miles; brand new; cost $2,200; sacrifice $1,400; equipment complete. J. E. V., 344 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

A singer wishes to rent for Summer attractive and artistic studio, with bedroom and bath; cool, quiet; service supplied; meals if desired. 77 Irving Place, corner 19th St. See Superintendent.

Large room, bath, comfortably furnished; Knabe grand; just off 5th Av., 60th-80th Sts.; $40 monthly. Miss Athey, Room 515, 60 Wall St. Phone Hanover 6159.

32D ST., 7 EAST, (The Durham,)—Two furnished rooms and bath; high-class elevator house.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. | 1, 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE,

with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. A few apartments to sublet by day, week, or month during the Summer. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 99th St., near Broadway. | 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette, $40-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; mgmt. service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Eight rooms, beautifully furnished; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; every convenience; west side, near 72d; $115 month, July, August, and September; can be seen by appointment. Paul McMahon, 242 West 71st St. Full commission to brokers.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 110TH ST. Eight rooms, beautiful corner apartment, furnished; party going away will sublet for two months. Inquire Apartment 64 or Superintendent. Telephone Morningside 6045.

104th St., 601 West.—Four rooms, well furnished; on hilltop; July, August; only $30 to desirable couple. Call Apartment 53. Phone 4720 Audubon.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR RENT AT $80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

152d St., 617 West.—Sublet to Aug. 1, delightfully cool, 5-room apartment, fully furnished; Persian rugs, bobbin &c.; $40. Chase.

To sublet in West 72d St., a most desirable housekeeping apartment of 4 rooms and bath, completely furnished. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

A family leaving city sublets 5 rooms, 2 baths, in Chelsea elevator apartment; all outside Broadway rooms; less than rent furnished complete. 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; three rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

Sublet—Two beautifully furnished rooms and bath in Hotel Ansonia; service included; July to October. Apply Dr. Buerger, 40 East 41st St.

Seven-room, completely furnished apartment to sublet for three months or less. Apply Apt. 107, The Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.

Artistically furnished 6-room apartment; piano, linen, silverware; $50 monthly. Friedland, 552 Riverside Drive, near 127th St.

To sublet, furnished, an attractive four-room front apartment, opposite Teachers' College; piano. Apartment 1A, 519 West 121st St.

Sublet July 1-Sept. 15.—Beautifully furnished studio apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; service. Funk, 257 West 86th St.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Bargain.—To sublet, furnished, a beautiful 6-room apartment, facing Morningside Drive. Apt. 4, 44 Morningside Drive.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartments; $40-$50; one unfurnished, $30; references.

112th, Adjoining Drive.—Seven rooms; piano; low rental. Particulars phone River 1131.

Sublet spacious 2 and 5 room apartment, completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

Hotel suite, Central Park West, three rooms, bath; $40 month. W 138 Times.

136th, 619 West.—4 rooms, bath; near Riverside, Subway; Summer; $40.

5 rooms, bath, well furnished, $50; references; Subway 96th. 336 West 95th St.

Exquisitely furnished four beautiful rooms; piano; reasonable. 203 W. 81st. Apt. 3E.

58th, 228 West.—Two rooms, with tiled kitchen and bath; $40. Lovell.

5 light rooms, 113th St. and Morningside Drive. Phone 198 Morningside, Apt. 43.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted by reputable couple during Summer, nicely furnished apartment below Nineteenth St.; about three rooms and kitchen, bath; not over $60. W 136 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

61-69 East 86th St.
Choice apartments, 6-7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service; a few desirable apartments to sublet at moderate terms. Supt., on premises.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 80 East 42d St.

Apartments to let from Oct. 1. Ambassador, 97th St. and Madison Av.

West Side

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

Breezy apartments, overlooking Riverside; 1, 2, 3 rooms; kitchen, kitchenette, gas, electricity included; Summer rates. Telephone; Subway express, 738 West End Av., corner 96th.

Attention!—Five and six rooms; large, light, airy; southern exposure bedroom; modern elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $60 to $70; reasonable. 308 West 97th Street.

Modern apartments, 4-5 rooms; beautiful neighborhood, 1,105 Amsterdam Av., opposite Columbia University grounds; $27-$88. See Superintendent.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 842 West 71st Street.

Sublet, seven rooms, bath, elevator; large, light, airy; immediate possession; sacrifice to responsible party. Superintendent, 604 West 162d.

Four-room apartment, exclusive Woodmere, (near Riverside,) $33. Garlock, 561 West 141st.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

180th, 804 West, Pinehurst Av.—7 outside rooms; elevated apartment; big inducements.

Beautiful suites, furnished and unfurnished; three, four, and five rooms. 222 West 59th.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

113th, 511 West.—High-class elevator; shower; cool; four rooms; $40. Apartment 21.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET. MANCHESTER, 108TH ST. & BROADWAY.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Ponchetrain, 312 W. 109th St.—Beautiful apartments of 4 to 6 rooms.

Elevator apartments to lease, 4 to 8 rooms; $480 to $900 yearly. Agent, 408 W. 130th St.

Leases now being made for apartments from Oct. 1. 1,730 Broadway.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 West 95th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 8 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Brooklyn.

Dean St, 1,803, (Near New2York Av.)—Beautiful apartments, 3 and 5 rooms, $30 up; steam heat, electricity, phone, vacuum cleaning.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Oct. 1; three or four rooms, bath; unfurnished; 110th to 125th, west of Broadway; $50 or less necessary; references. B., 617 West 113th St.

Wanted—Small kitchenette apartment, unfurnished; select location; low price. W 148 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

ATTRACTIVE HOME, overlooking lower New York Bay; all conveniences; rooms large, airy; own garden and poultry; table unsurpassed. Aquehonga Lodge, 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

Westchester.

Large rooms, with and without baths; completely furnished; very large grounds; vegetable gardens; very best of table; on Pelham Road; five minutes' walk to Travers Island, 12 minutes to Pelham; free links; 32 minutes on train; only those wishing the best solicited. Telephone New Rochelle 3142. Y 206 Times Annex.

Will rent large bedroom, private bath, also other rooms, in beautifully furnished Colonial house, very reasonable; four acres; on the water; board obtainable near by; plenty of shade; 5 minutes walk to Travers Island, 12 minutes to the Pelham links; garage. 426 Pelham Road, New Rochelle. Phone 2761.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled menu cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av., Spitz Cottage.—Excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

Long Island.

High-class house on ocean; capacity 125 guests; coolest spot within 800 miles; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Pennsylvania Station,) 25 minutes from Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station); finest, cleanest, safest beach; superb bathing, fishing; mile long ocean boardwalk; tennis, music, dancing; charming young society; bountiful table, delicious cooking, dainty service; room and board, $14-$21 each; two in room, $25-$50; special advertising "get acquainted" rate over July 4, limited to first forty persons applying, mail or phone; room and board, two days, $6; Saturday dinner to Monday lunch; includes large room two nights, six square meals, ticket to Arverne and return, and ocean bath; three days, Saturday lunch to Tuesday after breakfast, railroad ticket, ocean bath, $8. THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y. Gaston Av. Phone 415 Hammels.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.,
BAY VIEW LODGE,
Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 118TH.—COOL, COMFORTABLE FRONT ROOMS; BALCONIES FACING OCEAN; EXCELLENT BOARD REASONABLE; SELECT FAMILIES.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates; booklet. Apply Gunther & Uedele, also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway, 401-402.

Port Washington on Manhasset Bay.—First-class accommodations; excellent table; boating and bathing; week-end parties especially. 10 Jefferson St., Port Washington, or 3925W Bedford.

The Whispering Pines, Chappaqua.—Select accommodations; wide porches, beautiful lawn, fine old trees, tennis and croquet, 20 miles; gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 37.

Pension Penaud, Northport, L. I.—Large rooms, running water, electricity; big shady garden; real farm life; near beach; cuisine Francaise.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 60 miles; excellent table; $10-$12; booklet. Spindler, Latever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

Sea Gate, New York Harbor.—Can accommodate few guests; beautiful private house; exclusive; no children. Bryan, Nautilus Av.

ROCKAWAY PARK—46 BEACH 116TH. Comfortable, cool front rooms; balcony facing ocean; excellent table; convenient depot.

FAR ROCKAWAY, Grand View Av., Rue De St. Felix.—Desirable rooms, private bath, superior table; Jewish. C. Rose.

SEA GATE, L. I.
THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 223 Madison Av. Coney 1808.

New York State.

FAR VIEW FARM.
Good food; new beds; fresh milk, eggs, vegetables; beautiful view; tennis; fishing; $10 week; special rates to season guests; one hour express; Far View Farm, Valley Cottage, N. Y.

Dr. Knipe, 85 Franklin St., physician and trainer. Health Farm, Sparkill, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its tree-lined streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A nice, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week, take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.
Private party with large cottage directly on ocean will accommodate few adults with first-class board; reasonable rates. Apply or write Miss H. M. Gade, 18 Norwood Av.

House highest, coolest location; magnificent view of ocean; piazza every floor; first-class table, home comforts; bathing, golf, tennis. Tip Top Cottage, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

HOTEL FRANCIS, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—A quiet, restful family hotel in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

Private family; cool, airy rooms; excellent cuisine; gardens; country club accessible. 887 Park St., Upper Montclair. Tel. 418-W.

Nurse's home in the hills of New Jersey; quiet, homelike; moderate. S. Straley, Newton.

Children boarded in refined country home; reasonable. Box 124, Spotswood, N. J.

Connecticut.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Private family, two adults, take gentleman to board; bathing, fishing, crabbing, row boat, motor boat. Box 115, Stonington, Conn.

Massachusetts.

Northampton—Rooms and board for the Summer; beautiful surroundings; tennis; day trips to nearby mountains; $10 per week. Mrs. F. B. Adams, Northampton, Mass.

Vermont.

Englewood, Middletown Springs, Vt.—City conveniences; farm products; terms low. Address Englewood.

Canada.

Hillside Farm, Compton, Qnebec, Canada.—Large, shady grounds; tennis, river, piano, telephone. Mrs. Spafford, Prop.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

COUPLE, with infant, desire board, July, August, Arverne or Edgemere; quote terms. H 361 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

35TH ST., 39 EAST.—Large and single rooms; elevator; references; transients accommodated.

62D, 16 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent board optional; block park.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 70 WEST.—Large, single rooms; Summer rates; back parlor; with, without board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms with board, table guests. Summer rates.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

72D ST. WEST, Broadway.—Few exceptional rooms for gentlemen; excellent cooking. Columbus 2380.

72D, 267-308 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; Southerners.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—Elegant suite and single, private baths; excellent table.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.
Large, small rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Kitchenette, bath; single or suites; telephone; conveniences; Summer rates.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

124 WEST 77TH ST.
Attractive rooms; spacious parlors; meals optional.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; cool, comfortable, convenient; advantagous terms now; references.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable large, cool rooms; electricity; generous table; home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, small rooms; attractive rates; baths, electricity; meals optional.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; private home; board optional; Southerners; table guests.

86TH WEST.—Exceptional opportunities; exclusive private homes, with or without board. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d. M. H. 358.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy rooms; excellent table; refined; convenient location; moderate; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity, home cooking; Summer rates; reference.

84TH, 58 WEST.—Summer prices; home cooking; large, small rooms; Jewish; references.

88TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

90TH, 23 WEST.—Richly furnished second floor front room; private bath; table and service of unusual excellence; attractive prices.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Exceptional rooms; back parlor; private bath; Park; excellent cuisine; references.

90TH, 288 WEST.—Cool, quiet rooms; modern, private home; superior table; Southern delicacies a specialty; table guests accommodated.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Single, double rooms; delightful meals; $7 upward; "L;" Subway.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

137TH, 296 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; bath; unexcelled Vienna kitchen; telephone; reasonable.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large rooms adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

157TH Subway, West.—Quiet, cool outside room; excellent board. Phone 203 Audubon.

NORECE HALL,
79th, 114 West, a home hotel for refined people, delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet on request.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north of 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely rooms, excellent cuisine, all comforts. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

WEST END AV., 874, (block 108d Subway.)—Desirable room; board; ideal Summer location.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant, cool, large and small rooms; reasonable.

28D ST., 28 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

30TH ST., 131 EAST.—Quiet large, small rooms, with, without board; private home; residential neighborhood; refined people only.

34TH, 54 EAST.—The Stokes House; large and small clean rooms, with board; $10 weekly, up.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family; small, attractive room, every convenience, near Grand Central. Ring first bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite; room with piano; single room; Summer rates.

48TH ST., 10 EAST.—Three rooms, furnished; sunny exposure; Far View Farm, Valley Cottage, N. Y.

53D ST. 65 EAST.—Large, small rooms, single and connecting; private bath; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 708.—Will let two or three rooms, married couple or bachelors; recommendations essential. Call Gorsline.

MADISON AV., 827.—Double room, adjoining bath; electricity; two gentlemen; also small room.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room, delightfully cool, for bachelor; modern conveniences; references.

82D ST., (Between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., (Off Broadway,) New Hotel Strand.—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

113½ WEST 87TH ST.
Two rooms, bath, attractive, furnished apartment.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class home.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Apartment; large, small rooms; telephone, electric light, all conveniences.

47TH, 9 WEST.—Private home, one and two rooms, bath, electricity; exceptional.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Attractive ground floor; bachelor suite, with separate entrance; all facilities.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; Summer rates; all conveniences.

57TH, 280 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms, modern conveniences; Subway, "L;" reference. Hammond.

57TH, 335 WEST.—Large rooms; dining optional; Summer transient rate. Columbus 4054.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive large room; Summer rates; elevator; electricity; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $5, $6; hot and cold water, electricity; no rooming house.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms; single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Large, cool, newly furnished room; convenient Subway, L; phone.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively large, small rooms; running water; electricity; telephone; Summer rates.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; private baths; refined surroundings; telephone; references.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Second-story; private baths; single rooms; Summer prices; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive single, double rooms; private bath; delightful Summer location; Subway, L.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; home comforts; all conveniences; Summer rates.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; attractive Summer location; convenient Subway, "L."

79TH, 815 WEST.—Two elegantly furnished front rooms; one, two gentleman. Apt. 2F.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; large, small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large front room; high-class elevator apartment; single room; reasonable. Barney.

81ST, 143 WEST.—Couple owning private house would rent large room, private bath; excellent service; breakfast if required.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large, cool rooms; private bath; kitchenette; $5 upward.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small furnished rooms; electric lights; private baths; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome large and single rooms, adjoining bath; $4, $5, $6; references.

82D, 48 WEST.—Small family rent large, small front room; newly furnished.

86TH STREET, BROADWAY.
An unusual opportunity; attractive bachelor apartment, suitable three; every convenience. Y 350 Times Annex.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Stearns-Knight 1915, small town car; wire wheels, left-hand drive, centre control; all modern improvements and equipment; must be sold this week; guaranteed by Stearns Company, 417 West 55th Street. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1913, six-cylinder, seven-passenger touring; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting; overhauled, repainted, and guaranteed by the Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Times Square Auto Co.—Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway, New York; world's greatest automobile supply house, carrying at all times everything for the automobile at big reductions; new and used cars below cost.

Packard car to rent, week or month; limousine body; in first-class condition; owner drives; must be seen to be appreciated. Call, Greene, 4,360 Schuyler. 211 West 82d St.

Packard (1916) touring, 48 H. P. Mercer (1913) runabout; perfect condition. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Hupmobile, "32," roadster, excellent condition; will sacrifice, $450. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1914, electric equipment, A1 condition; will sacrifice. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Rauch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. S 12 Times.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 208 Times Annex.

Cadillac 1914 7-passenger car, like new. Phone 127 Melrose.

Packard runabout, 30, 1912; A1 condition; any demonstration; $900. Phone 127 Melrose.

1913 S. T. V. runabout, first-class condition, noiseless; $1,250. Tel. 1879 Intervale.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
by Hour, Day, or week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contract.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Large five-passenger, 40 horse power touring car for special trips; reasonable. Call Williams, Phone 429 Madison.

Practically new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1910 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Seven-passenger cars; trip, month. Oscar Kristen, 352 Amsterdam Av., 4023 Tremont.

For Hire—1915 Packards, hour, day, week, month. Tel. 7452 Plaza. Heinz.

For Hire—Packard 7-passenger touring, late model. Phone Krinsey, 7580 Audubon.

Packard landaulet, week, month; owner drives. Scanlon. Circle 2177.

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P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 552-556 W. 58thSt. Col.8440.

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STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

87TH, 35 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; private house; Summer prices; references.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; also large alcove room; Summer rates.

93D, 148 WEST.—New house; beautiful, large front rooms; $6-$7; small rooms, $2.50.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; overlooking Hudson; adjoining bath, shower; Linn.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

110TH, 200 WEST, (Amsterdam, Apt. 3D.)—Lady of refinement would rent beautiful room to gentlemen wanting home comforts.

112TH, 509 WEST.—Large, cool, front room; high-class elevator apartment; cheerful surroundings; exclusive; Summer rates. Apt. 11.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, immaculate; telephone, electricity, elevator; private. Coffey.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Desirable room with private family; reference required. Apt. 43.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small, front rooms; connecting or single; excellent table.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, cool rooms; single, en suite; bath; phone; subway; Apt. 52.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location, opposite Columbia grounds; double room, with kitchenette, for complete housekeeping; single room also; restaurant, roof garden, tennis. Yetman

QUEENSBORO TUNNEL OFFICIALLY OPENED

Subway, Started Twenty-three Years Ago, Links Grand Central and Long Island City.

SPEECHES MADE IN STATION

Belmont, Shonts, and Connolly Among Those Making Addresses —$10,000,000 Outlay.

The Queensboro Subway, formerly called the Steinway Tunnel, connecting Long Island City and Manhattan, was opened to the public yesterday at noon. The first train, carrying Theodore P. Shonts, President, and Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; Public Service Commissioners Edward E. McCall, and J. Sargent Cram, Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens, George J. Ryan, and John Adikes, Vice Presidents of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, and several hundred guests, was run from the Jackson Avenue station, in Long Island City, to the Manhattan station under Forty-second Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues.

An unofficial train carrying the Interborough officers, members of the Public Service Commission and guests left the Manhattan terminal at 10:45 o'clock, and arrived two minutes and fifty-five seconds later at Jackson Avenue station. The rapid run was made because no other trains were operating in the tunnel at the time. Ordinarily trains will be operated with a headway of between four and five minutes.

The party was met at Jackson Avenue by officials of Queens Borough, officers of civic and business organizations and a large delegation of citizens. When the ceremonies were begun, the stairway of the westbound tunnel was used for by the speakers, while the platform was packed with those who went to hear the addresses.

August Belmont said the tunnel ultimately would become a part of the Dual System and predicted the rapid development of Long Island City and the rest of Queens Borough. That the Queensboro Subway had not been completed sooner was due not to lack of zeal on the part of the officials of the enterprise and public officials, but to lack of wisdom.

Borough President Connolly said the residents of Queens well knew what the opening of the tunnel would mean for them, and they rejoiced.

Mr. Ryan and Mr. Adikes, representing the Chamber of Commerce, forecast the development of Queens that would follow increased transit facilities. Both expressed the gratification and thanks of the people to the Public Service Commission, the Mayor, the Board of Estimate, and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

Following the addresses at the Jackson Avenue terminal the officials, Commissioners, borough representatives and guests started at 12 o'clock on the first official train to make the run from Long Island City to Manhattan. The train was separated by Conductor H. G. Greundler and Motorman H. L. Parsons, and it was followed by two other trains bringing the rest of those who attended the formal opening. The second train was operated by Conductor C. O'Connor and Motorman Harry Grant, and the third train by Conductor J. Greenbaum and Motorman Robert Evans.

Large crowds were waiting at both terminals to cross in the tunnel. The first ticket was sold to Walter I. Willis, Secretary of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, by W. J. Walsh, Cashier of the Interborough.

NEW CONEY LINE TIED UP.

Two Blockades Mark Opening of Fourth Avenue Subway.

Two tie-ups occurred on the new Fourth Avenue Subway in Brooklyn soon after it was officially put in operation, yesterday at noon. The first accident stopped operation at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and homeward-bound Brooklyn residents, eager to try the new underground route, were delayed ninety minutes. The second tie-up delayed traffic nearly an hour, beginning at 9:55 last night.

The first accident delayed traffic when the motor of one of the new cars of a train of four on its way from Coney Island to Chambers Street behaved well until the train had left the Gold Street station, where there is a steep up grade to the Manhattan Bridge. Mounting the grade the motor began operating in fits and starts. Finally the circuit breaker blew out and the train stopped. To prevent the cars from running backward the brakes had tobe set.

The stalling or this train set the automatic speed control, a new device, in operation, causing all the following trains in that section of the road to stop. The device is intended to prevent possible rear-end collistons.

There were about 100 passengers in the first train. They were told by the guards that the spot where the breakdown occurred was dangerous for walking and that the company would assume no responsibility for their leaving the cars. Thus warned, they all remained in the cars while repairs were being made. The tie-up lasted from 4:30 o'clock to 6. The entire service on the road was suspended.

Thousands of passengers in the Chambers Street and other stations got emergency tickets for passage on the elevated and surface lines. After service was resumed at 6 o'clock no serious trouble in operation was experienced.

The second delay was caused when an eastbound two-car train was stalled at the Gold Street station. There were about forty passengers, and most of them grew impatient and continued their journeys on surface or elevated lines. At the operating department of the B. R. T. no one was able to explain why the train was stalled except by saying the trouble was mechanical and in the train.

TELLS OF HUSBAND'S TRAP.

Wife Says He Told Her to Accompany Stranger.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 22.—Mrs. Stella M. Miller, now of Howe Avenue, this city, wife of Charles Miller of 66 De Mott Avenue, Clifton, who is suing her for divorce, made application to Vice Chancellor Griffin at Jersey City yesterday for alimony and counsel fees. She says her husband forced her to enter a strange house in New York with a man she never saw before so that he might obtain evidence against her. She also charges that he had pleaded with her to sue him for divorce on several occasions.

Her petition tells of going with her husband to New York on May 21 and of being told to accompany a strange man. This stranger turned her over to a second man, and her petition continues:

"She went with him to 112 West Twenty-first Street and entered the house in great fear. A few minutes after entering, petitioner's husband and another man entered the room, and he stated that he had the evidence that he required. Petitioner was fully clothed at all these times, and absolutely nothing of an improper nature took place."

After this, the petition says, Mr. Miller took his wife to dine at a restaurant and later went with her to Clifton.

The petition states that Miller receives a salary of $120 a month as Vice Principal of the Clifton High School and $400 a month or more from his law practice.

WILSON DAY IN SEATTLE.

City Expresses Confidence in the President's Foreign Policy.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 22.—"Wilson Day," designated by a Mayor's proclamation, was observed here today with a parade more than two miles long, and a mass meeting at which addresses were made expressing confidence in the President's conduct of international affairs.

RELIEF PLEA STIRS OLD HAWAIIAN'S HEART

He Is "Speaking Pieces" Now and Raising Funds for the War Sufferers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is in receipt of the following correspondence:

Hotel Roosevelt,
63 Ave. d'Iéna, Paris.
June 6, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inclosed is a copy of a letter received among hundreds of others, proving the intrinsic goodness of human nature. This letter is from Mr. Carl S. Carlsmith of Hilo, Hawaii, who has sent me, after reading my appeal in THE NEW YORK TIMES, 104 packing cases of clothing.

But his letter tells of a heroic soul in the most touching incident which has come to my knowledge. Read it, I beg of you.

It was read aloud at the committee meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce here, and then translated and sent to the great orator and statesman, Hanotaux, who wrote me his appreciation of "a pure and heroic soul."

The example set by this little old man, "speaker of pieces," urges us all to utmost effort for others. THE NEW YORK TIMES, in publishing my appeal, worked this miracle of high unselfishness in that distant corner of this sorrow-burdened sphere. Humanity proves its dignity by such facts, and should add its thanks to mine, for your having made it possible.

NINA LARRE DURYEA.

Hilo, Hawaii, U. S. A.
Dec. 12, 1915.

Mme. Nina L. Duryea,
Dinard, France.

My Dear Mrs. Duryea—It seemed a long time to wait for an answer to my letter and I had about come to the conclusion that your heavy duties forbid correspondence, when your most cordial note under date of Nov. 12 came to hand.

After reading your communications to Life and THE NEW YORK TIMES, I interested all the people on this island in making collections of clothing, with the result that under date of Dec. 4 we sent you eighty-four large packing cases through my friend, Mr. Hoover, of London. These cases weigh nearly 50,000 pounds. How I wish they were in your hands today.

Your letter made a strong personal appeal to me, and during the past few days I have made such a contribution as my funds would permit, and have asked a few friends to assist, with the result that I send you £445 1d on Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., London.

One more incident which I hope you will find of interest. If I can tell it as I saw it, you will certainly enjoy its humor and pathos. A little, dried up old man of about five feet height, with a skin like parchment and a voice like a decrepit old melodeon, was once a clerk in a stationery store here. He was so crabbed and odd and disagreeable that the store let him go and he has kept body and soul together by clerking in a plantation store away in the country.

Poor old Kelsey has but one friend in Hilo. Our one bond of sympathy is kept alive because he borrows books on socialism out of my library, and burns with such zeal when he returns them, dreaming of the time when revolution shall come. He frequently writes letters to the newspapers which make him the butt of ridicule. Few people could see that while he was parsimonious, a crank, still he has a flame within burning brightly for the sake of humanity, and that he clung to an ideal when everything else was taken from him.

Two weeks ago he lost his position in the country store. Even that place could not stand for him. He came to my house on Sunday afternoon and said that he had read of what you were doing for the Belgians, and that now he was out of a position, he intended to devote himself to relief work, and he wanted to lay his plan before me.

It was this: In his youth he had learned to "speak pieces," if you know what that means. He intended to go out to some of the plantation headquarters in the country, borrow or rent a warehouse, and announce an evening's entertainment, which would consist entirely of his recitations. When he assured me that he was a good elocutionist, I did not have the heart to refuse to give him an opportunity to try it on me. The piece was "The Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight." It was awful. But it was his offering to the cause of humanity, and as such, was not to be scorned. He then showed me a brown wrapping paper on which he had written an "announcement," stating the time and place of his entertainment, and the cause to which the proceeds would be given. I attempted to dissuade him, giving him admirable reasons why this was not the time, but he held to his purpose, and the next morning, I saw him, a little, old man of fifty, on a dilapidated bicycle, on which he had tied an umbrella, a change of clothing and a few bananas for his lunch, and with this equipment start for the lower end of the island.

The following Sunday he returned as cheerful as ever, and I hardly dared ask him to tell me of the failure which I knew was in store for him.

He went at it, however, in his own way, and drawing a notebook from his pocket, showed me that the net result of his work for the suffering civilians of Europe was $266. On the following Monday he came to say good-bye with his same equipment, even to the bananas for lunch. By the mail of yesterday he sent me a memo. of a grand total of $500 which has been pledged up to the present time. He will go around the island, and then will go to the island of Maui and then probably to the islands in the north of the group. At every place he goes and gives an entertainment, he asks the people to name a treasurer, and to submit to him their donations. Each person designates the object to which his money shall go, and the funds come to me for final distribution. He does not touch one cent of money on his trip, and his small traveling expenses are paid out of his scant stock of money saved from years of labor.

I would not be surprised to find him turning in a grand total of $1,000 for this island. When he set out I would have said that $20 would be the outside figure.

When he comes back I will attempt to photograph him and his equipment. You shall have a print from the negative if I can get a good one. What a chance for a story? What infinite pathos? He has no friends outside of myself and one or two others. A few years ago his wife committed suicide; his only child was a disappointment, but here he is, at the last end of his life, pedaling over the hot lava roads under a tropic sun "speaking pieces" to the plantation laborers to relieve the sufferings of human being half way round the world, whose names he does not know and whose languages he cannot even speak.

With most cordial greetings, I am, my dear Mrs. Duryea, very sincerely yours, CARL S. CARLSMITH.

Note.—Mr. Carlsmith has, besides the above-mentioned eighty-four cases of clothing, also sent Mrs. Duryea twenty-two other packing cases of kimonos donated by Japanese residents of Hawaii.

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And Get 30% DISCOUNT Off Price List
If Presented Before Aug. 15.

MAYOR URGES PLAN FOR HOME RULE HERE

Assails Albany Control, Asserting an Efficient System Now Is Impossible.

SAYS NEW ERA HAS COME

And People Demand Broader Power Over Their Own Affairs—McAneny Pleads for the Municipality.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 22.—For three hours this afternoon Mayor Mitchel, President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, and Controller Prendergast pleaded with the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention to give New York City the right to manage some of its own affairs without legislative interference. Questions put to the three city officials by ex-Mayor Seth Low, Chairman of the committee, as well as by other members of that body created the impression that they were not in sympathy with the views expressed by Mayor Mitchel.

The Mayor urged that among other powers these be vested in New York City and other municipalities in the State in the proposed new Constitution:

The right to make and amend their own charters.

The absolute right on the part of the fiscal officers of cities to control the financial policy of their respective municipalities, always within the existing Constitutional restriction with regard to a debt limit not to exceed 10 per cent. of the taxable real estate in each city.

The right on the part of the governing body of a municipality to control the number of employes and their salaries in all city departments, including in New York City, those under the various county administrations where at present both personnel and salaries are determined by statutory elements over which the Mayor has no veto power and the city officials have no control.

The right to acquire and operate public utilities and the right to determine what shall be construed as a public utility.

The power of eminent domain.

The right to condemn property within municipal boundaries for municipal purposes.

The power to annex territory and to separate from territory at present constituting part of a municipality.

The right to set aside property for street purposes.

Full franchise granting power and limited control of operations under such franchises.

The full exercise of the police power for the safety, health, and convenience of the people.

The grant of local jurisdiction to municipal courts.

The power to control the conduct of municipal elections.

Mayor Mitchel thought that the right of the Legislature to enact special legislation affecting one city or a group of cities should be canceled, but that the Legislature should retain its right to enact general laws affecting all municipalities, laws affecting labor, civil service and the general policy of education, even though these should affect municipalities. The limiting restriction upon by a municipality of property beyond its own boundaries for municipal purposes, as for instance, the acquisition of property by New York City for water supply purposes, the Mayor thought that power of the Legislature to enact special legislation affecting a municipality should be continued, as the only feasible method of accomplishing the purposes in question. Even in such instances, Mayor Mitchel said, he thought an additional check on the Legislature should be provided by requiring a two-thirds vote to override a Mayor's veto, as is required in the case of a veto by the Governor. Under the present Constitutional provision a Mayor's veto is annuled by the vote of a simple majority.

President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen told the committee that in the main he agreed with Mayor Mitchel with regard to the extent to which home rule should be granted to municipalities. In reply to a question, however, Mr. McAneny said that he thought the franchise granting power and the supervision of operations under franchises should remain with the State.

Controller Prendergast said that in his opinion the chief need of the city was a provision in the Constitution assuring it the right to conduct financial operations of the municipality in the way the officers in authority shall deem for the best interest of the city.

Mr. Prendergast said he was willing to forego the right of charter-making and charter-mending as long as this right could be obtained. Mr. Prendergast expressed himself as well pleased with the manner in which the city had been treated in the matter of financial legislation in the last six years and in this respect took issue both with the Mayor and Mr. McAneny.

New Era Here, Mitchel Believes.

Mayor Mitchel held that the need for imposing restrictions on cities to curb the power of corrupt local officials no longer existed.

"It is quite true," said the Mayor, "that for several administrations—and not only in New York City but in other cities throughout the State as well—there has been in evidence a new attitude on the part of public officials toward their public duties. There has been a powerful awakening of the public conscience, a most hopeful sign of democracy. This new spirit has come to stay.

"Home rule for cities and the demand for it are normal developments of genuine democracy. It is the ultimate means toward efficient local government. It does not contemplate a wider latitude for local officials, but a broader power for the people to manage the affairs of the localities where they live. We cannot get an efficient system of local government from Albany. Albany is too far away, and the lawmaking body as a result of remoteness has little sympathy and little knowledge of local needs which for that reason frequently go unheeded.

"We need home rule, Mr. Chairman, to permit our cities to develop their own resources and protect their own interests to the fullest extent, untrammeled by legislative interference. This would not mean, as some one has suggested, the creation of a number of principalities throughout the State. It would give the people in the cities the right to exercise the same power with regard to local affairs that the people of the entire State exercise in matters of State-wide application."

"Do you regard the power of charter making and charter mending in the sense of being sine qua non?" asked Chairman Low.

"I do," said Mayor Mitchel. "I regard the right of charter making as essential to effective home rule. Unless we have it, we will govern the city merely as the result of certain powers delegated to us by the Legislature which the Legislature can take away on a moment's notice whenever it sees fit. This power should carry with it full control of all departments, salaries, and personnel, and of every phase of municipal and local business, including control over the county offices within New York City. It should include, too, control over the organization and finances of the Board of Education."

Power Over Schools.

"Would you give such control over education to the political officers of the city?" asked ex-Mayor Low.

"I hardly like to call them political officers—I would call them central officers," corrected Mayor Mitchel. "I would leave the determination of the general policy of education to the State, but I would vest the central authorities of municipalities with the control of operations under that general policy."

"Has this broad measure of home rule been tried in any country besides this country?" asked Chairman Low.

"Not that I know of," Mayor Mitchel replied. "I do know that it is the sad experience of the cities in this State with the Legislature that has brought us here. That experience should convince any one that it will be a great deal better for the people if the powers we ask are granted. And if I may add—the experience in the ten or eleven States where cities enjoy this broad measure of home rule points in the same direction."

The Mayor asserted that mandatory legislation affecting county officials in New York City involved an outlay of $7,000,000 a year, which could be considerably reduced if the Board of Estimate had control of salaries. The Teachers' Equal Salary bill cost the taxpayers $5,000,000, he asserted.

"Special interests can make themselves more readily heard in Albany than can the City of New York," said the Mayor. "The Board of Estimate would not have been afraid of dealing with the teachers as they should have been dealt with. Neither the teachers, nor any other body of city employes, is sufficiently unionized to terrify the Board of Estimate out of considering the interest of the taxpayers in fixing salaries."

President McAneny in his remarks said:

"The unanimous action of the Mayors of this State should be ample evidence that there is a genuine demand in favor of home rule among those best able to judge its possibilities as well as the inadequacy of the present powers of municipalities. The Mayor's veto power is a negative power. The cities of this State are almost without power to work out anything constructively for their own benefit.

"New York City in particular should not be subjected to the ordinary State control and regulation. It is a State in itself. It is almost an empire in population, wealth, and wonderful capacity for initiative. You cannot apply to New York the rule by which Colorado governs Denver or Virginia governs Richmond. Five years of experience as a city official has convinced me that the people of New York City are capable of managing the affairs of the city without outside aid or interference. The new charter should contain a bill of rights for cities."

COUNT OF STATE CITIES.

Census Shows 118,000 Gain in Forty-two Municipalities.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 22.—Unofficial returns of the census enumeration of forty-two of New York's cities give an aggregate population of 1,940,710. The total of these same cities in 1910 was 1,821,965, showing a gain of 118,745. If this ratio should be carried out for the entire State the increase over five years ago would be about 600,000, but New York City alone, it is expected, will show an increase of 1,000,000 inhabitants.

SWOYER NOW SUES HAYES.

Demands $75,000 for Subjecting Him to "Infamy and Disgrace."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 22.—Joseph D. Swoyer, millionaire wool manufacturer of Philadelphia, who has a cottage here, has filed suit in the Circuit Court of New Jersey for $75,000 damages against James H. Hayes, Jr., his former attorney.

Swoyer's action against his attorney is an outgrowth of the suit Hayes brought for $3,000, alleging his client owed him that amount for services in having Thomas M. Carroll, proprietor of the Hotel Hermitage in New York, withdraw an action for $200,000 against Swoyer for the alleged alienation of the affections of his wife, Elizabeth C. Carroll. It was alleged in the hotel man's action that the yachtsman had eloped to Japan with his wife in 1913.

In the papers filed today ex-Commodore Swoyer makes a specific denial of the entire episode involving Mrs. Carroll and Hayes's claims. He declares the Atlantic City lawyer was simply the assistant of his Philadelphia attorney, and that the latter had done the work in the Carroll case. He says he should have $50,000 from Hayes for his "mental anguish" over lost domestic happiness, asserting that Hayes "wickedly contrived and maliciously intended to injure him and bring him into public scandal, infamy, and disgrace." He demands $25,000 additional for injury to his good name through public scandal. The suit will be tried at Mays Landing in the October term.

Ryndam to Sail Today.

The Holland-America liner Ryndam, which was rammed on May 26 by the steamship Joseph J. Cuneo off Nantucket and had to return to New York, has been repaired at her pier in Hoboken and will sail at 10 o'clock today for Rotterdam. She carries 12,000 tons of general cargo and mails for Holland, Germany, and Austria, but no passengers. Passengers will go on the Noordam at noon on Saturday, and among them will be the Red Cross unit from Harvard University.

JOIN FIGHT TO KILL ADVERTISING FRAUD

Officials and Publishers Form at Chicago New Department of Associated Clubs.

SET STANDARD FOR PRESS

Religious Newspapers Resent an Attack by New Yorker—Editor Keeley Praises Agents' Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World today held many group meetings at which problems of advertising were discussed. In all there were twenty-one group conferences.

A new department was formed at a conference of newspaper publishers and business officials of the Associated Advertising Clubs. It is to be called the Daily Newspaper Department, and its object will be to promote honesty and efficiency in newspaper advertising. Its membership will be open to newspaper representatives who subscribe to a set standard of practice.

As set forth by William H. Ingersoll of New York, Chairman of the National Commission which controls the formation of departmental units, the standard of practice follows:

Reject fraudulent advertising.

Make none but true statements of circulation.

Maintain advertising rates as published and combat discounts.

Oppose free publicity.

The effect of clean advertising columns upon the revenues of a newspaper was described by Louis Wiley, business manager of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He cited the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which grew from 11,000 copies in 1896 to more than 300,000 in 1915. In the same period the advertising increased fourfold.

"Newspapers as well as individuals," he said, "are judged by the company they keep, and a newspaper which keeps its columns absolutely clean is the publication sought by the man who has a worthy product to sell. Such a newspaper does more than lend its circulation to an advertiser.

"It puts upon the goods he sells the indefinable stamp of honesty. An honest, self-respecting newspaper has the most enduring success. There are few editors who will allow a false dispatch or report in their journals. Why should a distinction be drawn with business news, which affects the purses of their readers?"

Joseph H. Appel of New York, addressing the Retail Advertisers' Department, said:

"Advertising is the speech of business. A business that will not advertise is both deaf and dumb. Advertising that is saturated with human interest is bound to be most widely read.

"Inefficiency in advertising is impossible without honesty. But honesty is possible without efficiency. Waste in advertising is the natural result of dishonesty. The retailer is the natural advertiser. The newspaper is the natural medium for retail advertising and for all advertising."

Henry D. Estabrook of New York, at the early morning meeting at the Auditorium, advocated temperance, and received warm applause. Mr. Estabrook accused the religious press of not being as careful as the secular press in rejecting fraudulent advertising.

"If it be true," he said, "that accredited Church organs are not as careful as the secular press in what they publish, that they accept advertising rejected by their worldly contemporaries, then they have much to learn from business in the matter of everyday morals and ethics."

Mr. Estabrook's remarks were discussed later at a meting of the Religious Press Department. Resolutions were adopted setting forth that "14,000,000 religious circulation in the United States show only about 8 per cent. which carry copy that could be regarded by any just standard of censorship as being objectionable, and that said 8 per cent. consist almost exclusively of small, isolated, and uninformed publications."

The resolutions asked the National Commission to approve the protest and to order Mr. Estabrook's reference to the religious press expunged from the address before publication.

James Keeley, editor of The Chicago Herald, speaking at the afternoon session of the affiliated association of advertising agents, said in part:

"Teach the world that truth is the only coin that will purchase credence. Let the public know that the code of your guild outlaws falsity, and your calling bars from all fellowship the traitors who steep paper in stain.

"You know yourselves as writers and salesmen, but we know you as great generals of education. Arouse us from all lethargic ignorance, rout us from the trenches of past methods in which we are wont to live.

"You have added to all the arts the dignity of worthy utility and changed them from the drones of civilization to workers in industry's hive, glorifying science by its promotion to the nobility of world service in trade.

"The printed word, the engraver's acid, the artist's pen, and the chemist's pigment, all have placed themselves in your purposeful hand to do duty in your world work of enlightenment. Lead on, white light of truth. You are the prophets of ambition and desire. You move us forward into the future and that future lies in your own hands.

"This the advertising agency has done for the world. What can the advertising agency do for the newspaper? It can insist on a single standard of honor, honesty, truth, and integrity from title to the last agate line on the back page. That will be the greatest service you can render, and the task of tomorrow is lighter than that of yesterday. Those who reap the needless fields of honesty gather golden harvests. Truth, cleanliness, and decency are the greatest dividend payers on earth.

"The wood-pulp trumpets we heralds all use have rung a cleaner, clearer, truer note of recent years. There is not yet perfect harmony of tone, perfect fidelity to scale, perfect accord with the creed of truth. You can aid us. We need assistance to your. You lead our erring brothers into the way that they should go, and we will reciprocate. What has been accomplished is a foretaste of the fruits of the future. Let us give and gain and grow."

ESTERBROOK AS MAYOR.

Vice Chairman of Aldermen Acts—Mitchel and McAneny Away.

In the absence of Mayor Mitchel and President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, who were in Albany, O. Grant Esterbrook, Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, became Acting Mayor yesterday. Alderman John H. Boschen was designated to preside at yesterday's meeting of the Board, which passed a resolution, at the request of Mayor Mitchel, giving him the authority to appoint another Associate Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, to conform with the Minor Criminal Courts law recently passed by the Legislature.

After a long argument the Board passed a resolution appropriating $10,000 in special revenue bonds for the celebration of the Fourth of July. It also passed the resolution appropriating $2,000 for the celebration of City Flag Day. The name of Junel Mansion will not be changed to Washington's Headquarters as the Committee on Public Thoroughfares reported in favor of placing the resolution on file. This report was unanimously adopted by the Board.

$250 Verdict Against Mrs. Grannis.

Samuel D. Bellows, who sued Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, President of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Purity, for $5,000 for false arrest, got a verdict in the City Court yesterday for $250. Bellows was employed in the headquarters of the Purity League as an odd job man. Two bags containing money disappeared from Mrs. Grannis's room and Bellows was arrested for stealing them after he had refused to kneel and pray for their return.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10
FIRST MATINEE TODAY at 2:10
YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS THE SENSATIONAL UNDER-THE-SEA SCENE AT 8:20 SHARP.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Added Feature—NORA BAYES.

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. M. POP. MAT. TODAY 2:20.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
LONGEST FUN-RUN IN TOWN

THE BIRTH OF A NATION
AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE TWICE DAILY, Incl. Sundays, Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats.....25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today (Popular) & Sat., 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8.30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:30. LAST 5 TIMES
UNDER COVER

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinee Today & Saturday 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

STANDISH

An ARROW COLLAR 2 for 25¢
Cluett Peabody & Co. Inc. Makers

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,
46th St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y.
First Time in New York
PICTURES IN DAYLIGHT
and Brilliant Night Illumination.
3 Complete Theatres on 1 Floor
1 Admission to All. 10c
NO HIGHER

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Laughing Hit of New York. POPULAR MAT. TODAY 2:30.
A FULL HOUSE By Ted Jackson.

CANDLER West 42d St. Tel. 6344 Bryant. Popular Matinee TODAY 2:20. 500 GOOD SEATS IN FIRST BALC. 50c, 75c & $1.00.
ON TRIAL

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Nights & Sat. Matinee 25-50 & 75c. TODAY MAT. 25-50c. LAST 6 TIMES of Reel and Real Combination.
GEO. BEBAN in THE ALIEN
2 Acts of Motion Pictures, One of Spoken Play.

JARDIN DE DANSE BROADWAY, 44th to 45th St. NIGHTLY, 8:30 to 2. Sat. Teas, 3:30 to 6. AMERICA'S PREMIER DANSEUSE,
BESSIE CLAYTON AND HER COMPANY
AUDREY MUNSON and 10 other Dance Stars.

Steeplechase
AMERICA'S GREATEST AND MOST ORIGINAL FUNNY PLACE. BATHING—DANCING—SKATING.

LUNA The Children's Paradise More Attractions Free THAN OTHERS CHARGE TO SEE

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47th ST. Daily Mat. 25c. to 75c. MR. & MRS. CASTLE VERNON Conroy & Le Maire, Belle Blanche, Gilbert & Sullivan Revue, others. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Ev'g Ev. at 8:15. Only Roof Garden in N. Y. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. Playing High Class Vaudeville

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Last Week. Twice Daily, 2:30 and 8:30. SIR DOUGLAS Snow, Ice, Bird and MAWSON'S Animal Pictures. Prices 25c and 50c.

LYCEUM 45th St., near Broadway. Evenings at 8:30. Daily Matinees at 2:30. LADY MACKENZIE'S BIG GAME IN MOTION PICTURES, 25c to $1.

PALISADES Amusement PARK opp. W. 130th St. Ferry. SURF BATHING in World's Largest Pool. ENGLISH OPERA CO. of 50 in "FAUST."

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 & 8:30 THE MAN FROM THE DESERT. THE GODDESS—7th Chapter.

Strand B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10 to 50c. John Barrymore "The Dictator" Strand Orchestra and Soloists.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Mat. Today. Lew Kelly AND THE Behman Show

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach Kitty Gordon, Jack Wilson, Claire Rochester, Avon Comedy 4, McKay & Ardine, Others.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES—CHIN CHIN. Harvard-Yale Observation Train Tickets. Woolworth Building Newsstand, Phone 7791 Barclay.

For the Man That's Hard to Fit

WE'RE looking for the man who says he is hard to fit. We want to get him into one of our

Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

to make him really comfortable in a ready tailored garment. Whether he be wide of girth or short of stature, slender or well proportioned, we have his garment here, ready for him. Not only in his size but in the variety of styles and fabrics are we sure to please him. If you think you're hard to fit—come in and try on one of our Hart Schaffner & Marx suits.

$25 is a good price to pay, because we have made an unusual effort to give extraordinary value at this price.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. Open Evenings.

SLOOP YACHT VANITIE IN COLLISION IN SOUND

Cup Candidate Forces Crew of the Colleen to Jump Overboard, But Rescues Them.

Everett Dominick, owner of the thirty-eight-foot yawl Colleen; his guest, a Mr. Baldwin, and the skipper of the yacht jumped into Long Island Sound yesterday afternoon when Alexander Smith Cochrane's big sloop yacht Vanitie, built by him last year for the defense of the America's Cup, came bearing down on the smaller craft, threatening to sink her.

The Vanitie's bowsprit struck the Colleen so hard that the big spar broke off at the stem head and cut off the mainmast of the yawl, rolling her half over and ripping her mainsail, which was down.

William Butler Duncan, who was in charge of the Vanitie, which was out on one of her sail-stretching spins, at once ordered the yacht's small boats launched. In a few minutes Mr. Dominick, his guest, and skipper were rescued and returned to their yacht, the hull of which was found to be not seriously damaged. She was taken in tow by the power yacht Indian, owned by Joseph Van Vleck, Jr., of the New York Yacht Club, and towed to her owner's pier at Greenwich, Conn.

The Vanitie, after the wreck of her bowsprit was cleared, was towed to Glen Cove by W. E. Dodge's power yacht Alacrity, and from there to City Island, where she is to be fitted with a new bowsprit.

Speaking of the accident last night Mr. Dominick said:

"We were lying almost still, the yawl being under jib and jigger, when the Vanitie, running free, came straight for us. They evidently did not see us until it was too late to alter her course. When they tried to do so it was impossible to avoid hitting us, so Mr. Baldwin, myself, and the sailing master jumped overboard to save ourselves, feeling sure the yacht would be sunk. Mr. Duncan's men came quickly to our aid, for which we are thankful."

STAMFORD TRAIN IN WRECK.

Steel Cars Save the Passengers from Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Wednesday, June 23.—The Stamford local leaving Grand Central at 10:30 o'clock last night hit a freight car which had toppled oer on Track 4, just west of Coscob station about 11:30. Before the train was stopped five freight cars were hipped apart.

About thirty passengers were on the local. No one was injured except the engine driver, George Smith of Port Chester, whose ankle was sprained. The windows were broken in all the passenger coaches, but the fact that they were of steel saved the passengers from injury.

PELL SUIT EVIDENCE ALL IN.

$250,000 Damage Action to Go to the Jury Tomorrow.

The taking of testimony in the suit for $250,000 damages for the death of her husband brought by Mrs. S. Osgood Pell against the Long Island Railroad ended yesterday in the Supreme Court in Long Island City and the summing up will take place today. Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the railroad, will address the jury in the forenoon, and Augustus Van Wyck, counsel for Mrs. Pell, in the afternoon. Justice Aspinall is expected to give the case to the jury tomorrow.

Mr. Van Wyck called three witnesses in rebuttal yesterday. Louis F. Ehlemere, a former secretary of Mrs. Pell, and Adolph C. Gruber, a process server, testified they had waited all night in front of the home in Whitestone, L. I., of Casper H. Bellis, the conductor of the train that struck Mr. Pell, in an effort to serve a subpoena on him, but that their mission had failed.

Joseph J. Keen of Lynbrook, L. I., testified that he saw the train that struck Mr. Pell when it passed Lynbrook, and that its four forward cars were dark. On cross-examination the witness said that he had seen the train from his front porch, 700 feet from the tracks, and nothing in particular had attracted his attention to it.

PERRY BELMONT WINS SUIT.

Ex-Butler Who Demands $600 Extras Loses His Case.

Perry Belmont got a verdict in the City Court yesterday in the suit brought against him by John Grognet, who demanded $600 for services and extras due him for the time he worked for Mr. Belmont as butler. Mr. Belmont testified that Grognet demanded a raise of wages in February, 1913, on the ground that Mrs. E. H. Gary had offered him twice as much as he was receiving. The increase was granted.

Then the Belmonts went to Europe. The butler and the other servants were dismissed without any arrangement to pay any of them for the time the family were abroad, he said. Mrs. Belmont corroborated the testimony of her husband.

SAYS HUSBAND WAS CRUEL.

Wife of G. F. Stengel of Newark, Worth $1,500,000, Seeks Divorce.

A petition for divorce has been filed in the Chancery Court in New Jersey by Mrs. Hattie Oxley Stengel against her husband, George F. Stengel, a leather manufacturer of Newark. The petition charges that Mrs. Stengel was forced to leave her husband because of his cruel acts. The petitioner is living with her parents in Nutley, N. J. The couple were married last September at Long Branch, N. J.

According to the petition, Mrs. Stengel was forced to spend long periods in hospitals and sanitariums to regain her health. She alleges that her husband is worth more than $1,500,000 and receives an income of more than $100,000 a year.

Shanley's Is Always New

No matter how often you go, dining at Shanley's is always refreshing—the cabaret entertaining.

Twenty acts, each a feature.
Evenings Seven to One.

Ideal for the luncheon—
Seven courses—75c. (Music)

SHANLEY'S

Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

REISENWEBER'S Columbia Circle and 58th Street Phone, 9040—Columbus.
CABARET—DANCING
Special Southern Dinner, Served in